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- A. Carter. 1953, p.74. A name first assigned by E.H. Carter to his seedling of **Strawberry Blonde**.
- A-6. Wheeler, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949. Tentative designation for **Prima Donna Variegated**.
- A.A. de Castro Pereira.** (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola, Portuense, 1895, Catalogue No.29, p.42. A formal double white, striped and spotted carmine from Portugal.
- A. Audesson. Knapp Hill Nursery, Woking, Catalogue, 1966-1967, p.9. Orthographic error for **Adolphe Audusson**.
- A. Bessie. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Queen Bessie**.
- A Feuilles Panaché. André, Edouard F., 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères, descriptions...*, p.249. A new introduction from Japan by J.G. Veitch who listed it as 'Japonica Variegata'. Synonym for **Benten-tsubaki**.
- A Fleur Simple. (*C.japonica*), André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.12. No description but believed synonymous with **Rubra**.
- A.I. Downing. Stefano Pagliai, Firenze Catalogue, 1867, p.67. Orthographic error for **A.J. Downing**.
- A.J. Downing.** (*C.japonica*), Mead, 1861, *The Horticulturalist and Journal of Rural Art*. 16:464 . . . the flower is large and full, the colour is a rich glowing rose, exquisitely shaded off to a silvery rose at the edge of the petals. The foliage and habit is good. See illustration opposite p.439. A *C.japonica* raised in USA by N. Becar, Brooklyn. Abbreviation: 'Downing'.
- A.J. Downing (Buist). Buist, 1868, probably the same camellia as **A.J. Downing**.
- A.J. Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.7. No description. Hertrich, 1955, vol.2, p.12, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*: Flower: complete double, formal type; Camellia Rose 622/self to/1 towards haft; to 8 cm broad by 4 cm high. Calyx: to 4 cm across, flattened against corolla, spherical segments, split margins, medium light to dark green, wide translucent margins. Petals: about 45 segments, near-spatulate, to 3.5 cm by 3 cm wide, progressively smaller towards the centre, deep single cleft, if any, fairly firm texture. Centre of flower: about 25 additional segments forming a centre rosette of proportionally smaller petals, stamens visible only when fully opened, crimped white filaments, light golden stamens, fusion with a few petaloids sometimes noted. Buds: globular. Leaves: broad elliptical, downward-curving tips, 10 cm long by 5 cm wide; dark semi-glossy, very slightly lighter on the underside, heavy leathery texture; serration, crenulate from base almost to the coarsely serrate tips. Apices: medium to long-pointed to tapering. Petioles: stout, 13 to 17 mm long; venation, pronounced on both surfaces. Habit: upright in tendency. Originated from an old plant growing in the Capitol grounds, Sacramento, California, USA prior to 1945 (Olrich, 1945. 'Camellias in Capitol Park').
- A.L. Rowse.** (*C.reticulata* × *C.japonica*), Treseder and Hymans, 1975, *Growing Camellias*, p.141: A hybrid between *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* and *C.japonica* **Jupiter (Pauls)** as 'Juno', producing a most unusual stamenless flower of a deep pink shade. Raised by Gillian Carlyon, Cornwall, England.
- A. Markley Lee.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.20: Imbricated pink similar to 'Pink Perfection' (**Otome**). Raised in USA.

- A.O. Ellison.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Catalogue, 1945, p.4: A large single light red with a bunch of stamens. Very free flowering and early. An old local seedling of unknown origin raised in Australia.
- A.P. Fatheree. SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1981, p.170. Orthographic error for **A.P. FATHERREE**.
- A.P. FATHERREE.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.159, Reg. No.1651: A very large, deep red veined deeper red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid ‘Cornelian’ (‘Damanao’), openpollinated seedling, mid-season to late, originated by Frank V. Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The seven-year old seedling first bloomed in 1979. Average size flower, 15.5 cm wide by 7.5 cm deep with yellow anthers. Heavy textured petals, abundance of blooms, good lasting quality. Plant growth is upright, open, rapid in rate, with dark green, heavy textured, leathery, serrated edged leaves, 10.5 cm long by 7 cm wide. Orthographic error: ‘A.P. Fatheree’.
- A. PÈTELOT.** (*C.oleifera* x *C.hiemalis*). J.C. Rosmann, March 1993, “Histoire d’une passion”, *Jardins de France*, p.33, colour plate: Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucau, France. A seedling of *C.oleifera* **Jaune** x *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira**. Deep pink, semi-double of 10-11 emarginate petals and centre stamens with a few petaloids.
- A.S. Grandif. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Abbrev. for **Alba Superba Grandiflora**.
- A.W. JESSEP.** (*C.japonica*), Merrillees, Shere Camellia List, 1950, St Kilda, Victoria, Australia. No description. Merrillees, Shere Catalogue, 1951, p.4: (Botanic Gardens, Melbourne). Incomplete long tiered (hose-in-hose), perfect white, very large, of good substance. Jessep, 1955 ANZCRS, *Camellia Annual*, p.6, Reg. No.8: Published *Camellia Trail*, 1950, p.30. Parent: **Gauntlettii**, (‘Sodekakushi’). The seed was obtained from under a plant of ‘Gauntlettii’ in the garden of Dr Clendinnen, Kallista, Victoria, Australia, and planted in Melbourne Botanic Gardens. First flowered 1948. Won blue ribbon for best seedling at the Camellia Show of the RHS (Vic.) in Melbourne in 1952. Habit of growth, vigorous, slightly pendulous. Leaf large, broad, obovate, 11 cm by 6 cm, bright green, and resembling the leaf of the female parent. Flower bud pointed, with long, dark green bracts. Semi-double, inclined to be hose-in-hose. Diameter 12.5 cm. Pure ivory white. Petals 15 to 20, large with firm texture. Blooms mid-season to late.
- A.W. MOHR.** (*C.japonica*), NCCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, vol.17, No.2, Feb.1964, back page, black and white photo. Semi-double, light red veined deeper, large flower. Originated in USA.
- Aakazuki. Watanabe, 1970 Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.111. Orthographic error for **Akazuki**.
- Aaron & Gold. Thoby, 1988, *Tsubaki - A propos de Camellia*, p.45. Orthographic error for **Maroon & Gold**.
- Aaron’s Ruby.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.58, Reg. No.251: A 9-year-old chance seedling originated by Ruby Aaron (Mrs B.A.), Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA. The slender, slightly pendulous plant is said to be very hardy and vigorous in manner of growth. New growth is red in colour. Mature leaves are dark green, large and twisted. The semi-double flowers, similar to ‘R.L. Wheeler’, are from 12.5 to 15 cm in diameter and are a brilliant metallic red. The large, thick petals are inter-mixed with little flags and large trumpet-like cups around a mass of golden stamens. The flower has a spicy fragrance and remains on the plant for two weeks or more. Flowering season, mid-season to late. Colour photo in Sharp’s *Camellias Illustrated*, 1957, p.165 and the *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958 facing p.18. Sport: ‘Aaron’s Ruby Variegated’.

- Aaron's Ruby Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Griffin Jr. ea., Sept. 1959, *Camellian*, p.8, as 'Aaron's Ruby Var.': A virus variegated form of **Aaron's Ruby**. Metallic red and white. Originated in USA.
- Aartshetogin Augusta. de Jonghe, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.107. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.
- Aazhiquan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.168. Chinese synonym for **Ai-no-izumi**
- Abad de Parafita. Escuela di Agricultura, Pontevedra, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Abbate de Parafita**.
- Abani. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.32. Orthographic error for **Albani**.
- Abate Allegri.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:4: Wine red, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Abate Banzoni. William Bull, Catalogue, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini**.
- Abate Bianca. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Abate Bianci**.
- Abate Bianchi.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.44. No description. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:1. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.3: Imbricated brilliant red with streaks of white in the centre of each petal. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la culture du Camellia*, p.94: Flower imbricated, rose, the petals marked at the centre with a streak of white. Synonym: 'Abbate Bianchi'(Lechi). Originated in Italy by Lechi. According to Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue' 1849 and the Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, this and **Emilio Bandiera** are synonymous despite being ascribed to different originators.
- Abate Bianci.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1858, Book V, pl.I: This variety, which is of Italian origin, has been cultivated for several years already...The blossoms, by the regularly imbricated arrangement of their rounded, undulate petals, faintly emarginate at the summit, are classed amongst the perfections and, in spite of the small size, are distinguished by the contrast of the bright pink of the heart and the circumference, with the delicate pink of the intermediate petals. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi. Orthographic error: 'Abate Bianca'.
- Abate Brangoni. Galeotti, M., 1852, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique*, Vol.10, p.12. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini**.
- Abate Branzini.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II and facing page. Orthographic errors: 'Abate Banzoni', 'Abate Branzoni', 'Abate Bronzini', 'Abbate Branzini', 'Abatte Branzoni', 'Abate Brangoni', 'Abate Branzioni'. It has also been confused with **Emilio Bandiera** and **Emilia Camponi**. This camellia was obtained from seed by Mr Prudente Besson, horticulturalist in Turin, and is one of the most distinct varieties...To the perfect imbrication of its petals, smoothly rounded and exquisitely margined is added a deep, rich carmine colouring which shows off clearly a purple border. Besides, a very ample foliage completes and sets off the beautiful floral colouring by its dark glossy green. Originated in Italy.
- Abate Branzioni. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini**.
- Abate Branzoni. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.32. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.37. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini**.
- Abate Bronzoni. Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini**.

- Abate Landino.** (*C.japonica*), Professor Attilio Tassi, *I Giardini*, 1855: Clear rose margined with white and striped with carmine. Well imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.7: Imbricated, pale pink bordered with white and striped with carmine. Originated in Florence, Italy.
- Abate Nianci. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.20. Orthographic error for **Abate Bianci**.
- Abatte Branzini. von Biedefeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini**.
- Abatte Branzoni. Victor de Bisshop, Catalogue, 1935, p.6. Orthographic error for **Abate Branzini**.
- Abbade de Parafita.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogues No.1, 1865, p.31, and No.9, 1872-73, p.40; Regular rose form of vivid cherry colour. Orthographic variants ‘Abbade de Perafita’, ‘Abade de Perafita’. Orthographic errors ‘Abad de Perafita’, ‘Abbate de Parafita’. Originated in Portugal before 1865.
- Abbate Bianchi (Lechi). de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la culture du Camellia*, p.94. Synonym for **Abate Bianchi**.
- Abbate Branzini. von Biedefeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.30: Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Ville Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant of **Abate Branzini**.
- Abbate de Parafita. Orthographic error for **Abbade de Parafita**.
- Abbe de Beaumont.** (*C.japonica*), Leroy, André, Catalogue, 1873, p.135: Large imbricated, cerise pink, veined. Originated in France.
- Abbe Mongein.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, (38):33: Pure white, regular, plumed vivid red. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.1: Regular form, pure white, variegated bright red. Originated in France by Tours.
- Abbie Wilder. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*. Orthographic variant of **Mrs Abby Wilder**.
- Abbot. Griffith, 1953, ACS., *Quarterly*, 8(1):4. Abbreviation for **Abbot Turner**.
- Abbot Turner.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *Quarterly*, 6(2):9, 1951, Reg. No.118. Seedling of unknown parentage, age 9 years. First flowered 1949. Originated by Mrs D.A. Turner, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is open and rapid. Colour is about the shade of red of the ‘Lindsay Neill’ rose but has red and white stamens tipped with gold and a number of petaloids. The leaves are dark green...Flower buds are round and large, colour is brown tipped with red. The flower is incomplete double, with small petaloids resembling **Aunt Jetty**, colour is red, 10-12.5 cm in diameter. Flowers early to mid-season. Abbreviation: ‘Abbot’.
- Abbot’s Dawn. Griffiths, ACS, *Quarterly*, 8(1):4, 1955. Orthographic variant of ‘Dawn’(Abbot).
- Abbotts Folly.** (*C.hybrid*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.475. Originated by F.K. Abbott, Rossmoyne, West Australia. A cross between *C.x williamsii* **Margaret Waterhouse** as seed parent, and *C.hiemalis* **Kanjiro**, which first flowered 1989. A formal double flower of 53 petals, light lavender pink (RHS.CC.63D), diameter 7 cm x 3.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on a compact plant of medium growth. Leaves matt green elliptic, fine serrations, apex pointed, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals firmly overlaid, and the plant flowers prolifically.
- Abbotsleigh.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.87, Dec.1983, p.22, Reg. No.296: Originated by Cecil Blumenthal, St Ives, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.japonica* **Tiffany**, obtained in 1976, bloomed 1980. The 10 cm by 6 cm acuminate leaves are light green. The 13

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Abundance.** (*C.japonica*), Domoto Catalogue, 1935, according to Fendig, 1949. No description. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937: ...attractive pure white. Double, loosely petalled, peony form. Colour plate, p.3, *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing, 1945. Synonym: 'Abundance White'.
- Abundance. Connor, 1933. Orthographic error for **Abundance**.
- Abundance. Carter, 1940. Erroneous synonym for **Yaeshiratama**.
- Abundance Rose.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1: Pink sport of **Abundance**. Originated in Australia.
- Abundance White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.1. Synonym for **Abundance**.
- Abura-tsubaki. Kyôto Engei Tsubaki, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.20. Japanese group name for *C.oleifera* Abel. Chinese reading, 'Yu Cha'. See Yokoyama et al. 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.15.
- Accartocciata.** (*C.japonica*), Antonacci, 1859, *Monographie delle Camellie*. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Accordion.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, 1956, p.22: White. Large rose form double. Originated in USA.
- Accuminata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.50. Orthographic error for **Acuminate Ignae**.
- Ace O'Hearts. Nuccio's Nursery Catalogue, 1963. Orthographic variant for **Ace of Hearts**.
- Ace of Hearts.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963, as 'Ace O'Hearts': Red. Large semidouble to loose peony. Early to late blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.711: (SCCS, No.63-4). A 10-year-old, chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1957; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The semi-double, bright red flower is 10-12.5 cm in diameter with yellow stamens like 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Colour photo: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.2, 1978, p.22. Chinese synonym 'Hongtaojian'.
- Ace High.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.93, 1982, p.22, Reg.No.292: Originated by L.I. Hobbs, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling, originated in 1975, first flowered 1978. The dense, upright plant produces 6 cm, bright red, formal double flowers, mid-season to late. Leaves, 7 cm long by 4.5 cm wide, obcordate, dark green, tapering to a short pointed apex with small serrations. Chinese synonym 'Chongjing'.
- Acerbi.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1: Hollyhock form, pale carmine rose. Originated in Italy.
- Achiduchesse Augusta. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.49. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.
- Achiduchesse Marie. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.49. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie**.
- Achi.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.204, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, irregular, campanulate single with 5-6, channelled, reflexed, waved at margin, emarginate petals. Stamens cylindrical, filaments pink, joined at the lower third, with yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, obovate, apices tapering acute, margins obscurely, finely serrate. Blooms early to late. Selected from wild japonicas, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1976. From Okayama Prefecture, Japan.
- Achizawa.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.176, colour photo, p.177, description: Medium size, dark red, tulip-shaped single with 5 thick, pointed petals. Stamens cylindrical, filaments reddish, joined for the lower third with yellow anthers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Ack-Scent Star.** (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid), Ackerman, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114, colour photo No.3 facing p.13: (76-66). Flowers, white, 8 cm across, anemone to rose form double, petals ruffled at the margin, creamy white centre, sweet fragrance. Mid-season to late flowering. Plant vigorous, upright, mid-green leaves. Originated in USA.
- Ack-Scent White.** (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid), Ackerman, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114: (75-461). Flowers white, 10 cm across, peony to anemone form, 20 petals, 24 petaloids, good substance, mild sweet fragrance. Early to mid-season flowering. Plant, upright with dark green foliage. Colour photo No.1 facing p.13, 1981 Yearbook. Originated in USA.
- Açoreana.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30 and No.9, 1872-1873: Pure white formal double. Imbricated in a spiral form. From Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1883-84, p.77, until Real Companhia Horticola-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.36, 1902, p.47, described as perfectly imbricated. Orthographic error 'Açorneana'. Originated in Portugal.
- ACS Jubilee.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1994, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, No.4, text inside front cover, colour photo front cover. This name was given to the winner of a competition for a flower to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the American Camellia Society. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Large, light pink, formal double to rose form double. Blooms early to late. See also ACS, 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.1, p.15, Reg. No. 2310, and ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed in 1988. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 65 petals, light yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Similar in form to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**). Chinese synonym 'Huadu Jinian'.
- Acteon (Fiaes).** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, and No.9, 1872-1873, p.40: Vivid crimson, formal double; perfectly imbricated. From Loureiro Catalogue No.19, 1883, p.77, onwards it is described as imbricated in a spiral form. Orthographic variant 'Acteon'. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes.
- Actonia. Anonymous, 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.5, p.268. Orthographic error for **Aitonia**.
- Acubaefolia. Anonymous, 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.12. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia**.
- Acuminate Ignea.** (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9: Very beautiful flower, with regular, broad, rounded petals, cinnabar-red edged with violet-pink. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large flowers with wide, round petals, cinnabar coloured, tipped with a rosy violet. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Accuminata'.
- Acutifolia.** (*C.japonica*), Hovey & Hovey, 1836, *Magazine of Horticulture*: 'Double red'; *The Floricultural Cabinet*, 1838, vol.6, p.149: No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Acutipetala.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Courtois, 1833. *Magasin d'Horticulture*, 1(pt.D):308-318: Semi-double, crinkled at the centre, blood red. Centre petals mixed with stamens and spotted white. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.107: Flower about 7 cm across, double, cherry-red, insignificant. Originated in England. Orthographic error 'Acutopetala'.
- Acutipetala Flammea.** (*C.japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Acutisepala Elegans.** (*C.japonica*), Shneiderff, ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si Trovano nel Giardino*, p.8. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Acutisepala. Bulletin Phytotax.1953 as *Camellia acutisepala* Tsai & Feng.



- Acutopetala. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.17. Orthographic error for **Acutipetala**.
- Ada Bird.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.128, Reg.983: An 8-year old seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Ada Bird McDaniel, Eastman, Georgia, USA. Growth habit is dense and rapid. The dark green leaves average 10 cm long by 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 12.5 cm across, 7.5 cm deep and has 15 petals and 8 petaloids, white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Long lasting. Blooms mid-season.
- Ada Emily.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.314: Originated by Dr T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.reticulata* **Balderdash**, first flowered 1982. Flowers semi-double to informal double, 12.5 cm wide by 8 cm deep; scarlet flowers with scarlet filaments. Midseason to late flowering. The open, spreading plant has dark green, ovate, lightly reticulate 10.5 cm x 4.8 cm leaves.
- Ada Hewitt.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951. No description. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951: Light pink, medium sized, formal double. Early to late flowering. Originated by A.D. Hewitt, McComb, Mississippi, USA.
- Ada Pieper.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23: Coral rose. Large semi-double; vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling originated by Vern McCaskill, California, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Ada Piper', 'Adah Pieper', 'Adam Pieper'. Sport: **Ada Pieper Variegated**.
- Ada Pieper Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1, p.16 as 'Ada Pieper Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ada Pieper**. Coral rose, blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Ada Piper. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Orthographic variant for **Ada Pieper**.
- Ada Sebire.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.66, Dec. 1977, p.27, Reg. No.201: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from chance seed of *C.reticulata* 'Tali Queen' (**Dali Cha**). Seed planted 1969 and first bloomed 1973. The vigorous, upright plant produces deep rose, 15 cm wide, incomplete double to round, informal double flowers in midseason. Leaves are mid-green, lanceolate, 11.5 cm long by 6.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Aida'.
- Ada Wilson. Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.3. Synonym for **Rosea Superba**.
- Ada Wilson Variegated. Abbot's Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.3 as 'Ada Wilson Vari.' Synonym for **Rosea Superba Variegated**.
- Adachi.** (Personal name), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.12, colour photo, description, p.198: A pink, semi-double with an irregular stamen cluster, with petaloids and slender petals; magnolia form. Flower, medium small. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, medium size, oval, prominent venation, concave. Plant habit, erect and vigorous. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.
- Adah Pearl.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1: Pink, semi-double, 12.5cm across. Early blooming. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.22. Originated by J.E. Youtz, Sr, Pasadena, California, USA.
- Adah Pieper. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Orthographic error for **Ada Pieper**.
- Adah Pieper Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Adah Pieper Var'. Orthographic error for **Ada Pieper Variegated**.
- Adalaide Schoeller. Peer, Monique, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.248. Orthographic error for **Adelaide Schoeller**.
- Adalgisa.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: No description.

- Adalyn.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No. 2354: Medium size, white shading to pink on outer borders, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to late. Originated in the USA by Frank A. Wilson III, Leslie, Georgia. The 25 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 75 petals. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.
- Adam Grant.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No.2792. Originated by Marion Grant Hall, Dothan, Ala., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.72 with colour photo. 20 year old seedling first bloomed in 2004. Plant is upright and average growth. Dark green leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm. Bright rose pink flowers are 14 cm diameter x 7.5 cm height and have 50 petals and bright yellow anthers. Flowering season is early-midseason to early-late season.
- Adam Pieper. Anderson Nursery Catalogue, 1968, p.2. Orthographic error for **Ada Pieper**.
- Adamastor.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.37 & No.9, 1872-1873, p.40: Peony form, vivid pink with splashes of white. Jacintho de Mattos Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.61 adds large. Orthographic errors: 'Adanaster', 'Admaster', 'Adamaster'. Originated in Portugal.
- Adamo.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue 1862-1863, No.71, p.44: No description. *Gardening Illustrated and Suburban and Rural Home*, vol.3, 1882, p.628: White flaked with red and rose. Orthographic error: 'Adanio'. Originated in England.
- Adamsoni. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.1. Error for **Adansonii**.
- Adansonii.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.77, as 'Adansonii': Flower 9 cm across, formal double, Rose, more or less deep, sometimes splashed with white, sometimes self coloured. Several rows of petals, rounded and notched form a cup, often lined with white.
- Adanaster. Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Adamaster**.
- Adanio. Giles & Son, Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Adamo**.
- Adansonii. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.77 Orthographic error for **Adansonii**.
- Addie Black.** (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VII, No.6, November 1972, p.33, Reg. No.64: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* (wild form), originated by the late Miss A. Black, Whakatane, New Zealand. It first flowered 1969 and the plant has an upright, vigorous habit. The flowers are semi-double, 12-15 petals, occasional petaloids, golden anthers, filaments white and fused at the base. The size is 16 cm wide by 8 cm deep and the colour is RHS Red Group 58B. The flowers have unusual texture, colour and quality and are borne very freely. Mid-season blooming.
- Addie Belt.** (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.34: Deep pink. Petals outspread and rounded. Originated in UK.
- Adela Pelargo Medici. Taylor & Sangster Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Adele Palagi-Medici**.
- Adelaida. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royal d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Adalaideae**.
- Adelaida. *International Camellia Journal*, 1992, p.46. Orthographic error for **Adelaide**.
- Adelaide. Anonymous, 1835, *Revue Horticole*, pp.31 -32. Orthographic variant for **Adalaideae**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Adelaidii. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, p.118. Latin error for **Adelaideae**.
- Adèle.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.13. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.7: Well imbricated, rose pink. Originated in Italy.
- Adele Bucchi.** (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Adele Clairmont.** (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.1 and ACS, 1963, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.701: SCCS, No.62-37. A light pink, formal double, originated by Mrs John H. Clairmont, Glendale, California, USA. A 10-year-old seedling that bloomed for the first time in 1959. Flowers are 9-10 cm in diameter and 5 cm in depth and come in mid-season on a vigorous, compact, upright plant.
- Adele Gaeta.** (*C.japonica*), Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1891. Large pink flower, imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Adele Palagi-Medici.** (*C.japonica*), William Bull Catalogue, 1867, p.74. No description; Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: (*Villa Quiete—Spada*). Pale, delicate pink, edges of petals recurve towards the centre, perfectly imbricated (Waterhouse, 1955). Orthographic errors: ‘Adele Pelargo Medici’, ‘Adele Pelagi Medici’, ‘Adele Pelage Medici’. Originated in Italy by Count Lavinio de Medici Spada.
- Adele Pelage Medici. Law Somner & Co. Melbourne Catalogue, 1864. Orthographic error for **Adele Palagi-Medici**.
- Adele Pelagi Medici. Shepherd & Co. Catalogue, 1883-1884. Orthographic error for **Adele Palagi-Medici**.
- Adele Puccioni.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, (72):4: Brilliant, rose coloured, petals veined red, lightly lined and dotted with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Adèle Raffo.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Adele Sally.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.158, Reg.1048: A 12-year old chance seedling of **Dr John D. Bell** that first bloomed in 1964, originated by Homer C. Wilson, Fresno, California, USA. The plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 12-14 cm in diameter and 7 cm deep, with two rows of wavy petals, 3-5 narrow, twisted petals standing erect amongst the stamens. Colour is dark red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season.
- Adèle Stradi.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Adèle Tori. Alex Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.44. Orthographic error for **Adèle Torre**.
- Adèle Torre.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44 as ‘Adèle Tori’: No description. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.11: Colour is a strong pink. Verschaffelt, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1854, Book VII, pl.III as ‘Adèle Torry’: Delicate pink with streaks of deeper pink. Rose form. Received from Fr. Mariani, Milan, Italy. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11: Brescia. Imbricated, deep pink. Orthographic errors: ‘Adele Torri’, ‘Adele Torry’, ‘Adile Larry’, ‘Adèle Tori’.
- Adèle Torri. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Orthographic error for **Adèle Torre**.
- Adèle Torry. Verschaffelt, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1854, Book VII, Text facing pl.III. Orthographic error for **Adèle Torre**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Adolphe. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.22. Abbreviation for **Adolphe Audusson**.
- Adolph Audusson. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.1: Orthographic error for **Adolphe Audusson**.
- Adolphe Audusson**. (*C.japonica*), Guichard, Henri, 1910, *Catalogue des collections de Camélias...* No. 275:...Imbricated, dark red, large striped petals; Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A large, semi-double bloom about 11 cm in diameter. There are 12 rounded petals, about 5 cm in diameter, arranged in three rows. Numerous stamens are grouped in the centre. Calyx is large and deeply cupped. Foliage is dark, glossy green, the margins coarsely serrated, 11 cm by 5 cm. Plants are vigorous, compact and hardy. The cultivar was named after M. Adolphe Audusson, Angers, France from whom Guichard obtained it about 1877. Synonyms: 'Audrey Hopfer', 'Adolphe Audusson Purple', 'Adolphe Audusson Red', 'Adolphe Audusson Red Sport', 'Hopfer No. 270' and, erroneously, 'The Czar'. Sports: 'Adolphe Audusson Special', 'Adolphe Audusson Variegated'. Orthographic errors: 'Adolf Adusson', 'Adolf Audusson', 'Adolfe Audusson', 'Adolph Auduson', 'Adolph Audusson', 'Adolphe'. Awards: National Camellia Hall of Fame, 1978; RHS, FCC, 1956. Colour illustrations: Guichard Soeurs Catalogue (about 1938), p.8; *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1935, No.97, opposite p.8; Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons & Azaleas*, p.112, Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias*, p.5.
- Adolphe Audusson (Blotched). Glen St Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1956, p.10: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated**.
- Adolphe Audusson Purple. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.10: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson**.
- Adolphe Audusson Red. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1942: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson**.
- Adolphe Audusson Red Sport. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1951: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson**.
- Adolphe Audusson Special**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.17, 1947: A predominately white **Adolphe Audusson**. (Not consistent). Originated in USA by Jenkins. Synonym: 'Adolphe Audusson Special Purple'. Chinese synonym 'Hongban Da Adaofu'.
- Adolphe Audusson Special Purple. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.6: Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Special**.
- Adolphe Audusson Variant. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated**.
- Adolphe Audusson Variegated**. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.1; Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944 as 'Adolphe Audusson Var.': Very large semi-double flower resembling 'Nagasaki', (**Mikenjaku**). Deep red, marbled white. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Adolph Audusson Var.'. Synonyms: 'Adolphe Audusson Variant', 'Adolphe Audusson (Blotched)'. Originated by F.M. Uyematsu, California, USA. Colour illustrations: Nuccio's Catalogues, 1948 to 1953; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, facing p.146. Awards: William E. Woodroof, Hall of Fame Award, 1978. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Daadaofu'.
- Adolphe Cachet**. (*C.japonica*), Desportes, *Review Horticole*, 1847, ser.3, vol.1:217: No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Adolpho F. Moller**. (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.55, Barbarosa, March 1894, *Jornal Horticolo Agricolo*, 2:94: Very large, rose form white, from Portugal. Orthographic variant 'Adolpho Moller'.



- Adolpho Gruber.** (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.67: (Villa) Splendid carmine pink, imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Adomidea. Loureiro. 1872-1973, catalogue No.9: Orthographic variant for **Adonidea**.
- Adonida. Harrison ea., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.172. Orthographic error for **Adonidea**.
- Adonide. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Adonidea**.
- Adonidea.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed.,1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet and Floral Magazine*, vol.V, p.172 as 'Adonida': Delicate pink, fading to white at petal edge. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1844, 18:7: Variable in flower form, sometimes imbricated at other times peony form but its colour is always distinguished. The pale pink petals are tinted pale yellow and lightly veined with a reddish hue. The central petals show a yellow tint. The flower is entirely edged with a band of white. (**Press's Eclipse** is sometimes sold in its place). Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No. 105, 1847 as 'Adonidea': Paeony form white variegated with dawn pink. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.III as 'Adonidea': Formal double. The exterior petals are very large, undulate, spread out, the ones following are very small, erect, numerous and form a thick, compact heart. Colour a delicate pink fading to white towards the petal edge. A sport of 'Press's Eclipse'. Orthographic errors: 'Adomida', 'Adonide', 'Adonida', 'Adonidoea'. Synonyms: 'Dorusio', 'Dorusia', 'Dorusio à bords blancs', 'Gallesi d'Italie', 'Eclipsis (Press's) Adonidea', 'Gallesii'. Van Houtte,1846, gives 'Duchesse Decazes' as a synonym. For illustration see pl.III, Book III, Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*. Also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl.18. A sport of **Press's Eclipse**, found by the Belgian breeder François Vandermaelen, Brussels, and propagated by Ambroise Verschaffelt, Belgium".
- Adonidoea. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, Catalogue of Select Stove Plants..., p.113. Orthographic error for **Adonidea**.
- Adonis.** (*C.japonica*), Bull, William, Retail Price List, 1873, p.152. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Adorable.** (*C.japonica*), Sacco,1832-1834, *Album of 60 Paintings*, No.50 in the Library of the Museum of Natural Sciences, Milan. *International Camellia Journal*, No.13, 1981, p.65. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan. (Believed extinct.)
- Adorable.** (*C.pitardii* hybrid), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.72, Dec.1979, p.26, Reg. No.220: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from seed parent *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii*, planted 1972, first flowered 1977. The upright, dense plant has 9 cm x 4 cm lanceolate leaves, mid-green and with average serrations. Flowers, formal double, 8 cm across, bright pink. Blooms mid-season to late. Colour illustrations: *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, 1984, p.44G; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.2, p.18, 1987.
- Adrantea.** (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843 *Camelliografia*, p.90: Petals all intense red. Corolla of many petals, semi-double, the exterior 9 or 10 regularly disposed in 3 rows, round-ovate, emarginate; the interior petals somewhat smaller, forming an irregular central tuft. Originated by Negri, Milan, Italy in 1839.
- Adraville.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1868, *Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners' and Amateurs' Calender*:...home raised seedling of Mr Robert Fitzgerald. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Adrene Wheeler.** (*C.reticulata*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2888; Originated by Huly Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS Yearbook, 2013, p.102 with colour photo; A seven year old sport of **Suzanne Withers** x **Annabelle Fetterman**, propagated and registered by Randolph Maphis, Tallahassee. The very large, 14.5cm diameter x 6.5cm deep flower is medium pink with white frosting on the heavy-textured petals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Aer. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Al Gunn**.
- Aerda. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Althaeiflora**.
- Aerweige. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 16 Oct, 1992. Chinese synonym for **Alvige**.
- Affranii**. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue General des plants Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. No description. Orthographic errors: 'Affrani', 'Afrani' (Believed extinct.)
- Afilda. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849, No.38:51. Synonym for **Sacco Nova**.
- Afrani. Padova, 1856, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti*. Orthographic error for **Affranii**.
- Afterglow**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: White striped pink. Medium size, semi-double of cupped form. Originated in USA at the Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama.
- Afterwards**. (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2007, p.C15 with colour photo; Reg. No.2705. A cross of *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha Harms** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**, first flowered 1999. Originated and propagated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. The 12 cm diameter rose form double flower is pale pink, lighter towards the centre. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture. Flowers mid-season to late. Cold hardy. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2007 p.66 with colour photo; Light green leaves are 12 cm x 5.7 cm.
- Afuihi. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. Different reading for **Aui**.
- Agamemnon**. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.11, colour photo: Irregular, open peony form. Colour, bright pink, fading towards the petal haft. Size, up to 12.5 cm across. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Aga**. (Name of River), (*C.rusticana*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*: Pinkish white. Medium size, single to semi-double, magnolia form. Vigorous, open growth. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. 'Aga' is the abbreviation for the Agano River.
- Aga-no-homare**. (Praise of the River Agano), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, p.16, illustration; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.7, colour photo, description, p.197: Flower, deep crimson, rose form double; stamens divided and mixed with centre petals, not showing until bloom is fully opened, 9-12 cm in diameter, 23 petals, mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium-sized, elliptical; apex acute, reflexed; petioles hairy. Plant habit, strong, densely bushy. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.
- Aga-no-sato**. (Hamlet on the Agano), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.214, p.108, description, p.153: Leaves narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, plicate along the midrib, flat on the upper surface, sharply serrate margins, petioles very hairy. Flowers semi-double, red (currant red 821/1) with 19-23 petals. Stamens small, filaments reddish cadmium yellow. Late flowering. "Aga" is an abbreviation for the Agano river. Named by Mr Kawamura in 1964. Originated in the cemetery, Shimo-jûjô, Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. For further colour plates see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.6 & 197, pl.176 & p.317, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.312.
- Aganosato-chirifu**. (Aga-no-sato with variegated leaves), (*C.rusticana*). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.219 with colour photo; Red, semi-double, lotus shaped stamens pale yellow, flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, heavily variegated. Tree cespitose. A sport of **Aga-no-sato**. From Niigata Pref., Japan.

- Agathiflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Check List - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Agathiflora', synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea**.
- Agathe Royal.** (*C.japonica*), Spae, 1859, *Belgique Horticole*, 8:277: Grown from seed by Donckelaer, 1847. No description. Orthographic error: 'Agathe Royale'. (Believed extinct.)
- Agathe Royale. *International Camellia Journal*, 1992, p.46. Orthographic error for **Agathe Royal**.
- Agathiflora. van Houtte, Catalogue, 1839, No.1:6. Synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea**.
- Agatiflora. van Houtte, Catalogue, 1841, No.7:21. Orthographic error for 'Agathiflora', synonym for **Vandesiana Carnea**.
- Agehachô. Miyazawa, 1954, Catalogue. Different reading for **Ageha-no-chô**.
- Ageha-no-chô.** (Swallowtail Butterfly), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*; Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.32: Exterior red, interior whitish. Medium size, semi-double with curved petals. Very early flowering. Different reading: 'Agehachô'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Ageho-no-cho'. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Kantô area, Japan. Synonym: 'Agehano-chô' (Kantô). Chinese synonym 'Yangyu Zhi Die'.
- Ageha-no-chô. (Chûbu). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, p.43. Synonym for **Yuki**.
- Ageha-no-chô. (Kantô). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, p.43. Synonym for **Ageha-no-chô**.
- Ageho-no-cho. Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ageha-no-chô**.
- Agenorea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, No.9:59 as a synonym for **Villageoise**.
- Agenorea. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.132 as a synonym for **Anthographa**.
- Agenorea.** (*C.japonica*), Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1985: Formal double white. originated in Italy.
- Agilis.** (*C.japonica*), Tourrés, Macheteau Nursery Catalogue, 1835, p.17. No description. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. No description. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1851: Medium size, imbricated, deep pink. Orthographic error: 'Aglica'. Originated in Italy.
- Aglae. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*; Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.87, 117, 132. Named for "Aglaiia", one of the three graces. Synonym: 'Lady Adele Campbell'. Synonym for **Conchiflora** according to Baumann, 1841.
- Aglai. J.E. von Rieder, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien.*, p.218. Orthographic variant for 'Aglae', synonym for **Conchiflora**.
- Aglaiia.** (*C.sasanqua*) SCCS, *Supplementary List*, 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. Medium to large peony form. Pink outer, shading to darker, almost wine-colour centre. Vigorous, spreading growth.
- Aglais. L.L.Leiblig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Aglae', synonym for **Conchiflora**.
- Aglica. L.L.Leiblig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Agilis**.
- Agnes.** (*C.japonica*), Cox, 1849, *Annals of Horticulture*, p.86: No description. Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)
- Agnes Celestine.** (*C.japonica*), Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948 as 'Agnes Celestin' according to Wilmot: White striped pink. Medium size, semi-double to peony form. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana.
- Agnes de Lestaridec.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *ICS Journal*, 2002, p.86, Reg. No.30: An open pollinated seedling of **Arbutus Gum**. Originated by Grall Raymond, Plougar, France. First flowered in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Agnes Rowell Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Agnes Rowell Var.': A virus variegated form of **Agnes Rowell** - Strong red blotched white. Originated in USA.

- Agnese Parigi.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana d'Orticoltura Bolletino*: Santarelli seedling from **Pomponia**. Flower, large, light rose pink, double with lanceolate petals, easy flowering. Originated in Italy.
- Agnesi.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, No.7:1. No description. van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, No.9, p.7: Imbricated. Rose pink. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.14: Imbricated pink. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.312: Flower ranunculiform, 9-10 cm across, deep orange-red. Imbrication loose, petals round and notched in 5-6 rows, not numerous, those at the centre channelled; exterior petals sometimes have white stains. Originated in Belgium
- Agostina Gallo.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, No.72:4. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.7: Vivid red with marks and streaks of white. Very beautifully imbricated. Orthographic error 'Agostine Gallo'. Originated in Brescia, Italy. Hillebrand and Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camellie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.61 with colour photo, as 'Agostino Gallo'.
- Agostine Gallo. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.31. Orthographic error for **Agostina Gallo**.
- Agostino Gallo. Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camellie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.61. Orthographic variant for **Agostina Gallo**.
- Agostino Maria Trucco.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.51 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double to peony form, some petaloids with white streaks. Colour red (RHS.CC.53C). A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**) x **Moshio**, first flowered in 1997. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.
- Agresia.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.228: Clear cherry red. Irregular, open peony form double. Orthographic variant: 'Agrezia'. Orthographic errors: 'Agrestis', 'Agrezii'. Originated in Italy.
- Agrestis. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Orthographic error for **Agresia**.
- Agrezia. Verschaffelt Catalogue 1847-1848, p.53. Orthographic error for **Agresia**.
- Agrezii. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic error for **Agresia**.
- Agudello.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.94: No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Agusta Delphonse. Tennent, 1934, *Garden Club of America Bulletin*, p.40: Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- Aguste Delfoss. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- Ahahizuru. Stone, Vi., 1983, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.18, as 'Ahahi-Zuru'. Corruption for Japanese name **Asahizuru**.
- Aiaigasa.** (Sharing an Umbrella), (*C.rusticana*), Watanabe, 1967 Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû*, No.8, p.4, black & white photo: Flower, small, 6-7 cm wide, anemone to loose peony form with up to 10 outer petals and a crown of larger petals, protruding through and above the anemone centre. Leaves, elliptical, medium-sized, margins slightly twisted and turned; petioles short and hairy. Growth habit, vigorous and erect. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Ojiya-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. For colour photos & description see, p.5 & 196, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, or pl.185 & p.318, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. See also Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.363. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Ai Ai Gala', 'Ai Ai Gawa'. Different reading: 'Aiaikasa'.
- Aiaikasa. Different reading for **Aiaigasa**.

- Aida.** (*C.williamsii*). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.10: A seedling of *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Princess Lavender**. An orchid pink double selection made by Dr Robert Armstrong from a batch of seedlings sent for testing to Longwood Gardens some years ago by Dr Clifford Parks. It was found to be very cold hardy. Originated in USA.
- Aida. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.reticulata* hybrid **Ada Sebire**.
- Aide Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Miss Ed**.
- Aideng Huanghou. (Eden Queen), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.72, No.517. Chinese synonym for **Eden Queen**. Later spelling 'Aiden Wanghou'.
- Aidengna Guanjia. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.590. Chinese synonym for the sasanqua **Edna Butler**.
- Aidewade. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for *C.japonica* **Edward Marsh**.
- Aidewen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Edwin S. Northrop**.
- Aierlan Cunmin. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.68, No.211. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Erin Farmer**.
- Aierxi Zhurui. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr.25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the *williamsii* **Elsie Jury**. Later as 'Aierxi'.
- Aifukurin. Synonym for **Azuma-nishiki**.
- Aiguillon.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53: No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Aikang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Ed Combatalade**.
- Aikeke. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.68, No.210. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Ernest Aycock**.
- Aila. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.34. Chinese synonym for **Ella Ward Parsons**.
- Ailaibo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Erebo**.
- Ailan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Elaine's Betty**.
- Ailaohong.** (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.42 with colour photos. Maternal tree is located at the front of a farmhouse, Xinchang Village, Shuanghai County, Yunnan, China. Rose form double, with several separated layers of petals and a few central petaloids and stamens. Dark pink to red. Flowers early to midseason.
- Aileen. Griffith & Strothers, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, pp.1, 3: Name applied to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) by Tillian Gardens.
- Ailena Nuobui. Gao, Jiyin Ltr.31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Elena Nobili**.
- Aili Mudanwang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Alice Wood**.
- Ailino Hagude. Gao, Jiyin Ltr.31 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Eleanor Hagood**.



- Ailisen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422 Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Alison Spragg**.
- Ailisi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.72, No.212. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Doris Ellis**.
- Ailisi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.14. Chinese synonym for **Alice Wood**.
- Ailsa James**. (*C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIII, No.6, p.23, 1984, Reg. No.206: A chance seedling with hybrid characteristics raised by T. Leonard, Te Puke. It first flowered 1980, and has spreading, open growth of medium rate. Leaves are 8.5 cm long by 4 cm wide. The flowers are peony form, up to 14.5 cm across and 5.5 cm deep. They have 14 petals, about 22 petaloids, pink filaments and anthers. The petals are rose pink and show deeper veining. (RHS, Colour Chart 73B).
- Aima. Gao, Jiyin, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.35, No.1, 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Emma Gaeta**.
- Aimable d'Amerique. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti*. Orthographic error for 'Amabile d'Amerique', synonym for **Amabile**.
- Aimeigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hiemalis* **Elfin Rose**.
- Aimeite. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Emmett Pfingstl**.
- Aimet's Superba. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America, Yearbook*, 1933, p.21. Orthographic error for **Allnut's Superba**.
- Aimikawa**. (Name of River), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Aimubosi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Glowing Embers**.
- Ai-musume**. (Adorable Girl), (*C.japonica*). Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1991-1992, p.1: Dark red single, tubular to trumpet form, medium size flowers. From Nagasaki, Japan.
- Ainfa Ageria. Delaunay, F., Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.32. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Ainfa Egeria. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Catalogue, 1886, p.12. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Ainfa Egeria Imbricata. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.1. Orthographic variant for 'Ninfa Egeria Imbricated', error for **Ninfa Egeria**,
- Ainfa Egeria Imbricated. Guichard, Henri, Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Ainfa Egeria. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, p.4, 1980: Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Ai-no-chô**. (Lovelight). (*C.japonica*), JCS, *Japan Camellia*, 1997, No.54, p.10, illustration No.5: Light pink with some red streaks, campanulate single of 5 somewhat rounded petals, with compact centre stamen column, white filaments, pale yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.
- Ainofu-iketei**. (Variegated Leaves from Iketei), (*C.sasanqua*), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct), See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.161.

- Ainofu-matsumoto.** (Variegated Leaves from Matsumoto), (*C.sasanqua*), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*: White flower, variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.161.
- Ai-no-goshiki.** (Favourite Five Colours), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.252, colour photo and description: Small size, vase-shaped single, with 6 rounded, overlapping petals of very pale pink, with rare pink streaks. Flower colour changes from pink, pale pink with pink stripes, pink with white edges. Stamens cylindrical, pinched in at top, filaments pale cream, joined for the lower half, anthers pale gold. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, edges serrate, twisted and rolled under, apices tapering acute. Late flowering. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan.
- Ai-no-hama.** (Name of a Beach), (*C.japonica*). *List of Camellias*, (Japanese Cultivars) from Kinji Ohara, Tateyama, Chiba Prefecture, 1993-1994: Flowers white at base, becoming pale pink towards petal edge, single, cup-shaped, medium to large size.
- Ai-no-hana.** (Flower of Love). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.10 with colour photo; English translation p.5. Red, mottled white, single, medium size. Cylindrical stamens, flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Vigorous upright growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, originated and named by Fumio Naitô, Aichi Prefecture, in 1997.
- Ai-no-izumi.** (Fountain of Love), (*C.rusticana*): Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.56, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.5, colour photo, description, p.196: Flower, small, 6-7 cm in diameter, imbricated formal double, very light pink, about 60 petals, light yellow tinge at base; floriferous. Leaves, small, elliptical, petiole hairy. Growth, spreading, inclined to be weak. Early to mid-season flowering. Resembles ‘Otome-tsubaki’ from Niigata. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya.
- Ai-no-tomoshihi.** (Light of Love). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.10 with colour photo; English translation p.5. Red stripes on pink base, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamens, mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium, flat. Spreading, vigorous growth. A seedling of **Haru-no-utena**. Originated by Fumio Naitô, Aichi Prefecture, in 1997.
- Ai-no-yama.** (Name of the Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Five fold, medium to large flower, white with red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Ai-no-yama.** (Name of a mountain). (*C.japonica*), Don Ellison, 1997, “Camellias – A Photo Dictionary”, p.19 with colour photo: A medium size pink fading to almost white at the centre. A single of 6-7 broad, rounded petals, sometimes folded or cleft. Stamens columnar, filaments pale yellow, anthers deep yellow. Flowers mid-season on a large, upright plant. Originated in Japan.
- Aioi-nishiki.** (Growing Together Brocade), (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.3, colour photo No.11, description, p.11: Large to medium size. white semi-double with deep pink streaks. Petals, 12-13, diameter about 10 cm. Prominent centre stamens. Late. Leaves, small elliptic, wavy with shallow serrations. Originated by Fujikake, Yôichirô, Kiryû City, Gunma Prefecture, Japan.
- Aiqing Huohua. ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Lovelight**.
- Aisen.** (Passions). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.10 with colour photo; English translation p.5. Red stripes on white and occasionally pink ground, tubular single, tubular stamens, small, early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, recurved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Aiyupu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tama Electra**.
- Aizawa.** (Family name of originator), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.144, p.72, description, p.130: Branches decumbent, with dense foliage. Leaves, green, broadly elliptical to narrowly ovoid-elliptic, acute at apex, veinlets impressed; 5-8.1 cm long by 2.5-4.3 cm wide; petioles short, 4-5 mm long, glabrous. Flowers, reddish pink (Camellia Rose 622), single, petals horizontally spreading, but apex suddenly and shortly incurved. Hairy petals 1-2, normal petals 3-4. Androecium, small, 12-16 mm high with few stamens. Gynoecium, 14-20 mm high with 3-4 stylar arm, pale yellow. Late flowering. Originated by Mr Takeshi Aizawa, Kotani, Higashi-kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Aizen-tsubaki. Watanabe, Takeshi, 1962, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.46. Not a varietal name but a particular name for the thicket camellias besides the Shrine of Aizen, (Ragaraja), god of marriage in Kishiwada, Mizuma Kannon, Ôsaka, Japan. There is a legend that, if a young man gives a leaf from these camellias to a girl, he will win her heart.
- Aizhanni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.423; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dear Jenny**.
- Aizome.** (First Rendezvous). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.10 with colour photo; English translation p.5. Pale pink, tubular single, cylindrical stamens, thick petals, miniature, early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small size. Tending to bushy growth. Selected and named by Tadanori Yoshioka from wild camellias growing in Southern Aso, Kumamoto Prefecture.
- Ajiko.** (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Kaoru, Hagiya, JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.4: 1984, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.2, p.18. No description. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.20 with colour photo; English translation p.12. Medium size, red single, embracing petals, fragrant, stamens protruding, believed to be triploid. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, large, thick. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa. From Izu-Ôshima Island.
- Aka. *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, Synonym for **Aka-sazanka**.
- Ajursii.** (*C.japonica*), Fraser & Langton Catalogue, 1874-1875: Light medium double. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Aka-asukagawa.** (The red Asuka River), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: A medium size camellia, dark red with white spots or dark pink semi-double with central divide stamens. Thought to be synonym for **Asukagawa** in 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* and 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.
- Akabeni.** (Vermilion Red), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: True red, double, medium size, cylindrical stamen cluster. Thought to be synonym for **Shakkô** in Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shakkô'. (Believed extinct.)
- Aka-bokuhan. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27: Synonym for **Benikarako**.
- Akachirimen.** (Red Crêpe), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Large 8-fold flower, red, flat flower. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.
- Akadaikagura. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.4. Different reading for **Benidaikagura**.
- Akadama.** (Red Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* p.6, Colour photo, description, p.196: Flower, deep crimson double with stamens split into fascicles. It is a long period in state of bud to bud-centered, to full bloom, 8-10 cm across. Leaves, medium to large,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Aka-hagoromo.** (Red 'Hagoromo'). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.6. Large, lotus form semi-double. Flowers mid-season. A chance seedling raised by M. Kunitake, Japan.
- Akaharu-no-utena.** (Scarlet Haru-no-utena). (*C.japonica*), Kurume Shibu colour poster, 1997, illustration: Medium size, scarlet semi-double sport of **Haru-no-utena**, with 15 petals. Late blooming. Originated in Kurume, Japan.
- Akahassaku.** (Red Hassaku), (*C.japonica*), Kamo, Zenji, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.119-120: Deep crimson, early flowering, single, large size. A seedling of **Hassaku**, originated by Kamo, Zenji, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Yabu-rôgetsu'.
- Akahata.** (Red Flag), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.324: Red semi-double, deep red veining, central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Aka-hatsu-arashi.** (Red Hatsu-arashi). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.14 with colour photo; English translation p.7. Deep red single, tubular to trumpet shaped with cylindrical stamen tube, medium size. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright growth. A mutation of **Shibori-hatsu'arashi** ('Variegated Hatsu-arashi'). Named and released by Tomita Kunitake in 1985. Synonym 'Chikushi-no-aki'. From Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture.
- Aka-ise.** (Red of Ise), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.418: Deep red with 5 outer petals and a central cushion of red petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be a synonym for **Iseya**, **Ise-tsubaki** and **Ise**.
- Aka-ishisan.** (Produced in Aka-ishi), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, Taka'aki, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyô Shû*: Listed in the section for yellow variegated leaves. Large, round leaves with yellow blotches. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Akai-tsubasa.** (Red Wings), (*C.rusticana*), Watanabe, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, 1967, No.8, p.4, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.5, colour photo, description, p.196: Flower, red, finely veined deeper, 8-10 cm across, open peony, of up to 40 petals, outer ones cup shaped, some erect petals amongst scattered stamens; filaments yellow. Leaves, narrow elliptical, small, recurved, petioles, short and hairy. Growth habit, strong and dense. Mid-season flowering. Similar to cultivar **Fukuwara**. Originated in the Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Akajishi.** (Red Lion). (*C.hiemalis*). "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.66; Crimson, double to peony form, small, early. From Shizuoka (Shimizu).
- Aka-kagurajishi.** (Red Lion Dance), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: A red sport of **Kagurajishi**. Red peony form. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan by Shôji Himuro.
- Aka-kamo-honnami.** (Red Kamo-honnami). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.11 with colour photo; English translation p.6. Deep red, bowl shaped single, tips of pistils stick out from buds, tubular stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves large, broadly elliptic. Upright growth. A mutation which appeared at the rootstock of a plant of **Kamo-honnami** at an old family home in Komatsu Town, Ehime Prefecture.
- Akakarako.** (Red Anemone), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai, 1936-1937, Catalogue as 'Aka-karako'. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.72: Red anemone form. Resembles 'Jikkô' as synonym for **Benikarako**, but centre petals are looser. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. A different cultivar to 'Benikarako'. Invalidly equated with 'Arajishi' in USA. Corruptions of Japanese name: 'Aka-korako', 'Aka-koroko'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Akakogama. Different reading for **Akagoma**.

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

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

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

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

- Akamakuri.** (Red with Rolled Edges), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (believed extinct.)
- Akamidori.** (Vermilion Bird), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: Medium sized scarlet semidouble, waterlily form. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan by Shôji Himuro. A seedling of **Setsugekka**.
- Aka-miodoroki.** (Red Surprising Sight), (*C.japonica*). Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I: Double, the corolla is pink, the inside petals more finely variegated than the outside. Different readings: ‘Akakenkyô’, ‘Aka-mi-odoroki’. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Aka-miyakodori.** (Red Seagull), (*C.japonica*), Alpen, 1977, ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.63, p.9: Deep red without any blue tint. Medium sized semi-double of lotus form. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.14 with colour photo; English translation p.8. Large, deep rose pink, lotus form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large, plicate at the centre rib. Upright growth, multi-stock type, sparsely branching. A plant about 150 years old is growing in the suburb of Sofu'e Town. Named by Minoru Satô in 1976.
- Akamokkô.** (Red Mokko), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.557: Deep red, hose-in-hose semi-double, with irregular, twisted petals and a central column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Akananban.** (Red, Nanban), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.214: Semidouble red with outer petals large and flat, inner petals cupped; central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Nanban" was the ancient name for South East Asia which implies "exotic".
- Akanegumo.** (Dark Red Cloud). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.6; Small, deep crimson, campanulate single. Flowers mid-season. Originated by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.
- Akane-seiôbo.** (Dark-red **Seiôbo**) (*C.japonica*) from Chiba Pref., *Japan Camellia* No. 59, May 1999: A natural seedling of **Seiôbo**. Bright pink striped red, single, tubular, medium, blooms in autumn to mid-season. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Tree somewhat upright, vigorous. Bloomed firstly and named in 1993. Found by Atsushi Itoh.
- Aka-no-genshu.** (Original red wild variety), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, p.15, illustration: A general term for the primitive, wild camellia. Red veined deeper. 5 petalled, irregular single, burst of short stamens in centre, as a typical form for the red, wild camellias of Japan.
- Aka-owari. Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki kai*. Synonym for **Hana-no-sakari** in Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*.
- Aka-owari.** (Red Nagoya Camellia), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700) Watanabe, 1969, plate 661: Large red with long, slender, tiered petals. Thought to be synonymous with **Hana-no-sakari**, **Owaritairin**. Originated in Japan. (believed extinct.)
- Aka-owari-no-chiri-tsubaki. Synonym for **Hana-no-sakari**.
- Akaro. (Red Oar), Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. Different reading for **Akayagura**.
- Akaroa Rouge. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VI, No.7, 1970, p.32, Reg. No.46. Synonym for **Madame Picouline**.
- Aka-rôgetsu.** (Red December), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.90; *Camellias of Japan*, plate 112, p.56, description p.120; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.366: Leaves broadly elliptical to ovate-elliptic, finely acuminate. Petioles more or less hairy. Flowers, single, pink (Neyron Rose 623/1 or Spinel Red 0023/1-3). Petals very



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Akasu Makura. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*. Corruption of Japanese name **Aka-suminokura**.
- Akasumikara. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.13. Corruption of name **Aka-suminokura**.
- Aka-suminokura**. (Red 'Suminokura'), (*C.japonica*), Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd., Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27, as 'Aka-sumi-no-kura': Flower, red formal double, 10-11 cm across, opening to show some stamens. Similar to **Coquettii**. Leaves, broad elliptical, medium sized with acute apex and rounded base, recurved; surface sparsely hairy. Habit, slow growing, erect. Flowers mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Akasumi'. Different readings: 'Akasumikuro', 'Akasumiguro' 'Akasumikura'. Corruption of name: 'Akasumijura', 'Akasu Makura', 'Aka Suki No Kura', 'Aka Suimikara' 'Akasumikara'. An old cultivar from the Kansai District, Japan. For colour photos and descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.366 and vol.II, 1978, pl.455, p.179. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.5 & 196. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.393.
- Akatakukai. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellia*, p.1. Corruption of the Japanese name **Aka-wabisuke**.
- Akatomoe**. (Swirl Pattern), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Itô, Tokumemon, 1788, *Tsubaki, Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô*: Medium sized, rose red, spiral formed double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Akatsuki**. (Dawn), (*C.japonica*), Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1938: Flower, 5-6 cm across, pale pink single, petals with wavy edges, campanulate with central cylinder of stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves, narrowly elliptic, small; apex caudate; base obtuse; waved and twisted. Growth habit, erect and vigorous. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.68, 196. Used in Japan for Ikebana and Chabana. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Koyama.
- Akatsuki-no-kaori**. (Dawn Fragrance), (Higo), Hiratsuka, Taizô 1964, *Higo Camellia*, colour photo No.25, p.12, 16: Flower, pale, soft pink, becoming white with age, semi-double Higo with 13-14 petals, creped and waved, 8-10 cm across, stamens, spreading apricot form, joined at base, yellowish white filaments. Faintly fragrant. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, narrow elliptic, medium size, deep green. Growth habit vigorous and erect. Suitable for a seed parent. A seedling of **Osaraku**. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Aktsuki-no-kaori'. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.229, p.324; Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.58; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.6, 196; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.301. Originated and named by Kiichiro Shimotake, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan in 1962.
- Akatsuki-no-yume**. (Waking Dreams), (*C.rusticana*), Hillier Arboretum, 1987, Hampshire County Council Catalogue, p.1. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Akatsu-nishiki**. (Akatsu Brocade). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.13 with colour photo; English translation p.7. Crimson stripes and splashed patterns on pale pink ground. Medium size, tubular single, cupped petals, flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Vigorous, upright and bushy. The original tree survives at the garden of Shuntô Katô, in Seto Town, Aichi Prefecture.
- Akatsuru-no-minato**. (Harbour of Akatsuru). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.18; Small, campanulate single, red. Flowers mid-season.
- Aka-wabisuke**. (Red Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Deep red, cup-shaped, early blooming. Originated in Japan. Possible synonym for **Beni-wabisuke**. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80.
- Aka-wabisuke**. (Red Wabisuke), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Co., Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: White blotches on red, single cup-shaped flower. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Akigusa. Different reading for **Akikusa**.

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

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

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

- Aki-komachi.** (Beautiful Hiroshima), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.114, colour photo and text: Medium size, pale peach pink, cup-shaped single, of 5-6 wide, overlapping petals with slightly irregular margins. A large cylinder of stamens, creamy filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Dark green, lanceolate leaves, acuminate apex, obscure serration. Originated in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Hatsuarashi-shiratama**. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.15 with colour photo; English translation p.8. Name translated as ‘Quiet Beauty’. A chance seedling of **Shiratama**. Originated and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1971.
- Akimba.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1963, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, p.7.: Longwood Garden List. No description. Originated in USA
- Akimiko.** (God’s Child in Autumn), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasurume*: Pale pink, medium size with small leaves. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Aki-no-yama**.
- Aki-no-asahi.** (Autumn Morning), (*C.japonica*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*: Light rose pink, slightly streaked pink. Medium sized single. Vigorous, dense and upright growth. Originated in Japan.
- Aki-no-hana.** (Autumn Flower). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.16 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Pale pink, tubular single with cylindrical stamens, small size, early flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, recurved. Spreading, vigorous growth. A chance seedling originated by Shunsuke Hisatomi, Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, in 1994.
- Aki-no-homare.** (Autumn Glory), (*C.rusticana*), Katayama, Sadayuki, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana*; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, black and white photo, p.61; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, colour photo No.435, p.172; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.9, colour photo, description, p.197: Flower: white background with various sized vertical stripings of pale red, mutates to self red or red with white spots; outer petal rows imbricated; the centre consists of scattered fascicles of stamens mixed with small, erect petals. The flower is 11-13 cm across and opens early to mid-season. Leaves: Light green, medium sized, elliptical with acute apex and base, sharply serrate, leaf stalk hairy. Strong, erect, densely furnished growth. The cultivar, **Gondô-shibori**, also known as ‘Aki-no-homare’ in Kansai is a different cultivar. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Synonym: ‘Aki-no-homare (Chûbu)’. A chance seedling originated and released by Kôji Yamada in 1969. Chinese synonym ‘Qiuzhiyu’.
- Aki-no-homare(Chûbu). Synonym for **Aki-no-homare**.
- Aki-no-kaze.** (Autumn Wind). (*C.hybrid*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.15 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Wide red stripes on white ground, trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamen tube. Miniature size, flowers early and profusely. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Spreading, cespitose, weeping growth. A cross between **Aki-no-yama** and *C.cuspidata*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1989.
- Aki-no-niji.** (Autumn Rainbow). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.16 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Pink shading at edges, on white ground. A large size semi-double with cupped petals and scattered stamens, fragrant. Early flowering. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Upright and dense growing. A cross of *C.sasanqua* **Shôwa-nishiki** x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Show Girl**, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1979.
- Aki-no-nishiki.** (Autumn Brocade). (*C.reticulata* hybrid) *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.16 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Obscure blotches and stripes on pink ground. A medium size bud-centred double with split stamens. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small size. Spreading growth. A cross between **Dot Spengler** x **Umegaka**. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, in 1990.



- Aki-no-sarasa.** (Autumn Chintz), (*C.japonica*), Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40: Imported from Japan to America by the Star Nursery about 1933. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.4 as 'Akinosarasa': Light pink, striped deeper pink, medium large size, semi-double. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.
- Aki-no-sato.** (Village in Autumn), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.69, colour photo and description: Flowers medium size, palest pink at first stage, later becoming white on fully opening, opening to wide campanulate with 5 large, rounded, overlapping petals, slightly wavy. Stamens in a large cylinder, pinched in at top, filaments joined for the lower half, anthers light yellow. Leaves bright mid-green, obovate, apices acuminate to long acuminate, margins shallowly serrate, somewhat undulate. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Yonago-shi, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellia Club in 1977.
- Aki-no-shirabe.** (Autumn Melody). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.15 with colour photo; English translation p.9. Pink graduation at edges on white ground, cupped petals, semi-double, fragrant, medium size. Flowers early. Leaves small, elliptic. Upright growth. A cross between *C.sasanqua* x *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess**. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture in 1978.
- Aki-no-sora.** (Autumn Sky). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.16 with colour photo; English translation p.9. White spotted pink, tubular single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Small size, flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Vigorous and upright. A virus variegated variety obtained by grafting **Aki-no-yama** onto a **Kochô-wabisuke** understock. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura, Tokyo, in 1994.
- Aki-no-tomo.** (*C.sasanqua*), (Autumn Companion), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol.16: Large size. White ground with graduations of light pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Aki-no-tsuki.** (Autumn Moon), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, colour photo, No.311, p.131; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.8 colour photo, p.197, description: Flower, pale pink with shading, 7 petalled single, opening flat with a triangular shape, like a Higo form, 9-11 cm across. Early to midseason flowering. Leaves elliptical, medium size, apex caudate, base obtuse, shallowly serrate. Spreading pendulous growth of average vigour. See colour photo, p.116, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* and p.50 Kirino, 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol.I, Tsubaki*. Different reading: 'Akitsuki'. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Released by Haruichi Sakuragi in 1970.
- Aki-no-ume.** (Autumn Plum), (*C.sasanqua*), ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p .32: Medium size, white with red margins, single. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43. Selected by Tsugio Ôta from natural seedlings in 1970s.
- Aki-no-utage.** (Banquet in Autumn). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.164 with colour photo; A wide border of white around a red base. Single, small size, tubular to trumpet shape, tubular stamen ring. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, upright growth. A seedling of 'Tama-hibiki', originated by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan, in 2009.
- Aki-no-yama.** (Mountains in Autumn), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* given as large flowers, somewhat different to the modern cultivar. Nakayama, 1851, *Senkaôden*, 1st. ser. vol.5; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irostuki*: Single white with red streaks. Very early blooming. Itô, Ko'emon, 1979, *ChinkaShû*: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.16, p.284; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.317, p.185 as 'Aki-no-yama - Tokyo': Flowers single, widely cup shaped, waved and creped at the petal margin, white, narrowly striped rosy red; long, narrow, cylindrical stamen cluster, about 8 cm in diameter. Leaves, small, narrowly elliptic; apex long acuminate; base cuneate, reflexed,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Al Gunn.** (*C. reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.101, Reg. No.1558: A very large, rich medium pink, semi-double, *C. reticulata* chance seedling, mid-season flowering, originated by Al Gunn and W.F. Goertz, San Marino, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. The flower has 30 petals and gold anthers. Average size, 13 cm across by 8 cm deep. Sets flowers profusely. Flower petals are curled and incurved. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with medium sized green leaves, 11 cm long by 5 cm wide. See colour photos back, inside cover, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.34, No.4, Nov. 1979 and frontispiece, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.3, 1980. Chinese synonym 'Aer'.
- Alabama.** (*C. japonica*), Lindo Nursery retail price list, 1941-1942: Pink flecked, white formal double. Originated in USA. Invalidly used as a synonym for 'Glen 40'.
- Alabama. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C. japonica* **Alabama Tide**.
- Alabama Dawn.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.82, Reg. No. 815: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958, when 6 years old. Originated by Robert W. Wilder, Fairhope, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is vigorous, upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The anemone form flower is 10 cm across by 7.5 cm deep, red coloured with yellow anthers and white filaments. A red anemone with a small group of stamens in the centre, surrounding taller, light red petaloids, which are surrounded by a row of shorter, red and white striped petaloids, encircled by a row of shorter stamens then 2 rows of fluffy petals. Mid-season blooming.
- Alabama Glen 40. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.4. Synonym for 'Glen 40', itself a synonym for **Coquettii**.
- Alabama Number 13.** Lindo Nursery retail price list, 1940-1941, as 'Alabama No.13'. No description. Originated in USA.
- Alabama Number 14.** Lindo Nursery retail price list, 1940-1941, as 'Alabama No.14'. No description. Originated in USA.
- Alabama Number 33.** Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.327, as 'Alabama No.33'. No description. Originated in USA.
- Alabama Number 37.** Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.327 as 'Alabama No.37'. No description. Originated in USA.
- Alabama Number 54.** Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.327 as 'Alabama No.54'. No description. Originated in USA.
- Alabama Pink.** (*C. japonica*), Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.327. No. description. Originated in USA.
- Alabama's Lurleen.** (*C. japonica*), Pyron 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.103: "Mr Steindorff has a fine 5" peony form blush pink seedling which he has named in honour of the late Governor Lurleen Wallace". Medium growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by W.W. Steindorff, Greenville, Alabama, USA.
- Alabama Tide.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.159, Reg. No.1644: A large, deep, rich red, semi-double, *C. japonica* chance seedling, blooms mid-season to late. Originated by C.C. Crutcher, Theodore, Alabama, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Average flower size, 11 cm across by 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 3.2 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Alabama'.
- Alabamian.** (*C. japonica*), SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.24: A sport of **Hanafuki**. White shaded pink, sometimes with a small, pink streak. Large formal double. Originated in USA by G. Fisher.

- Alabaster.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.285, Reg. No.323: A 10 year old seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is rapid and average in type. The dark green leaves are large, slightly wavy, ovate, margins medium serrated and apex acute. The semi-double, white flowers, 8-10 cm across, resemble 'Hagoromo', but the blooms are larger with an added row of petals. The petals are heavy in texture and hold up well. A profuse bloomer; mid-season to late. Orthographic error 'Alabastor'.
- Alabastor. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Alabaster**.
- Alain Barbe-Torte.** (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Single, pink.
- Alain Claude.** (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Single, pink.
- Alan. Gao, Jiyin, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, 1993, p.36. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Mark Alan**. Later changed to Jiahong Alan.
- Alan Davis.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.167, Reg. No.1279: A large, 12 year old *C.japonica* seedling of **Gaiety** x **Frizzle White**, that first bloomed, 1965, originated by Norman M. Davis, Charlotte, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The peony form bloom is rose pink, with 29 petals and 45 petaloids with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 8 cm across by 6 cm deep. Lower petals have a tendency to reflex and there are 4-5 groups of stamens and petaloids in its formation. Blooms early to mid-season.
- Alan Raper.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Bob Withers; "A Mother Superior", *ACRS Camellia News*, No.131, 1994, p.9: A seedling of **Suzanne Withers** x **Arcadia**. High white petals in the centre, deepening to deep pink petals on the outside of the flower. Originated in Australia by Dr. R. Withers, Donvale, Victoria. Orthographic error 'Allan Raper'.
- Alan Walton. ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.135, p.9, Mildorrie Camellia Scions advert. Orthographic error for **Allan Walton**. See "International Camellia Register", p.75.
- Alarm.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1844-1845, Catalogue, 18:7: Flesh white petals, veined, transparent. (Believed extinct.)
- Alarni.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.36, 1969, p.14, Reg. No.110: Originated by Mrs Alice W. Walker, 1/24B Forsyth Street, Willoughby, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Mrs. Swan**. The seed was planted in 1953 and it first flowered 1960. The petaloid single, white flowers are produced on a dense, upright, vigorous plant, flowering mid-season to late and with large, dark green leaves.
- Alasijian-Huanghou. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.36. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Alaskan Queen**.
- Alaska.** SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: White, medium size, semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Carleton.
- Alaskan Belle.** *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.82, Reg. No.881: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959, originated by George S. Clarke, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is compact, upright and rapid, with dark green leaves averaging 10.5 cm by 7 cm. The semi-double flower is white with bright yellow stamens in clusters. It measure up to 15 cm across by 7 cm deep and has 14 petals and 11 rabbit ears and flowers mid-season.
- Alaskan Queen.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.99, 1986, p.22, Reg. No. 339: Originated by Bill Hooper, Bexley North, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Lasca Beauty**, first flowered in 1980. The semi-double flower, 14.5 cm x 7 cm, is blush pink, fading

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Alba Brianti. Sewell Catalogue, 1878, p.43. Orthographic error for ‘Alba Briantina’, synonym for **Brillante**.
- Alba Briantina. *Journal d’Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique*, 1848-1849, p.302. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Iconographie*, index with ref.1 (2): pl.2 as ‘Brillante’ (‘Alba Briantina’).
- Alba Brillantea. André Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.135. Synonym for **Brillante**.
- Alba Burnieri.** (*C.japonica*), Loddige’s Catalogue, 1849, p.33. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Candidissima. Martin y Giraud, 1978-1979, *Gran Jardin de la Bomba*, No.4, p.39: Synonym for ‘**Candidissima**’.
- Alba Casareto. G. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for ‘Alba Casoretti’, synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba Casoretti. van Houtte, 1845, Catalogue, No.18:7. Synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba Casoretto. von Biedefeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien...*, p.31. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba Cassoretti. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1852, p.2. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba Chandleri.** (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.5. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Alba Cocleata. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Alba Cochleata**.
- Alba Cochleata.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7 as ‘Alba Cocleata; Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.72. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Compacta.** (*C.japonica*), *The Gardener’s Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, No.12, 24th Mar. 1856, p.232. No description. Rollisson Catalogue, 1871, p.128: A pure white of fine shape, being well imbricated; an improvement on the old **Alba Plena**. Originated in England.
- Alba Coronata Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849, p.44. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Coronata Vera.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Crispa.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1839-1840, Catalogue, 1:1. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba de Casoretti. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*. Synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba di Boutourlin. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.86. Orthographic variant for **Alba Boutourlin**.
- Alba di Casoretti. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelua*, p.88. Synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba Delecta.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 12, pl.3: Obtained from seed in our establishment, this variety has bloomed for two or three springs. It belongs to the class of pure white perfections. The numerous petals which compose the bloom, characteristically have three different forms; they are rounded at the exterior, ovate-obtuse in the interior; lanceolate at the centre, forming a star with 6 rays, each with perfect imbrication. At the centre they are grouped in a serried heart. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: ‘Alba Dilecta’.



- Alba di Cassoretti. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba di Casoretti.** (*C.japonica*), Hillebrand, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.63. Medium size, rose form double is pure white and rather spherical. A shrub of medium growth, with small elongated leaves. Note: The flower pictured and details given are quite different from **Alba Plena di Casoretti** as pictured in Verschaffelt, 1849, and it is therefore recognised as a separate cultivar.
- Alba Dilecta. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*. Orthographic error for **Alba Delecta**.
- Alba Distincta.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.32 as 'Alba Distinta'. No description. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.52, 1862, p.38. Magnificent white. Originated in Italy.
- Alba Distinta. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.32. Orthographic error for **Alba Distincta**.
- Alba Double White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.4. Synonym for **Alba Plena**.
- Alba Dunlaps. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Synonym for **Dunlop's White Waratah**.
- Alba Elegans. van Houtte, 1839-1840, Catalogue,1:1. Synonym for **Claritas**.
- Alba Elegant. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2, Synonym for **Claritas**.
- Alba Elegantissima.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 4, pl.2: Most beautiful amongst the perfectly imbricated white varieties, due to the correct imbrication of its numerous, small, well-shaped petals of purest white, forming blooms larger than average. We obtained it from seed ourselves and seen it bloom in the spring of 1853. Its profuse flowering is especially remarkable, our parent plant had about 50 blooms at one time, which opened easily and contrasted with the dark green of its medium size, compact foliage. Originated in Belgium, by Verschaffelt.
- Alba Eleonora.** (*C.japonica*), Jose Maria Serra, 1855-1856, Catalogue, p.3. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct).
- Alba Elisa. van Houtte, 1848-1849, Catalogue, 35:33. Orthographic error for **Alba Elysia**.
- Alba Elisea. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.11. Orthographic error for **Alba Elysia**.
- Alba Elysii. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*. Orthographic error for **Alba Elysia**.
- Alba Elysia.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1847, Catalogue, 30:14, No description. van Houtte, 1848, Catalogue,33:14: Beautiful white, well imbricated. Originated at the Jardin d'Hivers, Paris, France. Orthographic errors: 'Alba Elisa', 'Alba Elysii', 'Alba Elysiensis', 'Alba Elisea'.
- Alba Fenestrata.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:1. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* p.78, as 'Fenestrata Alba': Flowers of over 10 cm in diameter, of pure, milk white and very full, petals very numerous, many broad and long, thin and spoon shaped, in 6-7 rows, displayed more or less regularly, forming a cup. Those at the centre are compact, erect and crinkled. Charles van Geert, *Annotations*, 1847-1850: Perfectly imbricated. Large size, flat flower, white; similar to **Sulcata**. A yellowish stripe at the centre of each petal, the edges of the petals are transparent. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.V. Synonyms: 'Alba Nova Plena', 'Alba Plena Nova', 'Fenestrata Alba'. Orthographic error: 'Alba Finestrata'. Originated in Italy.

- Alba Ficheri.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Fimbriata. Henderson & Son, 1868, Catalogue, p.70. Seidel Catalogue, 1911. Orthographic variant for **Fimbriata**.
- Alba Fimbriata Nova. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Sprenger Catalogue, 1906. Synonym for **Fimbriata**.
- Alba Fimbriato. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950. Orthographic error for **Fimbriata**.
- Alba Finestrata. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Alba Fenestrata**.
- Alba Fiorentina.** (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.41. No description. Ibid, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Pure white often with stripes of res. Peony form. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico, enciclopedico popolare*: Pure white, sometimes with streaks of red. Peony form. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Alba Fiorentina'.
- Alba Flore Plena. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions....* Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena**.
- Alba Flore Simplici. Burdin Catalogue, 1822 as 'Albo flore simplici'. Synonym for **Alba Simplex**.
- Alba Florentina. August van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Alba Fiorentina**.
- Alba (Floy).** (*C.japonica*), Floy, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, invalidly as 'Alba': Semi-double, white. Originated in the USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Foliis Argenteis.** (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Formosissima.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.94. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Fonestrata. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.3. Orthographic error for **Alba Fenestrata**.
- Alba Frieze. Clower, 1950, *America Camellia Yearbook*, p.119. Synonym for **Clower White**.
- Alba Gemelli.** (*C.japonica*), Longone Catalogue, 1891: Large white Flowers often twins. Originated in Italy.
- Alba Gigantea.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.20. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Gigantea.** (*C.japonica*), Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28: The biggest white single in existence, introduced by Wada; flowers pure white, broadly campanulate, with many imbricated petals of great substance and perfect beauty. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan by Wada. It was listed in the Wada, 1937 catalogue, p.37, as a sasanqua with the description: Large flowering, single white, with waxy, broad, thick, well shaped petals. Leaves and habit like a *C.japonica*.
- Alba Grandiflora. Trehane Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1970. Orthographic error for 'Alba Grandiflora', synonym for **Gauntlettii**.
- Alba Grandiflora.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.15. No description. Harrison ed., 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.II, p.51: White, sometimes with a pink tint. It has a confused centre. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1: Peony form, seried and globular, very large flower. White with yellowish tint. Originated in Belgium.
- Alba Grandiflora. (*C.japonica*), Wada, 1935, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.26: Immense, pure white. Synonym for **Gauntlettii**.

- Alba Grandiflora Semiplena. Courtois, 1833, *Magasin D'Horticulture*, (1,pt.D):309. Synonym for **Weimarii**.
- Alba Grandiflora Simplex.** (*C.japonica*), Scarlatti Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Grandiflora Superba. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1942. Synonym for **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'.
- Alba Grandifolia.** (*C.japonica*), Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37: Very large white. Fine form. Originated in USA.
- Alba Grandissima.** (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846 *Catalogue de la Collection de Camellia présentée à sa majesté l'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.4. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Hector.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Horrida.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Illustra. Jacob Makoy & Co. Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Alba Illustrata', synonym for **Waltonensis**.
- Alba Illustrata. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7. Synonym for **Waltonensis**.
- Alba Imbricata.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:33; Paxton's *Magazine of Botany*, 1848, vol.XIV, p.60: "At the nursery of Mr Low, Clapham, are two seedlings of excellent qualities. One, a pure white, (**Alba Imbricata**) of large size, petals round, of good substance, well filled up and without the ochre colour so common in the centrepetals of the old double white (**Alba Plena**); the whole flower lying quite flat on the bud scales." See pl.II, Book I, Verschaffelt,1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*. Originated in England. Synonyms: 'Alba Imbricata di Low', 'Alba Imbricata Nova'.
- Alba Imbricata di Low. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Synonym for **Alba Imbricata**.
- Alba Imbricata Lilliputiana.** (*C.japonica*), Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare*: Deep flesh white, large flower of the *C.sasanqua*, perfectly imbricated. Abbreviation: 'Alba Lilliputiana'. Note: This is a *C.japonica* as sasanquas were not introduced to Europe at the above date.
- Alba Imbricata Nova. Louise Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.132. Synonym for **Alba Imbricata**.
- Alba Imperialis.** (*C.japonica*), Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.122: Imbricated, white lined with pink. Originated in France.
- Alba Insignia. Anderson & Co. Catalogue, 1887, p.69. Orthographic error for **Alba Insignis**.
- Alba Insignis.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: This Italian variety is remarkable amongst the white blossomed varieties on account of the size of its blooms, the large number of petals, their perfect imbrication and double shape. The exterior petals are round-ovate and hooded, pure white with a soft yellowish tinge at the centre. For colour photo see: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIV, No.3, p.17, 1985. The synonym of 'Il Cygno' given by van Houtte is considered erroneous.
- Alba Jean. (*C.japonica*), Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Also illegal according to the Horticultural Code as the use of Latin is barred from 1959.
- Alba Laccina.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.224 as 'Alba Lacina': Flower, regular rose

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Alba Multiflora.** (*C.japonica*), Halley, 1844, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 344 (11):162; van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7: Very free flowering, attractive white. Originated in England.
- Alba Mutabilis.** (*C.japonica*), Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847, p.4. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Nitida.** (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.41; No description. Ibid 1849-1850, *Catalogue Général*: Milk white, regular. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare*: Milk white, regular. Originated in Italy.
- Alba Nova. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.155. Synonym for **Claritas**.
- Alba Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Scheidweiler, ed., 1844-1845, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, vol.2, p.88: Until now we have considered 'Candidissima' as the most outstanding white. We have recently compared it with **Alba Plena** in Mr Ryflkoget's garden and recognised its superiority. Flowers of 9-10 cm across with 7-8 rows of broad, rounded, perfectly imbricated petals of an alabaster white with a rose bud centre. Foliage bright green. 'Alba Nova' was listed by Herbert as a synonym for 'Claritas', but Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* says "Under the name of 'Alba Nova' there exists in commerce another camellia, which in no way resembles this. ('Claritas') Moreover the 'Claritas' called 'Alba Nova' came from M. Moems, Antwerp and the 'Alba Nova' to which we refer was raised in Italy 3 years ago."
- Alba Nova Plena. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7. Synonym for **Alba Fenestrata**.
- Alba Novissima. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.14. Orthographic variant for 'Alba Nova', synonym for **Claritas**.
- Alba Nivissima Variegata.** (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Odorata.** (*C.japonica*), de Bisschop Catalogue, 1937, p.5: Pure white, single. Slight aroma. Originated in Belgium.
- Alba Ornatissima.** (*C.japonica*), Lemaire, 1864, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.XI, pl.404: Medium size flower, 7-8 cm across, white, regular and imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Alba Ornatissum', 'Alba Amatissima', 'Alba Ornatism'.
- Alba Ornatissum. Gelding Catalogue, 1897, p.40, 41. Orthographic error for **Alba Ornatissima**.
- Alba Ornatism. J. & W. Gelding, Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888, p.53. Orthographic error for **Alba Ornatissima**.
- Alba Peony.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.5: White, peony form camellia. Originated in Australia.
- Alba Perfecta.** (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert, 1848. *Annotations Manuscrites*: Very double, creamy white, resembling **Kew Blush**. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1852, p.7. Originated by Dunlap. The petals are round and free from notches as **Wilderi**. The colour is of the purest white, full to the centre, slightly cupped and opens freely. Orthographic error: 'Alba Perfecto'. Originated in USA.
- Alba Perfecta Striata.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Perfecto. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Alba Perfecta**.
- Alba Phénix.** (*C.japonica*), Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1.: White. Originated in France.
- Alba Picta. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Imbricata Alba**.
- Alba Planipetala. Linden Catalogue, No.94, 1875, p.21. Synonym for **Plantipetala**.

**Alba Plena.** (*C.japonica*), Andrew's *Botanical Repository*, 1:pl.25, 1797, as 'Flore Plena Albo'. Listed again in the 1812 *Botanical Repository*, vol.10, pl.660; Loddige's Catalogue, 1814 as 'Alba Pleno' and in their 1822 Catalogue as 'Alba Plena'. The cultivar was brought to England from China in 1792, by Captain John Corner on the East Indiaman, "Carnatic", for the ship's principal owner, Gilbert Slater. (Farrington, 1999, *Catalogue of East India Company Ships' Journals and Logs 1600-1834*, p.105, and Journal and Log of "Carnatic" in the British Library, London). It was taken to USA by Floy in 1800 for John Stevens, New Jersey. The camellia bears a full double, symmetrically imbricated (formal), medium to large size, white flower, showing no stamens and opening flat. It is about 10 cm across and 3.5cm deep. The petals decrease in size towards the centre. A medium to slow grower with light green foliage, leaves ovate. sometimes twisted and turned down at the apex. Sports include: **Fimbriata, Mrs Hooper Connell, Mattie R, and Blush Plena.** Synonyms: 'Nankin-shiro', 'Da Bai', 'Baiyupei', 'Baiyang Cha', 'Qiayebai', 'Napkin Bai', 'Baichahua', 'Bourbon Camellia', 'Double White', 'Old White', 'Old Double White', 'French White', 'Thousand Petalled White', 'Alba Plena Improved', 'Alba Plena Late', 'Il Cygno'(Hearn), 'Alba Pleno', 'Alba Plena Ancien', 'Alba Plena Imbricata'. See colour photo p.68, Macoboy, 1981, *Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Originated in China.

Alba Plena Ancien. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Plena (Casoretti). Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, book VIII, pl.2. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.** Orthographic errors: 'Alba Plena Cassoreti', 'Alba Pleno Casoretti', 'Alba Plena Cassoretti'.

Alba Plena Casoretti. Vervaene Catalogue No.11, 1888. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Plena Cassoreti. *Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuense*, No.29, 1895-1896. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

Alba Plena Cassoretti. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti.**

**Alba Plena di Casoretti.** (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9 as 'Alba Prima di Casoretti': Perfect imbricated form, very numerous petals, recurved from the centre to the circumference, forming an elevated centre of the purest white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845, 18:7, as 'Alba Casoretti': Imbricated, pure white. Paquet, 1844, *Traité de la camellia des plantes de Terre de Bruyère* as 'Alba Casoretti': Flower medium to large size, 9.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, white with tints of yellowish green in the centre, outer petals, 14 in 3 rows, inner 9, folded and waved petaloids with stamens intermixed. Leaves, medium size, elliptic, apices short acute, margins sharply serrulate. A seedling originated by Casoretti of Italy. For illustration see Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II as 'Alba Plena'(Casoretti): This one is conspicuous by the fullness of its convex centre. Synonyms: 'Alba de Casoretti', 'Alba Prima di Casoretti', 'Alba Prima'. Orthographic errors: 'Alba di Cassoretti', 'Alba Casoretto', 'Albade Casoretti', 'Alba Pleno Casorette', 'Alba Plena Cassoreti', 'Alba Pleno Casoretti', 'Alba Prima di Cassoretti'.

Alba Plena Imbricata. Catalogue della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Plena Improved. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.1. Synonym for **Alba Plena.**

Alba Plena Fimbriata. Poiteau, 1836, *Revue Horticole*, p.166-170. Synonym for **Fimbriata.**

**Alba Plena Florentina.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.17, as 'Alba Pleno Florentina'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct)

- Alba Plena Laccina. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modicium*, 1844. Synonym for **Alba Laccina**.
- Alba Plena late. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Alba Plena**.
- Alba Plena Lucina. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1846, p.62. Synonym for **Lucina Plena**.
- Alba Plena Marginata**. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toute de Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Plena Minor**. (*C.japonica*), Curtis, 1819, *Monograph*, No.3, as 'Flore Pleno Alba Minor'. Introduced by Mr James Lee (Junior) in 1816. No description. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.1: White fine, small size, double blooms with small petals. Well built, similar to **Alba Plena**. Late bloomer.
- Alba Plena Nova. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Alba Fenestrata**.
- Alba Plena (Sasanqua)**. (*C.sasanqua*), Townhill Park Nurseries Catalogue, 1985, invalidly and illegally as 'Alba Plena': Large size, double, white. Origin unknown.
- Alba Plena Simplex**. (*C.japonica*), Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1852, p.7, as 'Alba Pleno Simplex'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Plena Splendens**. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modicium*, 1844. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Plena Stellata. Mrs W.E. McArthur, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1952, p.2244: "The late E.A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, Louisiana who saw this plant, called it 'Alba Plena Stellata' because of the star formation present in its blooms." As this did not prove to be a fixed mutation, the name is reduced to a synonym for **Alba Plena**.
- Alba Plenissima**. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, *Catalogue General*. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857: Large size, pure white flower. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Pleno. Loddige's Catalogue, 1804. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena**.
- Alba Pleno Casoretti. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.17. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba Pleno Lacina. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Synonym for **Alba Laccina**.
- Alba Pleno Simplex. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1852. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena Simplex**.
- Alba Prima. La Escuela di agricultura di Pontevedra Catalogue, 1882. Abbreviation for 'Alba Prima di Casoretti', synonym for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba Prima Casoretti. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de Bruyères*. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba Prima di Cassoretti. Louis Leroy, 1893, Catalogue, p.99. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.
- Alba Primavera. Pioneer Camellia News, Sept.1984. Synonym for **Primavera**.
- Alba Queen**. (*C.japonica*), Thompson, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144: This variety is a large size, fluffy, loose, incomplete double white. It is a cross between **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus' and **Julia Drayton** as 'Mathotiana' made by Barney Goletto, Milwaukie, Oregon. USA. The foliage is similar to **Julia Drayton**.
- Alba-Rosa Virginalis. Paillet, In Lemaire, 1844, p.146. Orthographic error for 'Alba Rosea Virginalis', synonym for **Miniata Striata**.
- Alba Rosea Perfecta. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. Synonym for **Rosea Perfecta**.



- Alba Rosea Punctatissima.** Charles Vuylsteke, 1877, Catalogue, p.9. Synonym for **Alba Roseo Punctata**.
- Alba Rosea Virginalis.** Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*:. ed.2, p.199, 200, 235. Berlèse received this without a name and called it 'Alba Rosea Virginalis'. However in his 1845 *Monographie* he says he saw it at the Ghent Exhibition of 1844 as **Miniata Striata**. It was listed by most nurseries of the time as **Miniata Striata**, but all later than 1840. However it is a seedling originated by Lows Nursery, London and the originator's name has priority.
- Alba Roseo Punctata.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: White, lined and dotted delicate rose. Orthographic error: 'Alba Rosea Punctatissima'. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.
- Alba Rotundifolia.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).
- Alba Rubens.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia Review*. vol.16. No description. Originated in USA.
- Alba (Sasanqua).** Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.61 as Alba (sesanqua)'. Synonym for **Lady Bank's**.
- Alba Semiduplex.** (*C.japonica*), Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants which compose the Natural order of Camelleae*, pl.33: According to J. Reeves esq., dated Canton, 1826, that Mr Beale was the first to send a plant of this variety to England. The flower consists of 8 or 9 roundish petals, ranged in 2-3 rows, and averaging more than 10 cm across. They are, at first, bell-shaped but gradually open out nearly flat; as well as the column of stamens which is short and divided into separate parcels. The largest petals are round and about 4 cm in diameter, the others are roundish-oblong and a little smaller. Synonym: 'Semi-double White'.
- Alba Seminifera.** (*C.japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Catalogo Camelliae*. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Semiplena.** Baumann & Baumann, 1829, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler* #14 as 'Camellia Sesanqua Semi Plena'. Synonym for **Lady Bank's**.
- Alba Simpla.** Nangles Nurseries Ltd Catalogue, 1975-1976, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Alba Simplex', as an illegal synonym for **Yukimiguruma**.
- Alba Simple.** Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. Orthographic error for **Alba Simplex**.
- Alba Simplex.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1816-1817, *Aligemeinen Deutchen Garten Magazine*- as 'Alba Simpl.'. A seedling of **Variegata**, introduced in 1813 by Rollison of the Tooting Nursery. It is a single, white with occasional pink flecks, 6-7 petals, broadly ovate, apex refuse, 4.5 cm x 4 cm log. Stamens in a central cluster, conjoined for the lower third of length. Flower about 8.5 cm across. Foliage dark green, glossy, elliptic, long acuminate to broadly elliptic acuminate, margins widely and shallowly serrate, 12 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. It was first illustrated in *Monograph on the Genus Camellia* by Samuel Curtis, 1820, p.1. Also figured in pl.17, Chandler & Booth, *Illustrations and Descriptions...* as 'flore albo'; Baumann & Baumann, 1828, pl.2 as 'flore simplicis albo'. See colour pl., p.112, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons & Camellias*. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Alba Simplicis', 'Alba Flore Simplicis', 'Flore Simplicis Albo', 'Simplex Alba', 'Alba Simplicis', 'Alba Simple' and 'Alba'. Synonyms: 'Snow Goose', 'Flore Alba', 'Single white', 'Alba Simple'. Erronously used as synonym for **Lady Bank's** and **Yukimiguruma**.
- Alba Simplex.** Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.317 under *C.sasanqua*. Synonym for **Lady Bank's**.

- Alba Simplex. Treseders Nurseries (Truro) Ltd Camellia List, 1962-1963, p.2. Erroneous synonym for **Yukimiguruma**.
- Alba Simplex Elegans.** (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Cupped petals. Originated by Floy, New York, USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Simplex x Gloire de Nantes. Reuthe Catalogue, No.62, 1935. Renamed **Charlotte de Rothschild**.
- Alba Simplex x J.C. Williams...**(*C.x williamsii*), G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent Catalogue, 1954, p.9: Soft rose-pink, golden centre. Originated in England.
- Alba Simplex Grandiflora.** (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Originated by Floy, New York, USA. Large size and expanding. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Simplex Major.** (*C.japonica*), Robert Tyas, ed., 1844, *Popular Flowers*. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Simplex Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Smith (before 1925), *A Collection of Hardy and Half Hardy Plants*; Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.91: Single, white with an unusual leaf formation. Originated in the Channel Isles.
- Alba Simplex Pendula. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.92. Synonym for **Mrs Sander**.
- Alba Simplex Punctata.** (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155. Originated by Floy, New York, USA: White, sparsely spotted. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Simplex (Saluenensis).** (*C.saluenensis*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.113; invalidly and illegally according to the Horticultural Code as 'Alba Simplex': Small size, white, single. Originated in England.
- Alba Simplex Snow Goose. RHS., 1953, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.7, p.153. Synonym for **Snow Goose**.
- Alba Simplex Striata.** (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.309: Single, white flowers, striped pink. Wendchuch, 1834, *Anleitung zur...*, p.22; Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155. Originated by Floy, New York, USA: Riband stripes. (Believed extinct.)
- Alba Simplex White Swan. St Bridget Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.8. Synonym for **White Swan**.
- Alba Simplice. Curtis, 1819, *Monograph*. Orthographic variant for **Alba Simplex**.
- Alba Simplici. William Prince, 1828, *Camellia Japonica, or Japan Rose...*, p.169. Orthographic variant for **Alba Simplex**.
- Alba Simplicico. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Alba Simplex**.
- Alba Simpson. Hilliers Nursery Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Alba Simplex**.
- Alba Speciosa.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.III: Obtained from seed in our establishment, this variety bloomed this year. The bloom is large, of the purest white we know, and is remarkable for the amplitude and deep emargination of its regularly imbricated and perfectly rounded petals. At the centre they become smaller and form a small umbilicate heart, lightly tinged with yellow. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Speciosa Alba', 'Alba Speciosissima'.
- Alba Speciosissima. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Alba Speciosa**.
- Alba Splendens.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.95: No description. Burdin Maggiore 1856-

1857, Catalogue: White, medium to large size, semi-double. Medium, loose, upright growth. Originated in Italy.

**Alba Splendida.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1 1865, p.33 & No.9, 1872-73, p.40: Pure white, regular rose form. Originated in Portugal.

**Alba Stellata.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:34: Snow white, thin petalled. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, BookIV, pl.IV: The petals of this camellia are arranged in 6 or 7 radiated and regular series. The snow white petals are oblong, lanceolate, almost pointed, rounded, emarginate; the central ones are numerous, very small, lanceolate, concave, spread out. Originated in Italy by Comte Calciati Borghi.

**Alba Striata.** (*C.japonica*), Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26: Single white with pink stripes. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Superba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839-1840, 1:1. Synonym for **Magnifica**.

Alba Superba Grandiflora. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.1, as 'A.S. Grandif.'. Synonym for **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'.

**Alba Superba (MG).** *C.japonica*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.18, invalidly as 'Alba Superba': Medium size, white, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. An old camellia at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Georgia, USA, of unknown origin. Synonyms: 'Nevius', 'Northern', 'Tonnie Leche'. Orthographic variant: 'Superba Alba'. On the West Coast the name 'John G Drayton' has been erroneously applied.

Alba Supreme. Lindo Nursery price list, 1941-1942. Synonym for **White Perfection**.

**Alba Variabilis.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No. 73, 1875-1876. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Alba Variegata Novissima. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Orthographic variant for **Alba Variegated Nova**.

**Alba Variegata.** (*C.japonica*), Loddige's, 1834, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.154 under British and Continental variegated. According to Le Texnier, 1911, a seedling grown by Casoretti, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Alba Variegated Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Hovey, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture* according to Wilmot. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

**Alba Variegated Plena.** (*C.japonica*), Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.32. Grown at Herrenhausen, Hanover in 1804. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

**Alba Varietas Mihi.** (*C.japonica*), Gheldorf, 1844 Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3. Whiter and better form than **Nobilissima**. Originated in Belgium.

Alba Varietas Nova. Gheldorf, 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Alba Variegated Nova**.

**Alba Venusta.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839-1840, 1:1: White with dawn reflections and dotted with carmine. Very Large flower. Originated in Italy.

Alba Virginalis. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.242. Synonym for **Rosea Virginalis**.

**Alba (Wada).** (*C.japonica*), Wada, 1941, Catalogue, invalidly as 'Alba'. A white flowering form of the wild *C.japonica*. Originated in Japan.

Albade Casoretti. *Revue Horticole*. 1850. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.

**Albani.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.IV: The blooms are of the largest size, 11-12 cm across. A pink colour, almost red at the centre, each petals being a deeper tint at the base and striped and

veined the same shade. The petals are rounded and slightly bilobate at the apex, all imbricated with the utmost regularity. Orthographic error: 'Abani'. Originated in Italy.

**Albatross.** SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Yoheihaku**.

**Albear.** (*C.japonica*), Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia*, July 2006, p.41 with colour photo; 8 cm diameter, pure white formal double, petals imbricated. About 80 petals, margins round and entire, concave, mainly the inner petals. Dark glossy green leaves, 10 cm x 6.5 cm, ovate, acuminate, serrate. Flowers mid-season to late. Compact shrub, slow, upright, rounded growth. Origin probably Galicia, Spain, acquired in 1986 by Maciñeira. Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra, Register No. 257.

**Albert Cassoreti.** Law Somner & Co. Catalogue, 1884, p.45. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena di Casoretti**.

**Albert Horne.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.82, Reg. No.832: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by Albert and Alice Horne, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. The semi-double flower is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep. The colour is light pink with deep, rose-pink stripe. Anthers are yellow and filaments white. There are 13-15 full form petals intermixed with 5-7 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 12 cm long x 6 cm wide.

**Albert Raymond.** (*C.sasanqua*). C.Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2006, No.160, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 563. Originated by Albert Raymond and Gwenda Norris, Capalaba, Qld, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1993. A semi-double, deep pink flower of 16 petals and a few petaloids, with purple tonings on the edges of the petals, 10 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers freely early to mid-season on an upright, spreading plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, elongated, fine serrations, 5 cm x 2 cm. Flowers shatter. Good texture and unusual depth of colour.

**Albert Victor.** (*C.japonica*), Law Somner & Co., Catalogue, 1884, p.45. Medium size, pink semi-double with petaloids. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

**Alberta Long.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.128, Reg. No.973A: A 15 year old chance seedling of **Imura**; first bloomed 1956; originated by Alberta S. Long, Mt Pleasant, South Carolina, USA. The plant growth is spreading, dense and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White**, are 11-12.5 cm across and have 15 petals and 1 or 2 petaloids. The colour is white with flecks of rose and yellow anthers. Heavy satiny texture, profuse blooming, mid-season to late.

**Albert (Prins).** de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.107. Synonym for **Albertii**.

**Alberta Marie.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16: White centre petals and blush pink outer petals. Large semi-double; medium growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr & Mrs G.R. Johnson, Carthage, Texas, USA. Reg No.1581, *American Camellia Yearbook*., 1980, p.159.

**Albertii.** (*C.japonica*), Paxton, 1841, *Magazine of Botany*, vol.8, p.54, with colour pl. Introduced by Chandler of Vauxhall Nursery: Flowers perfectly double, outer petals roundish, emarginate, lying somewhat flat, central ones small, partially erect, of various forms, of a whitish or light blush coloured ground, irregularly striped or blotched longitudinally with reddish pink. This sort, sent to Messrs Chandler of Vauxhall from China, is much esteemed. The flowers are very double, filled up in the centre and containing a combination of colours. It was received a few years ago and first bloomed 1839. The name here adopted was applied by Chandler in honour of HRH Prince Albert. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.III as 'Prince Albert'. Although the name 'Prince Albert' was published the same year (1841) by van Houtte; the name 'Albertii' given to it by its owner has priority. Orthographic variants:

'Princeps Albertus', 'Printz Albert', 'Principe Alberto', 'Prince Albert Variegated', 'Prince Albertii', 'Souvenir du Prince Albert', 'Charles Albert', 'Albertus', 'Alberto', 'Prins Albert'. See also colour pl. 'Harrison, 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.II, p.49. Synonyms: 'Concordia', 'Beautiful', 'Ellen McKinsey', 'Gomez', 'Normandy', 'Prince Albert', 'Albert (Prins)'. Sport: **Red Prince Albert**.

**Albertina**. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9: From Boursault. Imbricated, very beautiful pink. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

**Albertina Ferraz**. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9, p.47: New. Rose form, coloured a vivid pink with splashes of white. Originated in Portugal.

**Albertina Giusfredi**. (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, medium size semi-double, flesh pink with orange shades (RHS.CC.56B). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Rosa Simplex' (**Aitonia**), First flowered in 1975. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Alberto. Roda, Fratelli, Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Albertii**.

**Alberto Allen**. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.40: Vivid scarlet, formal double with small white ticks at the apex of each petal. Originated in Portugal.

**Alberto Barbosa**. (*C.japonica*). *List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp.8 & 49; Flesh to rosy colour. Formal double. Originated in 2008 by Mr Alberto Barbosa, Portugal.

Albertus. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:17; *The Florist's Journal*, vol.4, 1843; as a synonym for **Albertii**.

Albicans. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14, gives 'Albicans' as a synonym for 'Myrtifolia Alba'; whereas Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.II, says that it was also known as 'Myrtifolia Albicans' and was raised by the Rev. Herbert; then van Houtte 1857 gives Herbert's **Circe** as the prior valid name. As 'Circe' was published on p.367 of *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement* in 1837, this gives 'Circe' as the valid name over 'Albicans'. Van Geert, 1846 has: Said to be imported from China by Chandler.

Albiflora. Yashiroda Catalogue, 1939. Synonym for **Shiro-wabisuke**.

Albina Boti. de Bisshop Catalogue, 1937, p.7. Orthographic error for **Albino Botti**.

**Albino**. (*C.sasanqua*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2491. A white formal double chance seedling. Originated by Dr Leland Chow, Bakersfield, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Flower stays formal and falls in one piece. Size is 3.2 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 38 petals. Plant growth is vigorous, upright and dense, with dark green leaves 3.2 cm long x 1.8 cm wide. Note: Tends to flower later than most sasanquas.

Albino. Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881, p.90. Orthographic error for **Albino Botti**.

Albino Battii. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.4. Orthographic error for **Albino Botti**.

Albino Bolti. André, 1875, *L'illustration Horticole*, p.89. Orthographic error for **Albino Botti**.

**Albino Botti**. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67 as 'Albino Botti': Edged with white and streaked with crimson; imbricated. *Illustration Horticole*, vol.22, p.587, 1875, pl.ccviii: Clear pink, very large flowers of beautiful form. Fratelli Rovelli, 1896, Catalogue, p.40: Imbricated. A very delicate pale pink with slightly deeper veins, petals edged paler to white. Tirocco, 1928, *La Camellia*, p.41: Very large flower of a beautiful transparent pale pink petals streaked with carmine. Orthographic errors: 'Albino', 'Albino Bolti', 'Albino Battu', 'Albina Boti'. Originated in Italy by Botti..

- Albinus.** (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Catalogue, 1886, p.18. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Albo-Flavescens Flora Plena.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. Double flowered creamy white.
- Albo Flore Pleno. Martin Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.25 as ‘Albo fl. Pleno. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena**.
- Albo Flore Simplici. Martin Burdin Aine et Cie Catalogue, 1822, p.55. Synonym for **Alba Simplex**.
- Albo Magnifica. RHS., *Yearbook*, 1937. Orthographic error for **Alba Magnifica**.
- Albolutescens. Anon. 1830. *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.50. Orthographic error for **Alba Lutescens**.
- Albo Plena. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londonensis*. Orthographic error for **Alba Plena**.
- Albo Plena Fimbriata. Johson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, p.114. Synonym for **Fimbriata**.
- Albo Pleno. Seidel, 1815, *Verzeichnis von Pflanzen*. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena**.
- Albo Rosea. Shibata, 1949, as ‘Alba-rosea’, Makino. Synonym for **Shôwa-wabisuke** as **Hatsukari**.
- Albo Rosea.** (*C.sasanqua*), Treseder’s Nurseries (Truro) Ltd Catalogue, No.12, 1972, p.23: Single white, tipped pink. Very dainty grower. This name being in Latin is illegal according to the Horticultural Code. It is also invalid as the name has previously been used as a synonym for **Shôwa-wabisuke**.
- Albo Semipleno. Hovey & Co. Catalogue.1834-1835, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Alba Semiplena**.
- Albo Simplici. William Prince Catalogue, 1822: Seidel 1815, *Verzeichnis von Pflanzen*: Orthographic variant for **Alba Simplex**.
- Albo Simplicio. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Alba Simplex**.
- Albo-Viridis. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.121, with ‘Belle Irene’ as a synonym, but this is itself a synonym for **Sulcata**.
- Alburtus. (*C.japonica*), *The Gardeners’ Chronicle*, No.8, Feb.25<sup>th</sup>, 1843, p.159: Langdon Nursery Catalogue, 1890-1891: Rose striped with white, lilac and pink. Orthographic variant for **Albertii**.
- Albus.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.27: Large size, semi-double, white with yellow stamens. Originated in USA.
- Alcamene. Maund Catalogue, 1878, pp.209, 210, pl.260. Orthographic error for ‘Alcmene’, synonym for **Picta**.
- Alcina. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii horti Modicium*, 1844; van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:7. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1866-1867, 116:24 as a synonym for ‘Saccoi Vera’ as ‘Sacco’. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.107, as synonym for **Alcinia Rosea**. Orthographic errors: ‘Alunia’, ‘Aluna’, ‘Aluna Vera’.
- Alcina d’Italia. Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.5. Synonym for **Alcinia Rosea**.
- Alcina Rose. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Rosea**.

- Alcina Rosea. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:51. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Rosea**.
- Alcinia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Synonym for **Sacco Vera**.
- Alcinia Rosea**. (*C.japonica*), Spae, 1847, *Annales de Gand* 3:177, pl.131; Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.1: A vigorous shrub of rapid growth; the branches are a strong dark brown, the leaves are oblong, pointed, serrated and veined a deeper green. The buds are large, rounded and green; the blossom anemone form, with numerous, imbricated petals of clear pink with a few white stripes. Sometimes known as 'Alunia Rosea', an error made when copying from the label. Synonym: 'Alcina d'Italia'. van Houtte lists it as a synonym for **Saccoi Nova**. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Alcina Rose'.
- Alcmene. Rev. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement*, p.368. Orthographic errors 'Alcamene', 'Alcemene'. Synonym for **Picta**.
- Alcione o Gigante**. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-73, p.40; Large size, Regular rose form, vivid pink streaked with white. Orthographic variant 'Alcione, o Gigante'. Orthographic error 'Alcione'. Originated in Portugal.
- Alcyone Ostberg**. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005, p.28 and colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2658. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1995. Originated and propagated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 12.7 cm diameter, semi-double flower is deep pink with deeper lavender pink centre, semi-double to loose peony in form, with soft gold anthers and creamy filaments. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.39 and colour photo p.3. Plant is stated to be upright and open, with slow, dense growth. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 4.5 cm.
- Alda Boll**. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2159: A large size, deep rose-pink peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Alda K. Boll, Jacksonville, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.118: This 10 year old seedling first bloomed in 1985. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 40 petals, 45 petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments. Some petaloids are pink with white variegation. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.
- Aldebaran**. (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.54 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, anemone form, white. Stamens intermingled with petals and petaloids. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Giorgio Rubra'. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.
- Aldobrandina Incognita**. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Aldoravesiana**. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Alean Miller**. (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1958: Light pink shading to deep pink at edge. Medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.
- Aleay**. (*C.japonica*), Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Alec Allan**. (*C.sasanqua*), U.S. National Arboretum Sasanqua List, 1959. No description. Originated in USA.
- Aleen. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.27. A name applied to a predominantly white form of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). However, not being stable it is regarded as a synonym and not a separate form.

- Alegria de Albar.** (*C.japonica*). *List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp. 8 & 48; Formal double, light pink, paler in the centre. Perfect imbrication. Originated in 2008 by Mr Alberto Barbosa, Portugal, propagated by Albar Nurseries.
- Alein.** (*C.japonica*), Yasunori Kanda, 1997, Internet site [www.fujitsu.co.jp/people/kanda](http://www.fujitsu.co.jp/people/kanda): Hose-in-hose semi-double of 15-17 petals. Pink. Outer petals large and rounded, inner keeled. Leaves lanceolate with long acuminate apices; margins finely serrulate. Deep green. Origin unknown.
- Alejandro Mansilla.** (*C.japonica*), *International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.127 with colour photo; Reg. No. 48. Open pollinated seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by Leonor Magariños, Pontevedra, Spain. First flowered in 2003. An upright, open shrub with weeping habit and rapid growth rate. Flowers mid-season. A cup-shaped single, deep pink to rose red, 10 cm diameter x 10 cm deep, with significant white shading on the edges and rear of nearly all petals. Gold stamens. Flowers fall whole.
- Alena.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A dark red, medium size, anemone form. Originated in Australia.
- Alene Hood.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.229, Reg. No.1327: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958. Originated by M.D. Hood, Texarkana, Arkansas, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate, with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The anemone form bloom is pink, with deeper pink stripes and splashes; 12 petals, 45 petaloids and yellow tipped stamens. Average size, 10-12.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. Smooth texture and heavy buds. Blooms mid-season to late.
- Alessandra Anelli.** (*C.japonica*), *International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.123. Reg. No.14, 1987: Originated by Dr. Antonio Sevesi, Milan, Italy. A rose form double, opening semi-double with 26 rose pink (HCC26B) petals standing apart and a central column of stamens, with white filaments and yellow anthers, some light streaking. Flower size 11cm wide x 5.5cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, glossy, flat, oval, moderately serrate, apex acuminate, 10cm x 5cm. Plant growth slow, fastigate.
- Alessandrina.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large size, rose form double flower, cherry-red with a little dark violet. A Burnier & Grilli introduction. Originated in Italy.
- Alessandro.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:1: Large size, double red shading to violet. Orthographic variants: 'Alexandra', 'Alexandro', 'Alessandro 18. Originated in Italy.
- Alessandro 18. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Alessandro**.
- Alessandro Borrini.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.55 with colour photo; Medium size peony form red (RHS.CC.51A). A selfed seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**), first flowered in 1999. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.
- Alessandro Botti.** (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: Splendid pink, streaked and marbled with metallic white; imbricated. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Splendid rose colour, imbricated and striped with metallic white. Originated in Italy by Botti.
- Alessandro Carmine.** (*C.japonica*), Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982. *Le Camellie*, fig.17, p.41: Medium to large size, red, open, informal double, with large outer petals and a centre of some small, erect, irregular and twisted petals, intermixed with yellow anthered stamens. Leaves obovate or elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate, slightly yellowish mid-green. Originated by M. Carmine, Cannero Riviera, Italy about 1970. Chinese synonym 'Kahong'.
- Alessandro Il Grande.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:1. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 19:7: Well imbricated, pink coloured, with a white stripe down the centre of each petal. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11: Milano. Very large size, imbricated,



beautiful red. Orthographic variants: 'Alexandre-le-Grande', 'Alexandre II', 'Alexandro il Grande', 'Alessandre le Grand'. Originated in Italy.

**Alessandro Licini.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.18. No description: Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*: Cultivated in the garden of Cesare Franchetti, Florence, Italy, Dark rose-red with petals having stripes of white, imbricated.

Alessandro Manzoni. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Synonym for **Manzoni d'Italie**.

**Alessandro Rossi.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, 1875: Large size, formal double, colour milk white, striped more or less broadly with brilliant carmine-red. Originated in Italy.

**Alessandro Volta.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*: Medium size flower, imbricated, brilliant red, spotted with white, closely imbricated with small petals. Orthographic variant: 'Alexandre Volta'. Originated by Negri, Milan, Italy.

**Alex Blackadder.** (*C.japonica*), Trehane Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1972-1973: A seedling of the Japanese cultivar **Suibijin** raised by Professor Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia. Semidouble to open peony form, 11 cm across, claret rose colour. Blooms mid-season. Synonym: 'Alexander Blackadder'.

**Alex Early.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.92 with colour photo; Pink formal double with incurving petals prominently notched, diameter about 10 cm. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate. Vigorous upright growth with spreading branches..

Alex Hunter. Andersons Nursery Catalogue.1958. Abbreviation for **Alexander Hunter**.

Alex Nowland. Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin, 1947. Abbreviation for **Alexander Nowlin**.

**Alexander Black.** (*C.japonica*), Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1889: Dark crimson, medium size, formal double. Upright, compact growth. Late flowering. Black & white photo, p.4, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Originated by Taylor & Sangster, Victoria, Australia. Chinese synonym 'Heiyali'.

Alexander Blackadder. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987. Orthographic variant for **Alex Blackadder**.

**Alexander Hunter.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941: Raised at Camellia Grove, Ashfield, NSW, Australia, by Alexander Hunter and transplanted to the garden of George Linton, Somersby, NSW. A single to semi-double, crimson with a cluster of golden stamens. Has occasional petaloids. See colour photo, p.69, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Abbreviation: 'Alex Hunter'.

Alexander Nowland. Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.142, 136. Orthographic error for **Alexander Nowlin**.

**Alexander Nowlin.** (*C.japonica*), Youtz Catalogue, 1935: Red spotted white. Medium to large size, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Youtz, California, USA. See: Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.44, illustration. Orthographic errors: 'Alex Nowland', 'Alexander Nowland'.

Alexandra. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852. Orthographic variant for **Alessandra**.

**Alexandra Rose.** (*C.rosiflora x C.lutchuensis*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.123, 1992, p.5, Reg. No.412: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, No.2232. A miniature, five petalled single flower, deep pink to white, 6 cm across. Variable in colour, some petals pink, others white, sometimes shading from deep pink to pink. Leaves light green, lanceolate, 4.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late on a spreading, open growing bush. A very slow, low-growing plant, suitable for rockeries.

Alexandre II. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, p.119, 120. Synonym for **Alessandro il Grande**.

- Alexandre Herculano.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31 & No.9, 1872-1873, p.40: Regular rose form, deep carmine cherry red with white stripes. Originated in Portugal.
- Alexandre-le-Grande. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Alessandro il Grande**.
- Alexandre Volta. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1868, Catalogue, p.122: André, Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic variant for **Alessandro Volta**.
- Alexandreana. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.129. Synonym for **Perfecta**.
- Alexandriana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.152. Synonym for **Perfecta**.
- Alexandria Perfecta. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1839. Synonym for **Colvillii Rubra**.
- Alexandrina.** (*C.japonica*), Lemaire, 1894, *Des Genres Camellia...*, p.149. Very large double flower. Deep cherry red tinted slightly violet. Originated in Italy.
- Alexandrine. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modicium*, 1844. Synonym for **Perfecta**.
- Alexandro. van Houtte Catalogue, 1853-1854. Orthographic variant for **Alessandra**.
- Alexandro il Grande. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic variant for **Alessandro il Grande**.
- Alexia. Le Texnier, 1911, Catalogue, p.16. Orthographic error for **Alexina**.
- Alexina.** (*C.japonica*), Charles Van Geert 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.16: Perfect imbrication, 6 rows of petals. Pinky white, whipped with carmine lake. *The Cottage Gardener*, 1848-1849: Named after the daughter of the nurseryman Low. Imbricated, waxy white with stripes and blotches of rosy pink or carmine. Originated by Low, Clapham, England. Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, 5th ed., p.209: Rosy white, spotted and striped dark rose, imbricated and fully double. Foliage dark green, cordate; a plant of neat habit. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Alexine di Lovvs', 'Alexine', 'Alexina Low's', 'Alexine di Low', 'Alexina'(Low), 'Alezina de Low', 'Alexina de Low'. For colour plate see Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.III and van Houtte's *Flore des Serres*, vol.2, pl.5.
- Alexina di Low. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Synonym for **Alexina**.
- Alexina (Low). Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.278. Orthographic variant for **Alexina**.
- Alexina Low's. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia*. Orthographic variant for **Alexina**.
- Alexina Welsh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Alexine Welsh**.
- Alexine. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Alexina**.
- Alexine di Lovvs. Franchetti, 1855. *Collezione di Camelia*. Synonym for **Alexina**.
- Alexine Welsh.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16. Large, red, formal double. Originated in the USA in 1959. Orthographic error: 'Alexina Welsh'.
- Alexis.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Alexis Smith.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1961: Blush pink, semi-double to peony form. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.698: 3SCCS. No.62-344. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Colour, blush pink edged deeper pink, semi-double to peony form. Flowers up to 12.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season on compact, upright and vigorous plants.

- Alezina de Low. Castagnola Catalogue, 1861-1862. Orthographic error for 'Alexina de Low', synonym for **Alexina**.
- Alfageme de Santarem.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.40, Formal double, vivid pink with white stripes. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error: 'Alfageme de Satarém'.
- Alfida. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.II. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:33, Synonym for **Sacco Nova** as 'Sacco'.
- Alfida. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogue*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Alfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova**.
- Alfons.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.33, Reg. No.333: Originated by A.P. Gamlin, Manaia New Zealand. A seedling from **Yvonne Amazonica** x **San Dimas**. Average growth habit, leaves dull green, 11 cm x 8 cm. Flowers semi-double to peony form, 16.5 cm across x 8 cm deep, 14 petals and up to 80 petaloids; yellow anthers on pink filaments clustered at the centre of this flame to ruby red flower. Blooms early to late. The yellow centre is surrounded by a collar of petaloids and very large petals.
- Alfred.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:1: Unicoloured camellia. Flowers light red. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.145: Cerise-red, sometimes light, sometimes dark. Orthographic variants: 'Alfredi', 'Alfredo'. Originated in England.
- Alfred Capekini. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, : *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Alfredo Capellini**.
- Alfred Capellini. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Alfredo Capellini**.
- Alfred Superba.** (*C.japonica*), Catalogue General des plantes cultivées dans L' Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, 1844. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, General Catalogue: Pure white with rare stripe and marks of vivid carmine. Beautiful form. Lichtenthal, 1862, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare*, p.51: White with rare stripes of vivid carmine. Beautiful form. Originated in Italy.
- Alfred Upson.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.317: Originated by Frances P. Upson, Kapinga, New Zealand. First bloomed 1988. It has dense upright growth of medium rate and dark green leaves 9 cm x 5.6 cm. The flower is a formal double, 9 cm in diameter x 4 cm in width. The colour is deep candy pink (RHS.CC.73B-63B) and the plant blooms mid-season to late.
- Alfreda. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Alfred**.
- Alfredi. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Alfred**.
- Alfredo. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic variant for **Alfred**.
- Alfredo Allen.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36 & No.19, 1883, p.77: Double, bright pink with a white stripe in the centre of each petal. Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.61; Scarlet, white stripes in the centre of each petal, formal double, imbrication in a tiered form. Originated in Portugal.
- Alfredo Capellieri. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, 1959-1960. Orthographic error for **Alfredo Capellini**.
- Alfredo Capellini.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, 1875: Dark red with with white spots. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Alfredo Capellieri', 'Alfredo Cappellini', 'Alfred Capekini', 'Alfred Capellini'.

- Alfredo Cappellini. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.124. Orthographic error for **Alfredo Capellini**.
- Alfredo M. da Silva. Haskins Nursery Ltd Catalogue, 1964. Abbreviation for **Alfredo Moreira da Silva**.
- Alfredo Moreira da Silva.** (*C.japonica*), Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.90, 1955, p.79: Originated by Joaquim Moreira da Silva, Oporto, Portugal, from a cross between **Dona Jane Andresen** and **Lavinia Maggi**. Semidouble form, orange vermilion, wavy petals, fimbriated at second blooming. Colour photo, Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.107, 1972-73, front cover. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.99 with colour photo as 'Moreira da Silva'; Medium to large size, midseason to late. Abbreviations 'Alfredo M. da Silva', 'Moreira da Silva'.
- Alfredo Odero.** (*C.japonica*), McEacharn, RHS., 1956, *Rhododendron ~ Camellia Yearbook*, No.9, p.37. No description. Originated in Italy.
- Alfrida. William Bull Catalogue, 1869. Orthographic error for 'Alfida'; synonym for **Saccoi Nova**.
- Alfus Johnson.** (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.169, Reg. No.1841: A very large, deep red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**), midseason to late flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 5 cm deep with many petals. Anthers are yellow on white filaments. Colour is burgundy red and petals have a good texture. Dark green leaves average 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.
- Alhei-Flora. Antonacci Catalogue, 1859. Orthographic error for **Altheaiflora**.
- Ali.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.93 with colour photo; Pink formal double, imbricated, 7-8 cm diameter. Petals heavily notched. Leaves elliptic. Upright, vigorous growth with spreading branches.
- Ali Hunt.** (*C.reticulata*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No. 2860. Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.103 with colour photo; A 13 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered in 2004, registered and propagated by Chuck Ritter, Melrose, Florida. The large, 11.5cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is described as semidouble (accompanying photo shows a rose form to formal double), pink with darker pink veining, and 42 petals. Yellow anthers. Flowers fall whole. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright, with vigorous growth, and mid-green leaves, 12.5cm x 6.5cm having little serration.
- Ali Pasha.** (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1874 as 'Aly Pacha': Large size, pale rose, anemone form flower. Originated in Italy.
- Aliatar Cociña.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1888, *Revue de L'Horticole Belge et Etrangere*, vol.14, colour pl. inter. pp.112-113, p.119. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricolo Portuese Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.55 & No.29, 1895-1896: Formal double, colour vivid pink with a stripe of white on each petal. Originated in Belgium. First shown by Edouard Pynaert at the international garden show of 1888 in Ghent.
- Alice.** (*C.japonica*), Hodgin's Nursery Catalogue, 1946: Medium size, pink. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Australia.
- Alice Allen.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.16: Cameo pink. Small formal double. Slow, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Mrs C.N. Durrant, Denham Springs, Louisiana, USA.

**Alice B. Dupont.** (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.171; Light yellow, small semi-double. Very slow, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. *C.nitidissima* x *C.hybrid* **Golden Glow**. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga, USA.

Alice Boon. SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**.

**Alice Burdin.** (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857: No description. Orthographic error: 'Alyce Burdin', 'Alice Burdin'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Alice C.** (*C.sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.119, 1991, p.11, Reg. No.395: Originated by John Alpen, Newport Beach, NSW; Seed parent **Narumigata**. First flowered in 1975. A single pink, with broad, overlapping petals, 11 cm wide x 4 cm deep. Early blooming. Plant habit bushy, medium growing. Leaves elliptical, glossy, mid-green, flat; apex acute, serrulate, 4 cm x 2cm. Higo-like filaments.

**Alice Cochran.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1963, p.213, Reg. No.628: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Mrs C.T. Cochran, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. The plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves averaging 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 12 cm across x 5 cm deep, are pure white with white filaments and yellow anthers and have 15 petals. Blooms are considered cold resistant.

**Alice Collins.** (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.159, Reg. No.1603: A very large, deep rose to fuchsia, semi-double to peony form *C.reticulata* (**Buddha** x 'Tali Queen'), mid-season to late flowering. Originated by W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1974. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 11-13 petals, white filaments and anthers. Flower form varies from semi-double to an orchid-like bloom or "rabbit ears", Slightly fragrant. Plant growth is upright, rapid and open with light green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5 cm.

**Alice Creighton** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept., 2008, p.30 with colour photo, Regn No. 2744; A seedling of **Tama Glitters**, raised by Walter Creighton, Semmes, Ala, USA in 2003. A 9 cm formal double, with rose pink petals bordered white at the edges. Spreading, open, average growth. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.104 with colour photo; Light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm.

Alice Cutter. Nantes, *Services des Espaces. Collections*, 4, 1980. Abbreviation for **Alice K. Cutter**.

**Alice Evelyn.** (*C.hybrid*). C.Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2006, No.160, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 567. Originated by Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Vic, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.hybrid* **Snowdrop**, first flowered in 1992. The miniature, single cup-shaped flower has 6 petals and is white in the centre, shading to pale pink at the petal edges, 4 cm across x 1.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late. on a dwarf, dense slow growing plant. Leaves dark green, keeled, matt, oblong, 6 cm x 3 cm. Flowers along the stem. Stamens columnar. Flowers shed whole.

**Alice Gaily.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.22: White, large peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. ACS., Newsletter, 1949, vol.4, No.3, Reg. No.3: A 6 year old seedling of the 'Queen of Hearts', that first flowered 1946. Originated by Stanley W. Miller, El Cajon, California, USA. The plant is of compact growth with dense, medium green foliage. Buds are round and full. The incomplete double flowers, with large petaloids, are white with yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. The slightly fragrant flowers are 10-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 14-17 petals. The large petals are wavy with petaloids twisted and fluted amongst the stamens.

**Alice Horne.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.83, Reg. No.892: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Albert and Alice Horn, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open. The dark green leaves average 8 cm x 4 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) are 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 18 petals and 2-5 petaloids. Colour is deep rose-pink with deeper veins and an undertone of deeper pink stripes. Anthers are yellow and filaments are white, The first 10 petals grow together for half their length, the remaining 8 are upright and folded with stamens intermixed. The petaloids form trumpets or flutes. Cold resistant. Flower mid-season.

**Alice K. Cutter.** (*C.hybrid*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.174: Medium pink, large anemone form. Vigorous, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha Harms** x *C.hybrid* 'Parks 69-1' [*C.japonica* **Reg Ragland** x *C.lutchuensis*], originated by Dr R.K. Cutter, Berkeley, California, USA. Abbreviation: 'Alice Cutter'.

Alice Linwood. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Alice of Linwood**.

**Alice Lockwood.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1941-1942: (Middleton No.34), A 7.5 cm across, rose-pink with a white margin on each petal. The rounded foliage is light green. The blooms resemble the 'Albert and Elisabeth' azaleas and the plant is noted for its tall growth. Blooms early. Originated at the Middleton Gardens, South Carolina, USA.

**Alice McCoughtry.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.83, Dec.1982, p.22, Reg. No.291: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, NSW, Australia. Parents *C.reticulata*, **Buddha** x 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**). Seed planted 1973, flowered 1980. The deep coral rose, 15 cm across x 8 cm deep, full peony form flower has good quality petals. Blooms mid-season to late. The spreading, open plant has 12 cm x 5 cm leaves, narrow-lanceolate, dark green, medium pointed apex and tapered base with numerous, small serrations.

**Alice Maree.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.129, Reg. No.522: A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1963. Originated by Neal Cox, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth habit is upright and average, rapid in rate. Dark green leaves average 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The loose, peony form blooms are 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Deep red with golden anthers and white filaments and having 3-4 rows of broad, wavy petals and a rosebud centre which opens up to show a few stamens interspersed with petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Alice Maree Variegated**.

**Alice Maree Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon, ACS., 1969, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4, as 'Alice Maree Var.': A virus variegated form of **Alice Maree** - Deep red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

**Alice Maud.** (*C.williamsii*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.372: Originated by B.E. Simmons, Blenheim, New Zealand. A pink, (RHS.CC 52C-D), peony form flower with 42 petals and 158 petaloids, yellow anthers and creamy filaments. The flower is 8 cm across x 3 cm deep, carried on a plant of upright, medium growth rate. The leaves are dark green, 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Flowering period is late to very late. A chance seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty**.

**Alice Morgan.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News*, No.103, p.22, Reg. No.355: Originated by Mrs A. Morgan, St. Ives, NSW., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1985. A white **Elegans** form flower, vividly striped and marked carmine red (MBH,11B8). The bloom, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, flowers freely on an upright, rapidly growing plant over a long period. Leaves glossy green, elongated, flat form, finely serrate, acuminate, 11.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

**Alice Morrison.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.24: Light shell pink, medium size, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by R.E. Craig, San Gabriel, California.

**Alice Munz.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1: White, semidouble, 7.5cm across. Blooms mid-season. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23: White, medium size, full peony. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr P.A. Munz, Clairmont, California, USA.

**Alice of Linwood.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.25: White, variegated red and pink, medium size, semi-double. Vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Allen. Orthographic error: 'Alice of Lynwood'.

Alice of Lynwood. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Alice of Linwood**.

**Alice Parks.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.69, Reg. No.2274: A large white rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling; blooms mid-season. The 10 year old seedling has 11 cm diameter x 8 cm deep blooms. Plant growth is spreading and medium, with light green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo under the erroneous name 'Alice Parker' on p.71.

Alice Parker. ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.71. Erroneous name for **Alice Parks**, given under colour photo.

Alice Slack. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.14, Synonym for **Blood of China**.

**Alice Spragg.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.27, Reg. No.195: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.x williamsii* **Charles Colbert** x *C.reticulata*, 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**). First flowered 1974. The plant is a dense, dwarf grower, sun hardy and prolific. The 13 cm semi to incomplete double flower is deep pink, shading through to soft pink. Blooms mid-season. Leaves are mid-green, small and lanceolate.

**Alice Stokes.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1948-1949, Catalogue, p.7: Light pink, medium size, rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by T. Dodd, Semmes, Alabama, USA.

**Alice Valeria.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.267, Reg. No.375: An 11 year old chance seedling of **Elegans**. Originated by Mrs Guy R. Crosby, Pavo, Georgia, USA, which first flowered 1955. The dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm, are borne on a plant, average in habit and medium rapid in rate of growth. The semi-double, bright red flowers, resemble 'Hikarugenji' in form. The flowers are 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 25 petals and 3 petaloids with pink veined stamens. Blooms mid-season.

**Alice Wood.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960: Bright red, large size, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs A. Wood, San Gabriel, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Aili Mudanwang'.

**Alicia.** (*C.japonica*), Naudin, 1851, *Revue Horticole*, p.258: Exhibited by Mme Baour of Cauderon, named for her daughter. (Believed extinct.)

**Alisa.** (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.169, Reg. No.1832: A medium size, salmon pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with light green leaves measuring 12 cm long x 6 cm wide.

**Alisha Carter.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.38, Reg. No.322: Very dark red (RHS.CC.53A) veined black, small to medium size, peony form. An 8 year old seedling with the flowers 7 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, 27 petals, 20 petaloids, yellow anthers and light red filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. Average, open growth. Leaves dark green 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. A seedling of 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**) raised by Trevor Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand.

- Alison Clare.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32. p.17, Reg. No.92: Originated by Dr J.R. Burstal, Pymble, NSW, Australia from seed of **Edith Linton** in 1956. First flowered 1960. Has a vigorous, upright growth habit. Flowers are semi-double, 12.5 cm across, rose-pink with golden stamens. Blooms mid-season. Leaves glossy, mid-green, larger than parent.
- Alison Leigh Woodroof.** (*C.japonica*), Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.32: This small, semidouble flowered seedling is being grown by McCaskill Gardens Camellia Nursery and is named for the daughter of William E. Woodroof and Barbara Woodroof, California. The flowers are appealing in the simplicity of the petal arrangement and delicate colouring - pink shading to deeper pink at petal margin. The flowers are borne in such profusion as to suggest a flowering fruit tree. The midseason to late flowering plant is upright and well branched. Originated in USA.
- Alison Lennard.** (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XII, No.7, p.51, Reg. No.178: A seedling raised by Mrs Ida Berg of Whakatane, NZ. The female parent is a *C.saluenensis* x unknown *C.reticulata*. The male parent is *C.reticulata*, 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**). It first flowered 1977. Growth habit is spreading, open and rapid. The light green leaves average 11.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The loose, peony form flower averages 15 cm across x 5 cm deep with 16 petals. The colour is carmine, RHS Red Group 52B) with cream anthers. Early to mid-season flowering. The edges of the petals darken noticeably as the flower ages.
- Alison Sebire.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62, p21, Reg. No.183: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* 'Willow Wand' (**Liuye Yinhong**). First bloomed 1972. The habit of the plant is dense, upright and vigorous. The mid-green, 10 cm x 6 cm leaves are broad-elliptic with coarse serrate margins. See colour photo p.4, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66.
- Alison Spragg.** (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.37, Reg. No.161: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that flowered 1970. Upright, attractive, vigorous growth. The magenta-rose (RHS, CC.27/2), semi-double to informal double flowers, have 5 cm long petals, 4 cm wide, with fluted inner petals. Blooms early to late. The 5 cm long x 2 cm wide leaves are obovate-elliptic with acuminate apices and crenate margins. Chinese synonym 'Ailisen'.
- Alitonia.** (*C.japonica*), Jenkins, Micah, Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: Large size, semi-double, rose-pink. Stamens and a few petaloids mixed in the centre. Medium long, dark green foliage. Loose spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA.
- All American.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.229, Reg. No.1307: An 8 year old *C.japonica* chance seedling that first bloomed 1970. An open pollinated seedling of **Lindsay Neill**, originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with light green, 8 cm x 5 cm leaves. The peony form, 'Debutante' type bloom, is dark red, marbled white. Average size, 10 cm across by 5 cm deep with 30-40 petals. Blooms midseason. Sport: **All American Variegated**. Chinese synonym 'Quanmeiguo'.
- All American Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.127, Reg. No.1466, as 'All American Var.': A medium size, bright red, marbled white, virus variegated form of **All American**. Flower form, size and plant resemble the parent. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA.
- All Out. Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1944, p.5. Synonym for **Sally Husted**.
- Alla E. Hearn. Index, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.222. Orthographic error for **Ella E. Hearn**.



- Allan Raper. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.13, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.512. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers** as seed parent x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Arcadia**. First flowered 1994. A pale pink (RHS.CC.55C) informal double flower of 16 petals and petaloids, fading to white at the basal third of the petals, 16 cm diameter x 6 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on an upright, open, rapid-growing plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, keeled and slightly curled, elliptic, serrate margins, acuminate apex, 13 cm long x 6 cm wide. Petals folded and fluted. Orthographic error for **Alan Raper**.
- Allan Walton**. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS, 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.318: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.reticulata* **Samantha**. Flowers formal double, 15 cm across by 6 cm deep, rose coloured with red veining, similar to **Grand Sultan**. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant upright, open and vigorous with dark green, 15 cm by 5.5 cm leaves with prominent venation and numerous small serrations.
- Allan's Gigantic**. (*C.sasanqua*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: White single, mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.
- Allan's Hardy**. (*C.sasanqua*), De Vos, 1959, *List of Sasanquas at National Arboretum*. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Allata de Chandellers. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.3. Synonym for **Crimson Perfection**.
- Alleen. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Aleen', synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).
- Allegri**. (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue No.63, p.26. No description. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.27, 1892, p.55; Bright pink, formal double, imbricated.
- Alleluia**. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-73, p.40: Peony form, similar to 'Pomponia' (**Pomponie**). Brilliant cherry. Originated in Portugal.
- Allen**. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.1: White, shading yellow at the base of petals, semidouble blossoms with stamens distributed throughout the centre. Large petals. Blossoms of the peony type. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Bobbink & Alkins, USA.
- Allen Kloman**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p 88, Reg. No.1991: A miniature to small, white with red streaks, semi-double to anemone form, *C.japonica* (**Little Sittart** x [**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Colonial Dame**]), late blooming. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robbins, Georgia, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 5 cm across and 4 cm deep with 15 petals and 25-30 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm.
- Allene Gunn**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.17: Blush pink, fading to darker pink on petal edge. Medium size, loose peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by C.V. Bozeman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA.
- Allen's Pink. Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.35. Synonym for **Triumphans**.
- Allen's Rose Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.7. Synonym for **Triumphans**.
- Allie**. (*C.japonica*) ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.138 with colour photo; Regn No.2818. An 8 year old chance seedling, first bloomed 2005. Originated by Bill Howell, Wilmington, N.C., USA. Medium to large flower, 9cm diameter x 9 cm deep. Semi-double to full peony form. Rose pink with white overtones. Golden yellow anthers and white filaments. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Mid-green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers early to midseason. *ACS Journal*, June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No. given as 2817.

**Allie Blue.** (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. No description. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966: Blush white, shading to pink margins. Medium size, loose semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel Jr., Suffolk, Virginia, USA. See colour photo No.2, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, p.22.

**Allie Gordy.** (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2829; registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.167 with colour photo; A 21 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1995. Propagated by Erinon Nursery, Fla.; The medium size, formal double flower is 9cm x 4.5 cm with 64 petals; Colour coral pink. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous. Dark green leaves average 8.2cm x 4.5cm. Flowers midseason.

**Allie Habel.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.64: "Dr J.M. Habel Jr., ACS Director for Virginia, has two very beautiful 'sweet pea' colored seedlings (blush to white, shading into pink margins). The second, No.46, was shown for the first time this past season. This is a large, full centred flowered flower. He plans to name this for his wife 'Allie Habel'. Midseason blooming. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Habieir'.

**Allingham.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.1: Imbricated, deep red with white stripes, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.2: Small, nopal red, veined carmine. Many petals, blotched, dotted or lined white; compactly imbricated blossom; inner petals cupped around a bud-like centre. Originated in USA.

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

**Allison Faith.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2008, p.34 with colour photo, Regn No. 2729; A 7 to 8.2 cm diameter, formal double, orchid pink changing to soft pink at the centre. Occasional solid soft pink flowers. Tiered flowers also occur regularly. Dense upright growth. Raised by Clarence and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla, USA in 1995, and propagated by Erinon Nursery, Plymouth, Fla. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.104 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Allnut's Splendid. Chandler & Booth, 1831-1837, *Illustrations and Descriptions...* Synonym for **Coccinea**.

Allnutta. Harrison, ed., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*. Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii**.

Allnutta Alba. Anonymous, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, 11:326. Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii Alba**.

Allnutta Superba. Anonymous, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, 11:326. Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii Superba**.

Allnutta Superba Nova. Anonymous, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*. Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii Superba Nova**.

Allnuttia. Kamel, 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.172. Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii**.

Allnuttia Alba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba**.

Allnuttia Splendens. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.7. Orthographic error for 'Allnut's Splendid', synonym for **Coccinea**.

Allnuttia Superba. McIntosh Catalogue, 1838, Orthographic variant for **Allnuttii Superba**.

Allnuttia White. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba**.

**Allnutii.** (*C.japonica*), Courtois (1832 or) 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt. D]:314 as 'Alnut's'. Orthographic errors: 'Allnutta', 'Allnutti', 'Allnuttia', 'Almet', 'Double White', 'Alnaii', 'Alnutii', 'Alnuti', 'Akmitii', 'Alnatii'. Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)

**Allnutii Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, 11 :326, as 'Allnutta Alba'. Two kinds of seedlings from John Allnut esq. C. Allnutta Alba and Superba. A white formal double. Orthographic errors: 'Allnutta Alba', 'Alnut Alba', 'Alnut's Alba', 'Allnut's Alba', 'Alnutti Alba', 'Alnuts Alba', 'Alnutii Alba', 'Alba Alluntia', 'Allnuttia White', 'Alnut's White', 'Alnutta Alba', 'Alnutii Alba'. Originated in UK. Van Houtte gave this name as a synonym for **Alba Londonensis**. However this is considered to be in error.

**Allnutii Major.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, as 'Alnuti Major'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

**Allnutii Superba.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1835, *Gardeners' Magazine*, 11:326, as 'Allnutta Superba': Two kinds of seedlings from John Allnut Esq., C. Allnutta Alba and Superba. Formal double red. Orthographic errors: 'Alnutii Superba', 'Allnuttia Superba', 'Alnuttii Superba', 'Alnutta Superba', 'Almet's Superba', 'Alma Superba', 'Almutt Superba', 'Alnuth Superba', 'Aluntia Superba', 'Almeth Superba', 'Alnutia Superba'. Originated in UK.

**Allnutii Superba Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1938, *Magazine of Horticulture* as 'Alnutti Superba Nova'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

**Allnutii Variegata.** (*C.japonica*), Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers*, 1843; Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, p.6. No description. Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)

Allnut's. Burnet Catalogue, 1837. Orthographic error for **Allnutii**.

Allnut's Alba. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:1. Orthographic error for **Allnutii Alba**.

Allnut's Splendid. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions...*pl.35. Synonym for **Coccinia**.

**Alloquii.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Alluna Major. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Major**.

Alluna Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

Allunea Rosea. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.14. Synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

Allunia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.22. Orthographic error for 'Alcinia', synonym for **Sacco**.

**Allunia Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.15. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Allunia Major. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Major**.

Allunia Rosea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

Allunia Rosea Nova. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848. Synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

Allunia Vera. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.15. Orthographic variant for 'Alcinia Vera', synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

**Allure.** (*C.hybrid*). *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.169. A medium size, pink variegated white, semi-double to peony form. **Reg Ragland** x *C.lutchuensis*. Vigorous, spreading growth. Fragrant. Introduced 1998 by W & M.A. Ray, Fresno, Calif., USA.

Aluti Superba. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. Orthographic error for **Allnutii Superba**.

**Alma.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1869, *Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners and Australian Amateurs Calendar*: Dark red. Medium size, anemone form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Australia.

**Alma Armstrong.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.213, Reg. No.612: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by E.A. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Dense, average, slow growth with 10 cm x 3.8 cm, dark green leaves. The semi-double flower, similar to **Hikarugenji**, is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20 petals, 30 petaloids and yellow stamens. Early blooming.

**Alma Halecki.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.207, Reg. No.1424: A large size, white, anemone form *C.japonica*. A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1972. Originated by Joseph R. Halecki, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. The bloom has 20 petals, 30 petaloids, yellow centre and white filaments. Average size is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. An abundance of blooms, mid-season to late flowering. Cold hardy. Plant growth is compact, upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10.2 cm x 5 cm.

**Alma Wood.** (*C.reticulata*), Piet, SCCS., 1982, *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.2, p.12, pl. No.1: 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Nuccio's Ruby**, to be introduced and named 'Alma Wood'. The best of our crosses using 'Nuccio's Ruby' pollen, back crossed to 'Crimson Robe'. It is a 13-15 cm semi-double flower with vivid red ruby colour. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason flowering. Originated by Meyer Piet, Arcadia, California, USA.

**Almeidia.** (*C.japonica*), *Jardin Portuense*, April 1844, 7:103; Commonly known as 'Anagoa de Venus do Pe. José d.Almeida'. Obtained by this priest by seedling. White, pink stripes, very regular flowers. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Almet. Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii**.

Almet Superba. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.

Almeth Superba. Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modicium, 1844. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.

Almeth Superbe. Burdin, Chambery, Catalogue, 1834, p.18. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.

Almethii Superba. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.

Almeth's Superba. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.

Almets Splendens. Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.5. Synonym for **Coccinea**.

Almet's Superb. Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.

Almet's Superba. Bathere, Toulouse Catalogue, 1838, p.11. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.

Almette Superbe. Shneiderff Catalogue, 1841, p.6. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.

**Almirante das Indias.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34; Formal double, pale pink, striped and splashed white. Originated in Portugal.

Almiscarada. Louriero, 1882, *Jornal di Horticultura Pratica*, 13:106. Synonym for **Variegata**, according to da Silva.

Almittii. Anon., 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii**.

**Almorinda Carneiro.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.276, Reg. No.379: A chance seedling originated by Joseph Carneiro, West Hollywood, California, USA, that first flowered

1953. Plant growth is upright, of average density and medium slow rate. The leaves are dark green, 8.5 cm x 4 cm. The white, peony form flowers with yellow stamens resemble Debutante in form but are 5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 21 petals and 44 petaloids. Blooms early to midseason.

- Alma Superba. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Almuits Alba. *Camellia Society of America Bulletin*, 1939, p.18. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba**.
- Almuti. *The Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii**.
- Alnaii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii**.
- Alnai Superba. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16, Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Alnatii. J.E.von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...*, p.48. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii**.
- Alnot's Splendens. Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for 'Allnuttii Splendens', synonym for **Coccinea**.
- Alnout Superbe. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Alnuta Alba. Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba**.
- Alnuth Superba. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Alnutia Superba. Gheldorf, 1844, *Catalogue of Plants and Price List*, p.3. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Alnutii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.17. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii**.
- Alnutii Alba. Verschaffelt, 1844, *Catalogue No.50*, p.17. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba**.
- Alnutii Superba. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei*, p.443. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Alnutii Major. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Major**.
- Alnut's. Courtois, 1833, *Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii**.
- Alnut's Alba. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.108. Orthographic error **Allnuttii Alba**.
- Alnut's Brilliant. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.314. Synonym for **Coccinea**.
- Alnut's Splendens. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, *Catalogue*, p.5. No description. Wendchuch, 1834, *Catalogue*. Orthographic error for 'Allnutt's Splendid', synonym for **Coccinea**.
- Alnut's Superbe. Wendchuch, 1834, *Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Alnut's White. *The Florist and Garden Miscellany* vol.3, 1850-1851. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba**.
- Alnutta Alba. Loudon, 1839, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.1, p.617. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Alba**.
- Alnutta Superba. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.13. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Allnuttii. *Floricultural Cabinet*, 1838. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii**.
- Allnuttii Superba. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.33. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.

- Alnuttii Suberba Nova. Anonymous, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Alnuttii Variegata. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Variegata**.
- Alnutt's Splendens. Anonymous, 1837, *Magazine of Botanical Gardening*. Synonym for **Coccinea**.
- Alnutt's Superb. Fisher Holmes Catalogue, 1832-1834. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Aloha. Coolidge Catalogue, 1936. Synonym for 'Beni-arajishi', erroneously for **Arajishi**.
- Aloha Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.27. Synonym for **Arajishi**.
- Alonzar.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1896, 265:109: Peony form, red streaked with white. Originated in Portugal.
- Aloysiae.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Aloysio de Seabra.** (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.55. Formal double, vivid scarlet. Remarkable. Originated in Portugal.
- Alpen Glo.** (*C.hybrid*), ACRS, 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.332: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.hybrid* **Snow Drop**, that first flowered 1983. The miniature, single to semi-double is two shades of pink and blooms mid-season on an upright, open plant. Leaves light green, acuminate, finely serrate, 3 cm x 2 cm. See colour photo front cover ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News*, No.103 and *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*. 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.15. Orthographic error 'Alpen Glow'. Chinese synonym: 'Gelao'.
- Alpen Glow. SCCS., 1987, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.140. Orthographic error for **Alpen Glo**.
- Alphida. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.214. Orthographic error for 'Halfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova**.
- Alphonse Delfosse. Amsler, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- Alphonsine Plessis.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.56 with colour photo; Medium to large semi-double to rose form double, imbricated, purple-pink (RHS.CC.66C). A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' (**Aitonia**) x 'Pomponia Semiplena' (**Pomponia Semi-duplex**). Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.
- Alpinal Glow. *Gardening with Camellias and Azaleas*, 1989, [p.79]. Orthographic error for **Alpen Glo**.
- Alpine Glow.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.267, Reg. No.409: An 11 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA that first bloomed 1953. Plant growth, upright, sturdy, medium rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to Finlandia, are glowing red in colour, with cream stamens, 9-15 petals and a few fimbriated petaloids. They are 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Mid-season flowering. Sport: **Alpine Glow Variegated**.
- Alpine Glow Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.27, as 'Alpine Glow Var.': A virus variegated form of **Alpine Glow**- Glowing red, blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Alpine Snow. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.139. Synonym for the Higo **Mine-no-yuki**.
- Around Beauty. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.46: Synonym for **Simianji**.

**Alsatica.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:tt: An extremely full, cherry-red spherical form flower from J. Baumann & Son. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9: Globular, cerise pink, extremely full double. Originated by Baumann, Bollweiler, France.

**Alta Gavin.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.213, Reg. No.657: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by James F. Gavin, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average, dense and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flower, 11 cm across x 3.7 cm deep, has 36 petals and 4 petaloids. The flowers are two-tone, base of petal white, edge deep pink, with yellow stamens. Cold hardy. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photo see p.69, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Chinese synonym: 'Gaiwen'.

**Alta Rimer.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.43, Reg. No.1148: A 6 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Jack Rimer, Marion, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright, average in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm in size. The semi-double, **Hikarugenji** type, flower is very dark red with a burgundy hue. Blooms are heavy textured and fall intact. It has 22 petals and 4-5 petaloids with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Size, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep.

Althaeiflora. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.

**Alternata.** (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Althae Flora. Wilmot, 1943, *American Nurseryman* 78(7):7. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora**.

Althae Flora Alba. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Alba**.

Althae Flora Shell Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Shell Pink**.

Althae Flora Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Variegated**.

**Althae Particolor.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: (Middleton No.18). New camellia from Middleton Gardens. The cup-shaped, semi-double bloom, 10 cm across, is deep rose-pink, marbled white, veined deep red with prominent stamens. Large size, deep green foliage and symmetrical growth. Early to late flowering. Orthographic error: 'Althea Particolor'. Originated in Middleton Gardens, USA.

**Althaea.** (*C.japonica*), Telford's Nursery, York, 1775, Catalogue. Double flowered or Japanese rose. Originated in China.

Althaeaeiflora. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.6. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora**.

Althaeaeiflora Grandiflora. Costa catalogue, 1846, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Grandiflora**.

Althaeaeiflora Rosea. Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.5. van den Heede, 1882, *Revue Horticole*, p. 196. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Rubra**.

Althaeafiora. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations & Descriptions of...* Orthographic variant of **Althaeiflora**.

Althaeafiora Maxima. D.Francesco Ascione, 1856, *Catalogo dell Piante Moltiplicate si Vendono nel Giardino Inglese de Caserta*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Maxima**.

Althaeiflora. Loddege's Catalogue, 1830, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora**.

- Althaeiflora Alba*. Lemaire, 1850, *Iconographie des Camellias*, Book IV, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Alba**.
- Althaeiflora Gigantea*. Anonymous, 1967, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 11:5. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Gigantea**.
- Althaeiflora**. (*C.japonica*), Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica*, p.11, pl.4 as 'Althea Flora': A seedling of **Anemoniflora**, raised in 1819 by Chandler of Vauxhall Nursery, England and illustrated and described in *Camellia Britannica* by Chandler and Buckingham in 1825 and 1831. A peony form, carmine flower with deeper centre and venation, 10-11 cm across, of 12-18 outer petals in 2 whorls, obovate, 5 cm x 4 cm, rounded, deeply notched at the apex. Inner petals and petaloids, oblong, smaller and forming an irregular, elevated centre. Foliage, dark to mid-green, elliptic, 10 cm x 5 cm, sharply serrate, apex long acuminate, recurved. Strong, upright growth, forming an open branched, spreading bush. See also Baumann & Baumann, 1835. *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler*. Received the RHS Award of Merit in 1950 and an Award of Garden Merit in 1953. Synonyms: 'Childsii', 'Rosette' and 'Thunbergia'; erroneously, 'Blackburniana' and 'Anemoniflora'. Orthographic errors: 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora', 'Althaeiflora'. Chinese synonym 'Aerda'.
- Althaeiflora Alba**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.III: Blossoms which look like a double hollyhock. The petals at the circumference are very large, biserrate, spread out, suddenly becoming consistently smaller and gathered to form a full-bodied, compact heart. The entire blossom is of pure white with a yellow tinge at the base of the central petals. Received from Joseph Baumann of Ghent, Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Althaeiflora Alba', 'Althaeiflora Alba', 'Althaeiflora Alba', 'Althaeiflora Alba', 'Althaeiflora Alba'.
- Althaeiflora (B & A)**. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, as 'Althaeiflora' (B & A): Peony form. Pink to white. Received from Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, New Jersey, USA. Krussmann, Gerd, 1976, *Manual of Cultivated Broad-leaved Trees and Shrubs*, p.267, as 'Althaeiflora': Pink occasionally also speckled white.
- Althaeiflora Foliis aurea Variegatis**. (*C.japonica*), Henderson & Son, 1870, Catalogue, p.18, as 'Althaeiflora Fol. Aur. Var.'. A form of **Althaeiflora** with golden variegated foliage. Originated in England.
- Althaeiflora Gigantea*. Treseder Camellia Nursery 1964-1965; Platt, 1968, RHS, *The Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.75, Fig.29, description, p.235: "Award of Merit", Feb.21, 1967. Flowers 8-9.5 cm across, semi-double. Petals held tightly in five or six whorls. Centre open with a tight central cluster of shorter petaloids showing less pigmentation. The colour of the flowers is a rich, satiny red -RHS Colour Chart Red Group 50A. Leaves, large, dark green, variably serrated, apices varying from acute to acuminate. Exhibited by Mrs S. Williams, "Scorrier House", Scorrier, Redruth, Cornwall, England. Reported to be named from a plant of 'Althaeiflora' in a glasshouse which had large flowers. It is considered to be a synonym for **Althaeiflora**.
- Althaeiflora Grandiflora**. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.13. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Althaeiflora Maxima**. (*C.japonica*), D.Francesco Ascione, 1856, *Catalogo dell Pianta Moltiplicate si Vendono nel Giardino Inglese de Caserta* as 'Althaeiflora Maxima'. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Althaeiflora Pink**. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2, as 'Althaeiflora Pink'. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)



- Althaeiflora Punicea.** (*C.japonica*), Alex Verschaffelt, 1847-1848, Catalogue, p.53. No description. van Houtte, 1848-1849, Catalogue, 35:33: Pale carmine. Originated by E. Defresne, Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Althaeiflora Red. *Camellia Digest*, 1(2), 1943 as 'Althaeiflora Red'. Orthographic variant for **Red Althaeiflora**.
- Althaeiflora Rosea. van Houtte, 1842 Catalogue, 9:49: From Italy. Of the form of 'Althaeiflora', but clear rose-pink. Orthographic errors: 'Altheiflora', 'Althoeoflora Rosea', 'Althxiflora Rosea'. Synonym for **Calderara**, according to van Houtte, 1844-1846, Catalogue 18:7.
- Althaeiflora Rosea. van den Heede, 1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.196 as 'Althaeaefflora Rubra'. Synonym for 'King's Rosea'. Synonym for **Calderara**.
- Althaeiflora Shell Pink. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellia* as 'Althaeiflora Shell Pink'. Synonym for **King's Rosea**.
- Althaeiflora Variegata.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1942. *Camellia Research*, II, p.1 as 'Althae Flora Varie.': Flowers, 8-9 cm across, red (shades of Red Group 53), with irregular, white variegations. Originated in USA. Received a Preliminary Commendation from the RHS in 1968. Orthographic error 'Althaeiflora Variegata'.
- Althaeiflora Rosea. Angelo Longone Catalogue 1861. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Rosea', synonym for **Calderara**.
- Althaeiflora. Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica*. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.
- Althaeiflora Shell Pink. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23. Orthographic variant for 'Althaeiflora Shell Pink'; synonym for **King's Rosea**.
- Althaeiflora Particolor. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.327. Orthographic variant for **Althaeiflora Particolor**.
- Althaeiflora. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1, pl.6. . Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl 4. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.
- Althaeiflora Alba. Verschaffelt, 1844 Catalogue No.50, p.17. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Alba**.
- Althaeiflora Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Rosea', synonym for **Calderara**.
- Althaeiflora. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.
- Althaeiflora Alba. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Bulletin*, 1933, p.21. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Alba**.
- Althaeiflora Gigantea. RHS, 1986, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.239. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Gigantea'; synonym for **Althaeiflora**.
- Althaeiflora Rubra. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Bulletin*, 1933, p.30. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Rubra'; synonym for **Althaeiflora**.
- Althaeiflora Shell Pink. McIlhenny, 1937 Catalogue, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Althaeiflora Shell Pink'; synonym for **King's Rosea**.
- Althaeiflora Variegata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Variegata**.
- Althaeiflora. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo della piante che si trovano nel giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.

- Altheiflora. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue della Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.
- Altheiflora. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue della Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.
- Altheiflora Alba. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue della Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Alba**.
- Altheiflora Rosea. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for ‘Althaeiflora Rosea’, synonym for **Calderara**.
- Althiaeflora Punicea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora Punicea**.
- Althiiflora. Hillier’s Nursery Price List, 1973-1974. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.
- Althoeflora. Onillion Catalogue, 1839, p.2. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.
- Althoeiflora. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.
- Althoeoflora Rosea. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1946, p.2. Orthographic error for ‘Althaeiflora Rosea’, synonym for **Calderara**.
- Althxiflora Rosea. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modicium* 1844. Orthographic error for ‘Althaeiflora Rosea’, synonym for **Calderara**.
- Altoaeflora. Grilli, 1843-1844, *Catalogo Generale*. Orthographic error for **Althaeiflora**.
- Alton Lang**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.127, Reg. No.1462: A very large, dark pink semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Alton Lang, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. The flower has 20-25 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across. Plant growth, upright; spreading, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm.
- Altro Rubens. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Atrorubens**.
- Altro Violacea. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Atroviolacea**.
- Aluna. van Houte, 1848-1849, *Catalogue* 35:33. Orthographic error for ‘Alcinia’, synonym for **Sacco**.
- Alunia. Spae, 1847, *Annales de Gand*, 3:177. Orthographic error for ‘Alcinia’, synonym for **Sacco**.
- Alunia Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1844, *Catalogue* No.50, p.18: Spae, 1847, *Annales de Gand*, 3:132. Orthographic error for **Alcinia Rosea**.
- Alunia Vera. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic error for ‘Alcinia Vera’, synonym for **Sacco**.
- Aluntii Superba. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.66. Orthographic error for **Allnuttii Superba**.
- Alvaro de Castellões**. (*C.japonica*), Jacintho de Mattos, *Catalogue* No.14, 1900, p.61 & No.20, 1904: Rose form double, imbricated, bright cherry colour, very large. Originated in Portugal.
- Alveara. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Alvearea**.
- Alvearea**. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845: Deep purplish red petals, thin, flower shell shaped. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Italy. Orthographic variants: ‘Alveara’, ‘Alvearia’.
- Alvearia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844-1845, p.22.. Orthographic variant for **Alvearea**.
- Aly Pachà. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic variant for **Ali Pasha**.

- Alyce Burdin. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic variant for **Alice Burdin**.
- Alyne Brothers.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.268, Reg. No.383: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by S.L. Brothers, Madison, Florida, USA which first flowered in 1953. Plant growth is medium rapid, upright and of medium density. The leaves are yellowish green and average, 8 cm x 4 cm. The flowers, 9-10 cm across and 5-6 cm deep, are white with occasional pink blotches and resemble **Debutante** in form. There are 30-45 petals and 200-300 petaloids hiding any stamens. Mid-season blooming. Sports: **Linda Brothers** and **Ladell Brothers**.
- Alyne Brothers Blush. Cannon, 1966, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.1, back page. Synonym for **Linda Brothers**.
- Alyne Brothers Pink. Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.69. Synonym for **Ladell Brothers**.
- Alyson Pollard.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.207, Reg. No.1452: A medium blush with an occasional, small, rose streak, formal double *C.japonica*, early to mid-season flowering. An 11 year old seedling that first bloomed 1970. Originated by Douglas Mayfield, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The **Alba Plena** style bloom has 90 petals. Average size, 8 cm in diameter and 4 cm deep. Sports three distinct types.
- Amabel Lansell. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell**.
- Amabel K. Lansdell. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. Synonym for **Amabel Lansdell**.
- Amabel Lansdell.** (*C.japonica*), Pyron, Jan.1962, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.69, Reg. No.826: A 10 year old chance seedling, first bloomed, 1960, originated by Marion Lansdell Meiere, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Large, serrated, dark green leaves, 10.5 x 5.5 cm. Medium growth, upright and open. The flower is variable from semi-double to peony with creamy centre shading to exquisite tones of pink on outer petals. Cold hardy. Blooms measure 12.5 cm across by 6 cm deep and have from 12-15 petals and varying petaloids. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic errors: 'Amabel Lansdel', 'Annabel Langsdale', 'Annabel Lansden', 'Amabel Lanssell', 'Anabel Lansdell'. Synonym: 'Amabel K. Lansdell. Chinese synonym: 'Lansideer'.
- Amabel Lansdel. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell**.
- Amabile.** (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.237: This perfect flower was raised from seed by J.B. Smith of this city (Philadelphia). It is regularly imbricated. The extreme petals are bright rose, shading to delicate pink, and then again, shading in the centre to light red. The flower is about 8 cm across. Berlèse, *Monographie*, 1840, ed.2: Rose and red. Flower about 9 cm across, rose form double, rose-pink colour. Exterior petals are numerous, bright rose, and regularly imbricated. Interior is very deep rose, otherwise, pale rose. Originated by J.B. Smith, Philadelphia, USA. Orthographic variants and synonyms: 'Amabile Americana', 'Amabilis Americana', 'Amabilis d'Amérique', 'Amabilis de New York', 'Amabilis Plena', 'Amabilis d'America', 'Amabilis Philadelphie', 'Amabilis di New York', 'Smith's Amabilis', 'Amabilis de Smith', 'Amabilis Smith', 'Smith's Amabile', 'Amabilis Smithii', 'Amabilis Smith's', 'Amabilis'(Smith's), 'Amabilis de New York', 'Amabilis', and erroneously 'Aimable d'Amérique' and 'Amabilis'.
- Amabile Americana. Leroy Andrè, 1847 Catalogue. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis. SCCS, 1942, *The Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.240. Name has erroneously been given in USA for **Kamo-honnami**.

- Amabilis. R.Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers*. Orthographic error for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis**. (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8, No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.52, 125: Leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm, roundish-oval, acute to a little acuminate, horizontal, conspicuous venation, regularly serrate, of a dull green. Buds, elongate, scales greenish, flower terminal, large, white, ~single, 8 petals with a few stamens in the centre. It differs little from 'Alba Simplex'. Originated in Nantes, France about 1825. The name **Amabilis** has been also used erroneously, as a synonym for **Yukimiguruma** and **Kamo-honnami** in the USA and the name has been considerably confused with Smith's **Amabile** from USA.
- Amabilis. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.41. A seedling of Drouard Gouillon. Renamed **Amabilis Felicite**.
- Amabilis Alba. *Camellia Digest*, 1942. Erroneous synonym for **Kamo-honnami**.
- Amabilis Americana. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.223. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis d'America. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis d'Amerique. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis de Londres**. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Amabilis de New Yorck. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Amabilis de New York', synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis de New York. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16 as 'Amabilis de New York'. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis di New York. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis de Smith. Paquet, 1844, *Revue Horticole*. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis Exeter**. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846. No description. Rose pink. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Amabilis Felicite**. (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue of Conservatory Plants, 1845, p.2. No description. Renaming of Drouard Gouillon's 'Amabilis'. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Amabilis Fulgens**. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. No description. Verschaffelt Catalogue No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. William Bull Catalogue, 1869, p.79: Shepherd & Co. 1893, Nursery Catalogue. Dark crimson, large peony form. Originated in Italy.
- Amabilis Philadelphie. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis Pink. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Orthographic variant for **Pink Amabilis**.
- Amabilis Plena. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.91, 226. synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis Red**. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.1: Rose red sport of **Amabilis Variegated**. Originated in USA.
- Amabilis Rosea. Burnier & Grilli, Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis Smith. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis Smithii. Vanderbilt, 1841, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Amabile**.
- Amabilis (Smith's). Thibault, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.12. Synonym for **Amabile**.

- Amabilis Triomphant. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Synonym for **Triumphans Amabilis**. Although both names were catalogued in 1842, 'Triumphans Amabilis' takes precedence as the name was given by van Houtte, the originator.
- Amabilis Triumphans. Anonymous, 1844, *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Orthographic variant for **Triumphans Amabilis**.
- Amabilis Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937: Single, light rose-pink, with deep rose-pink stripes. Early blooming. Originated by Domoto, California, USA. Sports: **Amabilis Red, Pink Amabilis**.
- Amabilis White. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Kamo-honnami**.
- Amabilis (US). Yokohama Nursery Catalogue, 1893, invalidly as 'Amabilis'. Synonym for **Kamo-honnami**.
- Amabirisu. Minagawa Catalogue, 1956 as a synonym for **Yukimiguruma**.
- Amades de Cressand.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1869, *Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners' and Amateurs Calendar*, p.172. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Amadios di Cusano. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amadious de Cusano. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amadrio di Cusano. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1925, p.14. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amadrios de Cusano. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amadrios di Cusana. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amadrios di Cusano. Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.135. Orthographic variant for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amadryas di Cusano. Leguay Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amadryos de Cusano. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogue, della Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amadryos de Cusona. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amadryos di Cusano.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*: Flower imbricated, superior to **Princesse Baciocchi**, the petals edged with white. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie* as 'Amadrios di Cusano': A Franchetti seedling. Very large, perfectly imbricated, petals cupped, carmine red with white margin and rosy streaks. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.8: Very large, perfectly imbricated flower, cupped, vivid carmine red, spotted and bordered with white and almost all streaked with pink. Orthographic errors: 'Amadryos de Cusona', 'Amadryos de Cusano', 'Amadrios di Cusano', 'Amadryas di Cusano', 'Amadyos di Cusano', 'Amadios di Cusano', 'Amadious di Cusano', 'Amadrio di Cusano', 'Amandryos di Cusano', 'Amadrios di Cusana', 'Amadrios de Cusano', 'Amandrios de Cusano'. Originated in Italy.
- Amadyos di Cusano. Longone Catalogue, 1910-1911. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amaena. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.66, 127. Orthographic variant for **Amoena**.
- Amaena Florentina. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic variant for **Amoena Florentina**.
- Amaena Nova. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Amoena Nova**.

- Amaenissima. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1. Orthographic error for **Amoenissima**.
- Amagasaki**. (Place name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Medium size with red splashed on a white ground in various patterns. Stamens like a cylinder. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Amagasaki**. (Place name), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Pale pink with red splashed. Stamens like a bamboo whisk. Originated in Japan. (Believe extinct.)
- Amagashita**. (Under Heaven), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.1: Large white semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Amagashita**. (Under Heaven), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 246, 604: Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* as 'Amegashika': Large white semidouble with a few small red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Amagashita**. (Under Heaven), (*C.japonica*), Nakayama, 1851, *Senkaôden*, 1st. ser. vol.5: Flower, red, mottled white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: *Senkaôden* lists two different 'Amagashita'; one described as single red with white spots, similar to the modern cultivar; the other double red with white stripes.
- Amagashita**. (Under Heaven), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.138, p.238; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.98, p.305: Red variegated white flower, medium single with large cup-shaped, rounded petals notched at the apex. Blooms mid-season. Leaves oval, small, hirsute; tree side spreading to umbrella shape. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13, colour photo, p.199, description. This is a different cultivar to the old Itô variety. Resembles **Shokkô**, **Norikoboshi** and **Reikanji-maizuru**. Different readings: 'Amegashita', 'Ame-no-shita', 'Ame-no-moto', 'Ama Ga Shita', 'Ame-ga-shita'. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.
- Amagawa. Hazlewood Catalogue, 1945. A different reading for **Ama-no-kawa**.
- Amagiyama**. (Mount Amagi), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.202; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3: Medium size, dark, glossy red, single, tubular to bowl-shaped blossom. Originated in Itô-shi, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1977.
- Amagowa. *Camellias at Wisley List*, 1956. Corruption of Japanese name **Ama-no-kawa**.
- Amalia**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 3, pl.4: Large blossoms of unusual perfection with rounded, oval petals, decreasing with regularity, from the circumference to the centre, of like form and a transparent pink colour, tinged cerise, and veined a deeper shade with a few white stripes. Orthographic error: 'Amalie'. It is of Italian origin.
- Amalia**. (*C.japonica*), Hillebrand, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.71. Dark red peony form flower. Raised by Negri in Milan Italy, 19th century..
- Amalia Benucci. *I Giardini, Giornale d'orticoltura*, 1855. Orthographic variant for **Amelia Benucci**.
- Amalia Botta. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Amalia Botti**.
- Amalia Botti**. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: [from] Botti. Ivory white, striped pink. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Ivory white, lined with rose. Orthographic error: 'Amelia Botta': Synonym; 'Amalia Botti Nova'. Originated in Italy.
- Amalia Botti Nova. Catalogue della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Synonym for **Amalia Botti**.
- Amalia Brozzoni. *I Giardini*,... 1857. Orthographic variant for **Amelia Brozzoni**.

**Amalia Croff.** (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11 as 'Analia Croff: Imbricated, white flashed pink, streaked and lined deep pink. Petals very indented. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.9:- Imbricated, pale pink, striped and streaked with deep pink. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Originated in Italy by Franchetti. Imbricated, rosy white, striped vivid red.

**Amalia Demidoff.** (*C.japonica*), Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1852, p.11. From Florence. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amalia di Berlèse. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Synonym for **Ameliae**.

**Amalia Diciotti.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.57 with colour photo; Medium to large semi-double to peony form (photo shows an anemone form flower). Colour pinkish red (RHS.CC.53C). A seedling of **Rubina** x 'Latifolia Rubra' (**Latifolia**), first flowered in 1982. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

**Amalia Fareggiana.** (*C.japonica*), Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. No description. Orthographic error: 'Amelia Farraggiana'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amalia Farraggiana. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1915. No description. Orthographic error for **Amelia Fareggiana**.

**Amalia Melzi.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853 Catalogue, p.18. No description. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 12, pl.4: Of Italian origin. Although it belongs to the perfections by the imbrications of its petals, these have various shapes and are inserted in a certain, disorderly way; sometimes like a star, at other times, regularly imbricated. The blossoms, of medium size, are a vivid cherry-red, becoming pink to the centre, which forms a rose shaped heart. The green leaves are rather small but compact. Originated in Italy by Negri, Milan. Orthographic variant: 'Amelia Melzi', 'Amelia Melzii', 'Amalie Melzi'.

**Amalia Mochi.** (*C.japonica*), Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Large flower of beautiful form, compact. Dark rose red. Originated in Italy.

**Amalia Servi.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*; p.9: Perfectly imbricated, light red with a few white lines. Central petals pointed. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 2, pl.3: Of a class of perfections. The whole, of a bright, uniform, cherry-red colour, constituting a graceful blossom of scarcely medium size. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Amelia Seryi', 'Amelia Servii'. Orthographic variant: 'Amelia Servi'.

Amalia Servii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Amelia Servi**.

Amalia Seryi. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Amelia Servi**.

Amalie. Joseph Baumann, 1856, *Prix Courant*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Amalia**.

Amalie Melzi. Joseph Baumann, 1856, *Prix Courant*, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Amalia Melzi**.

Amaltea. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for 'Amalthea', synonym for **Foliolosa**.

Amaltea Nova. Joseph Baumann, *Prix Courant*, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Amalthea Nova**.

Amalthea. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.275. Orthographic variant for 'Amalthea', synonym for **Foliolosa**.

Amalthea. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement*, p.368 as 'Foliolosa' or 'Amalthea'. Synonym for **Foliolosa**.

- Amalthea Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.199. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Amaltea Nova'. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Amalthoea. van Houtte, 1857, Catalogue 67:45. Orthographic error for 'Amalthea', synonym for **Foliolosa**.
- Amanda. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.150. Synonym for **Derbyana**. Orthographic errors 'Amanta', 'Amantha'.
- Amanda. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Amanda Lisa**.
- Amanda Lisa.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIII, No.8, 1984, p.12, Reg. No.221: This chance reticulata-japonica seedling is 9 years old and first bloomed 1978. The seed originated with Mr H.J. Clark, grown and flowered by Mrs B.U. Urquhart, Mt Albert, New Zealand. The plant is upright and dense of habit with average growth and dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flowers are bright, deep red with cream filaments, yellow anthers and 20 petals. They measure 13 cm across by 7 cm deep and appear midseason. Colour RHS, Colour Chart, Red group, 53B.
- Amanda Mandarin.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.16. Large, roseine purple semi-double. A cross of **Carl Tourje** x **Lilette Witman**, which flowers mid-season. Originated by Jack L. Mandarin, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 13 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals and golden anthers. Blomms have a silver fluorescence on all petals. Plant growth is upright, open and average with leaves 9 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.
- Amandina.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.95. No description. Originated at the Iles Borromees, Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Amandrios de Cusano. Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amandryos di Cusano. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.72. Orthographic error for **Amadryos di Cusano**.
- Amanogasaki.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Medium, red semi-double with white spots, opening flat. Different reading 'Amanosaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Ama-no-gawa** (The Milky Way), (*C.rusticana*), Nuccio's Nurseries, Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.26 as 'Amanogawa': Small red. Upright and compact. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.
- Ama-no-gawa.** (The Milky Way), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*: Medium size, red with small stripes. Originated in Japan.
- Ama-no-gawa.** (The Milky Way), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.25; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.108, pl.61; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.241, p.326: A large, white semi-double to incomplete double, 8-10.5 cm across with 18-20 petals, notched, rounded and in 3 rows. A slender column of pale yellow stamens, with dark yellow anthers, occasional petaloids. Somewhat like **Sodekakushi**, ('Gauntlettii') except that it faces up. Dark green, oval to long-oval, narrow, glossy, 9.5 cm x 4 cm leaves with acuminate, slender, reflexed tips. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Different reading 'Amano-kawa'. Corruption of name: 'Ama-no-kada'. For colour plate and description see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13 and 199.



- Ama-no-hara.** (Vault of Heaven), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.7: Deep pink. Large, round petals. Originated in Japan.
- Ama-no-hagoromo.** (Angel's Robe), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*: Medium size, white ground, pink edged. Originated in Japan.
- Ama-no-iwa.** (Heavenly Rock). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.23 with colour photo; English translation p.14. Deep red, tubular single, cylindrical stamens, small size. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved, lightly twisted at apices. Vigorous, upright growth. Named and released by Kazunori Sugiwarara in 1978. From Edo.
- Ama-no-kawa. Different reading for **Ama-no-gawa**.
- Ama-no-kada. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of **Ama-no-kawa**.
- Ama-no-obune. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, Different reading for **Ama-obune**.
- Amanozaki. Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; reprint Yashiro, 1841. Different reading for **Amanogasaki**.
- Ama-no-shita Autumn Flowering. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26. Synonym for **Amagashita**.
- Amanta. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:6. Orthographic error for 'Amanda', synonym for **Derbyana**.
- Amante Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839. p.28. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic variant: 'Amanta Rubra', 'Amantha Rubra'. (Believed extinct.)
- Amantha. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*. p.8. Orthographic error for 'Amanda', synonym for **Derbyana**.
- Amantha Rubra. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.121. Orthographic error for **Amante Rubra**.
- Amanthe Rubra. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Amante Rubra**.
- Ama-obune.** (Fisherwoman's Boat), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki*; (see Tuyama, 1986, *Camellias of Japan*, appendix p.9). Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.18; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.65; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.164 & p.315: Medium size, vermilion red, semi-double, with large, round petals and a tight, central cluster of stamens. Flower, 10-11 cm across, flowers mid-season. Leaves, medium to large size, narrowly-elliptic, apex acuminate, keeled and twisted, coarsely serrate, vigorous, erect growth. Different readings: 'Ama-ofune', 'Ama-no-obune'. Synonyms: 'Cambridge Red', 'May McDonald', 'Mount Albert Red'. For colour plate see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13. Said to be a sport or a seedling of 'Oki-no-nami'. Corruptions of name: 'Atamabura', 'Ataburo'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. **Ama-obune** with **Moshio**, **Oki-no-nami** and **Tsurikagari** all have similar flower shapes and plant habits and leaves and are said to be related.
- Amaphilis.** (*C.japonica*), Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, Camellia Catalogue, 1949. No descriptions. Originated at Coolidge Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.
- Amarantha. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Synonym for **Amaranthina**.
- Amarantha Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1844, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 34(197):205: Leaves, 9-10 cm long by 6-7 cm wide, wide-ovate, lightly veined, coarsely serrate, dark green; buds, large, pointed with greenish scales. Flower, rose form double, 10-11 cm across of deep rose or soft red with a touch of carmine; star-like in form; outside petals in

4 rows, ovate-oblong, channelled, finely veined and notched; those at the centre, numerous, very short, mixed with stamens and petaloids, splashes of white a little like **Oxoniensis**. Originated in France.

**Amaranthina.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole*, p.205-207. No description: Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.3: Cherry red striped white. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors 'Amarantina', 'Amarantha'.

Amarantina. Burdin Maggiore & Co.1845, p.41. Orthographic error for **Amaranthina**.

**Amarie.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2576. A cross of **Buddy Bills** x **Arcadia**. A pink semi-double flower with golden anthers, pink filaments and heavy petal texture. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.126, colour photo p.c9. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1997. Flowers measure 15 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant is upright and vigorous, with dark green leaves 14 cm long x 9 cm wide.

**Amarita.** (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale de Belge*, 1842, p.21. No description. Charles Van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1: Large, brick red with speckles of white. Originated in Italy.

**Amataki.** (Rain Cascade), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zutu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.431: Small, single red with large, white blotches. Central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Amatsu-hagoromo. JCS., ea., Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, *Tsubaki*. Synonym for **Amatsu-otome**.

**Amatsu-otome.** (Celestial Maiden), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.53, p.298; Yokoyama 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.65, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13, colour photo: Small, soft palest pink, trumpet-shaped single. Mid-season blooming. Leaves dark green, slender, elliptic. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.88. Original tree is in the precincts of the Kôtô-in, Daitokuji, Kyôto, Japan. Synonym: 'Amatsu-hagoromo'. Named by the former chief priest, Gizan, in 1970.

**Amazing.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1937, Catalogue, p.1: Medium size, Imbricated. Purple fading to lavender; formal double; petals v'ed at the tips. Mid-season blooming. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.5 for black and white photo. Originated as a seedling at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

**Amazing Grace Abbott.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid) C.Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2008, No.176, p.13, colour photo front cover, Reg. No. 576. Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, Western Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty**. First flowered in 1995. The large, semi-double, hose-in-hose flower has 14 petals, and is soft pink (RHS.CC. 52C). Size is 19 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Stamens are arranged in a column. Heavy textured, long lasting flowers. Flowers fall whole. Flowers mid-season on an upright medium growing plant. Leaves mid-green, incurved, broad, 16 cm x 8 cm.

**Amazing Graces.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.102, Reg.No.1574: A small, sweet pea pink, formal double *C.japonica*, ('Dr Tinsley' x 'Letitia Schrader'). Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1976 and has 48 petals. Average size, 7 cm across by 3.2 cm deep. The inner two thirds of the flower is the palest blush, almost white; outer flat petals are pink of 'Dr Tinsley'; imbricated petals form 8 complete swirls, outer petals, smooth and slightly turned up. Plant growth, upright, open and medium in rate, with mid green leaves 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Jingmei'.

**Amazon.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, 9:7. No description. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.1: Globular form; rosy red. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 as

'Amazzone': Large, formal double, deep red displaying petals like a star. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Amazzone', 'Amazoni' Van Geert, 1848 has this as a synonym for **Maria Dorothea**, but this is in error as **Maria Dorothea** is a white.

Amazoni. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:2. Orthographic error for **Amazone**.

Amazzone. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Orthographic error for **Amazone**.

**Ambassador**. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Dark pink. Large, peony form. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, USA.

Amber. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.150. Synonym for the Chinese variety **Hupo**.

Amberstia. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853. No description. Orthographic error for **Amherstii**.

**Ambertii Rosea**. (*C.japonica*), Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3: Pink washed white. Similar in form to **Dorsettii** but larger. Free flowering. Originated in England.

Ambriosoli. van Houtte, 1859, Catalogue, 77:49. Orthographic error for **Ambrosii**.

**Ambrosii**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, Catalogue, p.44 as 'Ambrosoli': 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 8, pl.4: The blossom is a more pleasing pink, regularly imbricated, open. Ordinarily the petals are oval, sub lanceolate, full and apiculate; the central ones much smaller: rarely they are rounded, faintly emarginate. Very often a pale pink, longitudinal stripe separates the petal in two. Orthographic errors: 'Ambrosil', 'Ambrosoli', 'Ambriosoli'. Originated in USA and named for Ambroise Verschaffelt.

Ambrosil. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Ambrosii**.

Ambrosoli. Jean Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.44. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.109. Orthographic errors for **Ambrosii**.

**Amconissima**. (*C.japonica*), da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.1. No description. Originated in Portugal. (Believed extinct.)

Ameana Florentina. Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893. Orthographic error for **Amoena Florentina**.

**Amedeo Sarti**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1872-1873, Catalogue, 144-S:38. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Amegashita**. (The Universe), (*C.japonica*), Ono, Ranzan, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimo* as the popular name for 'Ichinenkô': White with light red blotches. (Believed extinct.)

Amegashita. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.66. Different reading for **Amagashita**.

Ame-ga-shita. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.69, pl.98. Different reading for **Amagashita**.

Amelia Benucci. van Houtte, 1857, Catalogue, 67:44. Orthographic error for **Amelia Benucci**.

**Ameldia**. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Dark red, flecked white. Medium size, full peony form. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, USA.

**Amelia**. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea & Camellia Catalogue Supplement, 1943-1944, p.16-17: "Originating with us from seed, named for the Village of Amelia City, where is located my nursery. Opens its flowers, November through March. (Early to late). Free flowering. Growth, slow, upright, sturdy. Foliage, rounded, glossy green. A medium, coppery-red incomplete double, 8 cm in diameter." See colour plate p.17, G.G. Gerbing, *Camellias*, 1945. Originated in USA.

Amelia Benucci. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11. Orthographic error for **Amelia Benucci**.

**Amelia Benucci**. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.4: Flower, double, imbricated, outer petals delicate pink, centre much paler and blotched with white. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité*

*de la Culture du Camellia*, p.95: Description from Verschaffelt, 1859, *Iconographie*, Book 4, pl.4. It was in 1857 we received from Italy this charming camellia. The blooms, which are not less than 9 cm in diameter, are pink, intersected with broad bands of white and formed of large, rounded, outspread petals, very regularly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Benucci. Orthographic errors: 'Amelia Benucci', 'Ameilia Benuci', 'Amelia Bennucci', 'Amelia Henucci'.

**Amelia Boyd.** (*C.japonica*), Stewart, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.609: No description. Originated at Salt-Hill Nurseries, Windsor, England. (Believed extinct.)

**Amelia Brozzoni.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.9: Imbricated bright pink, striped and tinted with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Amalia Brozzoni'.

Amelia Henucci. José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, *Catalogo*, No.9, p.48. Orthographic error for **Amelia Benucci**.

**Amelia Lechi.** (*C.japonica*), RHS, 1937, *Yearbook Index*, p.281. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Amelia Melzi. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1864. Orthographic variant for **Amalia Melzi**.

Amelia Servi. van Houtte, 1859, *Catalogue*, 77:49. Orthographic error for **Amalia Servi**.

**Amelia Thompson.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1950, *Camellia Review*, vol.12, No.2, p.22: Said to have originated in the UK and taken to NZ about 1940 and given this name in 1950 by Ralph Peer. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Rose pink. Medium size, peony form. Sturdy growth. Mid-season blooming.

**Ameliae.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.162 and facing page entitled 'Camellia Amelia': The flower is 12 cm across, full, regular, of a soft, pure white, sometimes rose with 4 or 5 lines of blood red, sometimes one or two petals are red in lieu of stripes. The petals are in 6 rows, well co-ordinated; the exterior ones are broad, ovate, rounded, strong, notched and numerous; those following are oblong or strap-like, uneven and channelled. The best flowers are imbricated with regularity; a small number of those at the centre are unequal, bent and shell-like. Synonym: 'Amelia di Berlèse'. Orthographic variants: 'Amelie', 'Amelia', 'Amelii'. Originated in France.

Amelie. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Ameliae**.

Amelie de Baie. (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-842, p.13. No description. Originated by Baumann, France. Synonym for **Baronne Amelie de Paye**. Orthographic variant: 'Amelie de Bay'. (Believed extinct.)

Amelie de Bay. L.L.Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Baronne Amelie de Paye**.

Amelie Melzi. Auguste van Geert, 1855, *Catalogue*, No. 38, p.25. Orthographic error from **Amalia Melzi**.

**Amelie Ozanam.** (*C.japonica*), St. Vincent de Paul, *Record*, 1982, Colour photo, front cover. Medium size, deep pink rose form double. Originated in Australia.

Amelii. *Catalogue General des plants Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Ameliae**.

Ame-no-shita. Different reading for 'Amegashita' as a synonym for **Amagashita**.

Amena. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Amoena**.

Amena Florentina. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Amoena Florentina**.

- Amercyae.** (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt. D]:314. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- American Aspasia.. Griffiths & Strother, ed., 1954, ACS, *Nomenclatural Crossreference List*, pp.1, 4. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia**.
- American Beauty.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.2: Large, deep red. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: "Another of our original varieties which has missed the fame it deserves by blooming in March (late), long after the last Camellia Show. One of the most difficult to propagate and a slow grower." SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature* lists it as: Deep pink, marbled white. Medium semi-double to rose form double, medium, compact, upright growth. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.
- American Flag.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1: Variegated single, 4 cm across. Late. Originated in USA.
- American Girl.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.334, Reg. No.220: A 15 year old chance seedling, originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1943. Plant growth average, upright and compact. Leaves broad-ovate, convex. The 'American Beauty' red flowers, 10-12.5 cm across, are incompletely imbricated, similar to 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**). Mid-season flowering. Colour photo on front cover of Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1957-1958.
- American Dunlap. van Houtte, 1845-1846, Catalogue,23:1. Synonym for **Americana**.
- American (Dunlap's). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.37. Synonym for **Americana**.
- Americana.** (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, p.5; Dunlap, 1840, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 6:23: Originated by Dunlap. Leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, nearly flat, roundish oval, glossy green, slightly acuminate, delicately dentated, smooth, finely veined and a softness in texture. The bud is large, oval, with greenish calycinal scales; petals, 70 in number, full to the centre, clear white (changed in 1841 to "blush"), regularly spotted as in the guard petals of 'Punctata Plena'. The parents were the old 'Middlemist' fertilized by **Punctata**. Schweidweiler, ed., 1843-1844, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique*, p.67: Similar in form to **Alba Plena**, but pale pink streaked or spotted with carmine red. Orthographic variants: 'Americana'(Dunlap's)', 'Americano, Dunlap', 'Americana' (Dunlop's)', 'Americana (Dunloops)', 'Americana de New York', 'Americana Dunlap's', 'Americana New York', 'Americana Dunlop', 'Americana de Dunlop', 'Americana (Dunlap's). Orthographic error: 'Americiana'. Synonyms: 'Maid of Orleans', 'Apple Blossom'(Youtz), and erroneously in the USA, 'Countess of Orkney'. For illustrations see *Annales de Gand*, 1847, pl.140, and *Berlèse*, 1843, pl.300.
- Americana de Dunlop. Berlèse, 1849 *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, p.129. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Synonym for **Americana**.
- Americana de New York. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:7. Synonym for **Americana**.
- Americana (Dunlap's). Jose Maria Serre, Establecimiento de Horticultura, 1855, Catalogue, p.4. Synonym for **Americana**.
- Americana Dunlap's. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error 'Americana Dunlap's', synonym for **Americana**.
- Americana Dunlop. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.15. Synonym for **Americana**.
- Americana (Dunlop's). Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1845, p.41. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Synonym for **Americana**.

- Americana (Dunloop's). Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, Index with reference to pl.300. Synonym for **Americana**.
- Americana New York. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Synonym for **Americana**.
- Americiana. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Americana**.
- Amerigo Vespucci**. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.65. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.8: Very large flower, perfectly imbricated in a spiral form. Vivid red. Originated in Italy by Grilli, Florence.
- Amerista. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.29. Orthographic error for **Amherstii**.
- Amerstia. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.65, 66. Orthographic error for **Amherstii**.
- Amerstia Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.90, 226. Orthographic error for **Amherstii**.
- Amertia. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.22. Orthographic error for **Amherstii**.
- Amethystina. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Amethystina**.
- Amethystia. Giardino Inglese di Caserta Catalogue, 1956. Orthographic error for **Amethystina**.
- Amethystina**. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1841, *Catalogo delle piante esistenti nell'imperiale e reale Giardino di Boboli*, p.12. No description. Shneiderff, ed.1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff*, p.8 as 'Ametistina': Peony form. Clear cherry red, outer petals arranged in many rows. Originated in Italy by Guicciardini. Orthographic errors: 'Amethystina', 'Amathystia', 'Ametistina'.
- Ametistina. Shneiderff ed.,1841, *Catalogue delle piante che si Trovano nel...*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Amethystina**.
- Amewafure**. (Let it Rain), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Red anemone form with reddish petaloids. Different reading 'Amewahure'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Amewahure. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.112. Different reading for **Amewafure**.
- Amgresiae**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, Catalogue, 1841. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Amhersia. Vershaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. Orthographic error for **Amherstii**.
- Amherstia. Jacob Makoy et Cie, Leige, Catalogue, 1836, p.15. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. Orthographic error for **Amherstii**.
- Amherstii**. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.65-66, 127 as 'Amerstia': Leaves 7.5 cm long by 4.5 cm wide, elongated, oval, acuminate, finely serrate; bud of medium size, scales yellowish; flower of medium size, double, of carmine rose or cherry-red. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Amerstia', 'Amersita', 'Amertia', 'Amherstia', 'Amerstia Vera', 'Amberstia'.
- Ami Cachet**. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.106, 228: Leaves variable, some round-oval, others long-oval, horizontal, prominent venation, strongly serrate, dark green; buds oblong, scales green; flowers about 6.5 cm across, of a cherry red crimson; petals not numerous, long, notched at apex, those of the centre, small, erect and placed irregularly. Dedicated to M. Cachet of Angers. Originated in France.

- Amiable.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1839, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.7, p.56: Rose form double with a white centre. Originated in England.
- Amichael.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26: Dark red with a beetroot shade towards the edge. Medium large, peony form. Vigorous growth. Early blooming. Originated in USA by T. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi.
- Amici.** (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.2, Imbricated, scarlet-red streaked pinkish white. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7; Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Amida Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Schneider, 1894, *Revue Horticole*, p.431. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Amidagasa.** (Tilted Sedge Hat), (*C.japonica*), S. Settsu Raikôyen Co., Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.13: "White with carmine red variegations, single". Early flowering. Originated in Japan.
- Amida-ji.** (*C.vernalis* x Wabisuke). *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.15, colour photo p.54: A seedling of *C.x vernalis* **Umegaka** x Wabisuke **Shibori-seiôbo**. Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A small, 6-7 cm wide, single, cup-shaped flower with pure white petals and sasanqua-like, yellow stamens. Thick japonica-like petals and smooth, glossy leaves. Fragrant. Mid-season blooming and vigorous, upright habit. Named after the Amida-ji Temple.
- Amidina. van Houtte, 1849-1850, Catalogue,38:51. Synonym for **Sacco Nova**.
- Amigo.** (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.736: (SCCS, No.62-25). Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1957. It is a coral rose coloured, anemone form, with yellow stamens, The flowers are 6 cm in diameter and 2.5 cm deep. A row of guard petals surrounds a ring of petaloids. The plant is vigorous, compact and upright. Colour photo, p.69, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*.
- Aminta.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)
- Amiral Nelson. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. van Houtte, 1839, Catalogue, 1:1. Orthographic error for **Admiral Nelson**.
- Amiri.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21 as 'Amirii'. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, ed.2 and facing pl.252, (as 'Amirii' pl.252): The flower, of 10 cm in diameter, is full, regular and round roselike, of the colour, vivid carmine red. The exterior petals are in 5 rows and are 2 cm in width and length, rounded but deeply notched and well imbricated. The centre is composed of an uncertain number of petals, small but complete, long, narrow, acuminate, some ovate. Orthographic error: 'Amirii'. Originated in Italy.
- Amirii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Amiri**.
- Amlertia. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelluae*. Orthographic error for **Amherstii**.
- Ammiraglio. del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.124. Orthographic variant for **Admiral Nelson**.
- Ammiraglio Nelson. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11. Orthographic variant for **Admiral Nelson**.
- Amoena.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.172; Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.66, 117 as 'Amaena': Leaves, long ovate, somewhat serrate; flower, small, double, cherry red, exterior petals regularly disposed, those at the centre, irregular and

very short. Orthographic errors: 'Amaena', 'Amone'. Synonyms: 'Amoena Nova' 'Amoena Novissima'. Originated in Italy by Conte Guiccardini.

**Amoena (Chandler).** (*C.japonica*), *The Floral Magazine*, 1861, vol.1, pl.12, invalidly as 'Amoena': Blush, lightly striped deeper. Messrs Milne & Co. also possess another neglected seedling raised by Chandler. This, which is a light striped kind, of good form and very finely marked, is named 'Amoena'. Originated in England by Chandler.

**Amoena Florentina.** (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.30: Small, red, anemone flowered. Orthographic error: 'Amaena Florentina'. Originated in Italy.

Amoena Nova. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Synonym for **Amoena**.

Amoena Novissima. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.14. Synonym for **Amoena**.

Amoeissima. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic error for **Amoenissima**.

**Amoenissima.** (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5, as 'Amonissima'. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848 as 'Amoeissima'. No description. Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9: The same form as 'Pomponia'. Colour, rose-red with splashes of white. Originated in Portugal.

Amone. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti*. Orthographic error for the Italian **Amoena**.

Amonissima. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Amoenissima**.

**Amorita Mota.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.58 with colour photo; medium size, imbricated formal double, deep pink with red streaks and splashes (RHS.CC.58A to 58B). A seedling of **Bella Romana** x 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**), first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

**Amorpha Flore Plena.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Amorpha. Fl. Pl'. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Amplexicaulis. RHS, *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report*, 1950, p.129. A yellow species of camellia from Indo-China as *C.amplexicaulis* (Pitard) Cohen Stuart, 1916. Note – The colour of the flowers of this species have since been found to be red with a white border.

Amplexifolia. Sealy. 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.6. A species with unusual leaves, from Hainan, China as *C.amplexifolia*, Merrill & Chun, 1940.

Amplissima. Loddiges, 1836, Catalogue, p.24. Synonym for **Aitonia**.

Amplissima Rosea. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.14. Synonym for **Amplissima Simplex**.

**Amplissima Simplex.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.172: Simple red flowers. A sport of **Aitonia**. Synonym: 'Amplissima Rosea'. Orthographic Variant: 'Amplissimae Simplici'.

**Amy Connor.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No. 2903; Originated and registered by Parker Connor, Edisto Island, S.C, USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2013, p.103 with colour photo; Propagated by Mark Crawford, Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Georgia; The 12 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2003. The medium to large size flower is 10cm diameter x 5cm deep, loose peony to rose form double, red variegated white. Yellow anthers and pink filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers fall in one piece. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant growth is spreading, at average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 5 cm, with medium serration.



- Amy Doodle.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.28 with colour photo; Regn No.2892; Originated, registered and propagated by Gabriel C. Olsen, Pensacola, Fla, USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013. p.104 with colour photo; Large size flower is 10-11.5cm diameter x 3.2-5cm deep, semi-double to loose peony, yellow anthers and white filaments. Colour is described as white with light pink shading, (accompanying photo shows a mainly light pink flower with a variable amount of white edging to each petal, and the stamens dispersed among the inner petals). Flowers fall whole. Plant is spreading and open, with average growth rate, and mid-green leaves, 9.5cm x 4.5cm with low serration.
- Amy McCay.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, p.37, Reg. No.2279: Large size, moderately deep red – lighter at periphery, anemone form, chance seedling of **Tiffany**. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Legrand J. Audioun, Biloxi, Mississippi, USA. ACS, 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.69: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Average size 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 44 petals and 84 petaloids. The blooms have light yellow anthers and very pale to white filaments. Plant growth is upright, average, open and medium with dark green leaves 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour photo facing p.69.
- Amy Maryott.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1999, p.14, Reg. No.2496. A medium rose japonica with crepey petals and crenated leaf edges. Very cold hardy and fragrant. Originated by Arthur A. Maryott, Gaithersburg, Md, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.3, colour photo before p.1. A semi-double seedling of **Berenice Boddy**, pollen parent unknown. The 24 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 18 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average, with medium green leaves 10.8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.
- Amy Pearson.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS, 1974, *Camellia News*, No.55, p.36, Reg. No.165: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Seed parent ‘Cornelian’, (**Damanao**), pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1970. The 15-17 cm semi-double flowers are bright red with a lighter tone to the outer edge. Blooms mid-season. Growth habit is upright, dense, vigorous and floriferous, with typical reticulate, dark green, lanceolate leaves, 11.4 cm x 4.8 cm, a sharp apex and pronounced serrations.
- Amy Stephens.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.229, Reg. No.1320: A 13 year old, chance *C.japonica* seedling, that first bloomed 1966; originated by J.Thomas Agnew, Athens, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate with 8 cm x 5 cm dark green leaves. The semi-double, ‘Herme’, (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is deep pink with 23-24 petals and 2-5 petaloids, yellow anthers, and whitish yellow filaments. Average size is 10 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Blooms late season.
- Amy V. Thomas.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2164: A small size, red, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Lindsey A. Odom, Wilmington, USA. The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 7 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 2 cm wide.
- Amyntas (Fiaes).** (*C.japonica*), Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30 & No.9, 1872-73, p.41; Formal double. Pale pink striped deeper. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes..
- Amzer Nevez.** (*C.japonica*), *ICS Journal*, 2008, p.120 with colour photos; A chance seedling originated by Fañch Le Moal, Guingamp, France, on behalf of the Camellia Association of Guingamp. An average upright shrub of slow growth rate. First flowered 1986 at circa 28 years. The **Lily Pons** type, single flower is 7-11 cm diameter x 4-6 cm deep, and is white (RHSCC 155C) yellowing at the base (RHSCC 2D). Flowers early to mid-season.
- An Van Gastel.** (*C.x williamsii*). *ICS Journal*, 2009, p.94 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of **Mary Larcom**. Originated by Liesbeth Reiling, Kapellen, Belgium. Registration applied for by Roger Van Loon, Brasschaat, Belgium. First flowered 2005 at circa 7 years of

age. Shell pink single, 7 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with a strong, short cylinder of golden stamens. Bushy shrub of medium growth rate. Note; The flower pictured is semi-double rather than single by the standard classification.

Anabel Lansdell. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery, 1990-1991, Catalogue, p.2. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell**.

**Anacostia.** (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo, Regn 2808. Originated by Sylvester March, Washington DC, USA, registered by Margaret Pooler, Washington DC. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.72 with colour photo. 43 year old plant first bloomed in 1970. A cross of an undetermined white *C.japonica* selection x 'Variety Z' (**Z**). Propagated by Chris Carley, Washington DC. Plant habit is upright, with average growth. Dark green leaves average 10 cm x 4.5 cm. Medium size flower is 10 cm diameter x 2.5 cm height, semidouble, medium pink (RHSCC 55A) with yellow anthers and ivory filaments. Heavy petal texture. Flowers early to midseason.

Anaemoneflora Alba. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Alba**.

Anaemoneflora Coccinea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Coccinea**.

Anaemoneflora Rosea. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Rosea**.

Anaemoneflora Striata. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Striata**.

**Anagua de Venus.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33 & No.9, 1872-73 p.40: Formal double, white with stripes and splashes of vivid pink. Orthographic variant: 'Enagua de Venus'. (Venus's petticoat). J. Marques Loureiro, *Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, 1882, 13:106, states originated in Portugal in 1844.

Anagua do Baralha. (*C.japonica*), Camillo Aureliano, 1879, *Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, 10:137: White, striped pink. Also commonly known as 'Anagua de Venus do Baralha' in 1844. Synonym 'Barallia'. Synonym for **Anagua de Venus**.

Anagua do Padre Manoel. Camillo Aureliano, 1879, *Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, 10:137. Synonym for **Belle Portuense**.

**Anagua do Pedro.** (*C.japonica*), Camillo Aureliano, 1879, *Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, 10:137: White striped pink. Originated in Portugal before 1844.

Anagua Ingleza. José Marques Loureiro, 1882, *Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, 13:107, Synonym for **Sweetiana**.

Analia Croff. Fratelli Roveli Catalogue, 1852, p.11. Orthographic error for **Amelia Croff**.

Analthea. van Geert catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Amalthea**.

Anaric Star. SCCS, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Antarctic Star**.

**Anascaul.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, colour photo p.14: Mid-pink peony form with a large, rounded centre of small, petals and petaloids with a few stamens, surrounded by 6-7 large, guard petals. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

**Anastasia.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.26, Reg. No.259: Originated by Mrs T. Steedman, Wanganui, New Zealand. A chance *C.japonica* seedling, 7 years old, that first bloomed 1986. The plant has a dense, upright habit and medium growth rate. Leaves are light green measuring 8-9 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. The peony form blooms have 35-40 petals with several petaloids and measure 12 cm across x 6 cm deep. The colour is

a warm pink with stamens grouped evenly through the flower. Anthers are yellow with white filaments. Some veining show in the petals. Blooms mid-seven to late. Colour is RHS.CC.54B.

**Anatole Demidoff.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti 1851, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.4: Large, regular formal double, splendid soft rose. Originated in Italy.

**Anatole Superba.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.2, 12:817: No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ancient Gold Brocade. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.333 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kokinran**.

Andaren. Chinese synonym for USA, *C. japonica* **Patricia Ann**.

**Andersonii.** (*C.japonica*), Desportes, 1846, *Revue Horticole*, p.4749. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, p.129. Similar shade to **Modesta Rubra**. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Andeya. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Andrea Sebire**.

**Andiniana.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.4: Vivid pink. Imbricated in the form of a spiral. A perfection similar to **Fordii**. May be the same cultivar as **Audiniana**.

Andra Sebire. Cannon, 1983, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 38, Orthographic error for **Andrea Sebire**.

**André LaSalle.** *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.334, Reg. No.242: A 28 year old chance seedling, grown by André LaSalle, New Iberia, Louisiana, USA, first flowered 1935. Plant growth upright, medium and open; leaves long, slender and serrate. Flower buds, large and round. The flowers are 7.5 cm or more across, completely double and round like a ball. A tiny cluster of stamens in the centre, is surrounded by 5 clusters of stamens with 7 curly petals interspersed and 70 petals. Flowers are white with a pale pink glow. Mid-season to late flowering. Orthographic error: 'André C. La Salle'.

André C. La Salle. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.25. Orthographic error for **André LaSalle**.

Andre Spinola. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Andrea Spinola', abbreviation for **Marchesa Andrea Spinola**.

**Andrea.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.59 with colour photo; Large semi-double, pink (RHS.CC.66C). A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**) x *Latifolia Rubra* (**Latifolia**), first flowered in 1983. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Andrea Appiani. Luzzatti, 1853, Catalogue. Synonym for **Appiani**.

**Andrea del Sarta.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: Medium size, soft pink formal double. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

**Andrea Doria.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.9: Imbricated in the form of **Incarnata**; flowers often form star-like; scarlet red with some white streaks. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.2: A perfection amongst perfections. Received from Italy two or three years ago, it blooms with remarkable ease and abundance. Its flowers are of medium size but perfect form. Its leaves, fully ovate-lanceolate, have large serrations. The colouring is a vivid cherry-red with a few, faint, white stripes. Synonyms: 'Faraggiana', 'Faragian', 'Fargini', 'Farogiana', and, erroneously 'Connestabili', 'Conestabile'. Orthographic error: 'Anorea Doria'. A sport of **Countess of Ellesmere**.

- Andrea Noli.** (*C.japonica*), Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871-1872. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Andrea Ramirez.** (*C.japonica*), C.Aust., *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010; p.18; Small to medium, red formal double. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia.
- Andrea Sebire.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83, p.22, Reg. No.285: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia, first flowered, 1978. Flower, 8 cm across, formal double, 9 rows of petals. Outside petals, pink and lighter towards the centre. The dense, upright plant has 11 cm x 5 cm lanceolate, dark green leaves with distinct veining, tapering to a sharp apex and numerous small serrations. See colour photo: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XVI, No.1, p.15. Chinese synonym 'Andeya'.
- Andrea Spinola. van Houtte, Pere, 1879-1880, Catalogue 184:239. Abbreviation for **Marchesa Andrea Spinola.**
- Andrea Spinoli. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Marchesa Andrea Spinola.**
- Andrew.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2856; Originated, registered and propagated by William Howell, Wilmington, N.C, USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.104, with colour photo. Seedling of unknown parentage, first flowered 2007. Large to very large, 14cm diameter x 9.5cm deep flower is semi-double to full peony, and light pink. Yellow anthers and yellow stamens. Flowers fall in one piece. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow. Mid-green leaves average 12.7cm x 6,5cm, with medium serration. Flowers mid-season to late.
- Andrew's Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Andriana.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1853. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Andrieux-le-Brun. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Adrien Lebrun.**
- Andromeda.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Andromeda.** (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.30: Seedling from the Japanese variety **Gauntlettii**, ('Sodekakushi'), raised by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia. A large, semi-double white, with light streaks of carmine and broad, flat, outer petals; a central column of stamens.
- Andromeda (Cattolica).** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.60 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, white with pink shading (RHS.CC.27C). Some petals with red variegations and splashes. A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' (**Pomponia Semi-duplex**) x **Alba Simplex**, first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.
- Andromeda Pink.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, 1997, *Camellia News*, No.140, p.19, colour plate: A pink sport of **Andromeda**. Otherwise same as parent. Originated by Clem Truran, NSW, Australia.
- Anemoflora. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.22, 30. Orthographic error for **Amenoniflora.**
- Anemona.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Anemona Alba. (Paolet)** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30 & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Medium size, anemone form, colour pure white; centre yellowish. Originated in Portugal.

- Anemona Alba Grandiflora.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-73, p.41: Large, anemone form; pure white. Originated in Portugal.
- Anemona Cadente.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, 1882, *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica*, 13:107. No description. José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889, p.90; Very perfect anemone form very vivid scarlet. Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900: Anemone form. Bright scarlet. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic error 'Anemone Candente'.
- Anemona Flora Alba. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Alba.**
- Anemona Mutabilis. Berlèse, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.91. Orthographic variant for **Anemone Mutabilis.**
- Anemona Rosea Grandiflora.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31; Anemone form, cherry or dark pink. Originated in Portugal.
- Anemona Variegata Portuensis.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, 1865, Catalogue No.1, p.37 & 1872-73, No.9, p.41 as 'Anemona Variegada Portuense': Anemone form, vivid red variegated with white. Originated in Portugal.
- Anemona Warrata Rosea. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.92. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**
- Anemonae Calderara. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.122. Synonym for **Calderara.**
- Anemonae Flora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora.**
- Anemonae Flora Violacea. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Violacea.**
- Anemonae Flora Warratah Carnea. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**
- Anemonae Warrata Roseii. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**
- Anemonaeflora. Loddige's, 1818, *Botanical Cabinet*, pt.11, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora.**
- Anemonaeflora Alba. Pepiniere del Jacob-Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5: Prince & Co., Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Alba.**
- Anemonaeflora Alba Plena. Paillet. In Lemaire, 1844, p.146, sl.23. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**
- Anemonaeflora Carnea. Francesco Ascione, 1856, *Catalogo dell Piante Moltiplicate si Vendono nel Giardino Inglese de Caserta*. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Carnea.**
- Anemonaeflora Mutabilis. Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch Blumengartnerei*, p.445. Orthographic error for **Anemone Mutabilis.**
- Anemonaeflora Pink. Blakedown Nurseries Ltd. Kidderminster, Catalogue, 1962-1963, p.7. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**
- Anemonaeflora Plena. Loddiges Catalogue 1814, p.25. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba.**
- Anemonaeflora Rosea. J.E. von Rieder, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camilien.*, p.218 as 'Anem. Fl. Roseo': Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.118. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Rosea.**
- Anemonaeflora Striata. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl.39. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Striata.**

- Anemonaeflora Variegata. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Variegata**.
- Anemonaeflora Warratah Alba. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.150. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba**.
- Anemonaeflora Warratah Sinensis. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, Vol.2. Synonym for **Waratah Sinensis**.
- Anemone Alba. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:21. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba**.
- Anemone Alba Plena. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclature Camelliae*. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba**.
- Anemone Calderara. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.99. Orthographic variant for 'Anemone Calderara', synonym for **Calderara**.
- Anemone Cadente. Orthographic error for **Anemona Cadente**.
- Anemone Fiore Rubra. Castagnola, Catalogue, 1861-1862. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Rubra**.
- Anemone Flora. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora**.
- Anemone Flora Alba. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.125 as 'Anemone fl. alb.'. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Alba**.
- Anemone Flora (Warata). Joseph Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des arbres et plantes cultivées...*, p.15. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.
- Anemone-flowered. Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis*, 4:235 as 'Anemome-flower'd'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.
- Anemone Frill.** (*C.x williamsii*), Trehane's Camellias, 1985, Catalogue, colour plate, inside front cover, description p.5: Originated by D. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. (Feathers 2274). A seedling of **Santa Cruz**, from which it derives 25% *C.saluenensis* in its make-up. A neat anemone to peony form flower, with two rows of flat petals surrounding a central mass of petaloids and stamens, all rose-pink in colour. Flowers mid-season to late. Growth, open and upright with fairly large, broad leaves.
- Anemone Grandiflora. Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, (before 1930), *A Collection of Hardy and Half Hardy Plants*. Synonym for **Gauntlettii**.
- Anemone Mutabilis.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.129: Leaves 8 cm x 5.5 cm, flat, ovate-lanceolate, venation obscure, deep green; bud, large, oblong, scales greenish. Flower 8 cm across, full, of a deep, cherry-red, inclined to purple, darker than **Corallina**; petals in 8 rows, handsomely imbricated, the outer petals broad, the others diminishing in width as they approach the centre, all crenated at the apex, some verging towards white. Orthographic variants: 'Anemoniflora Mutabilis', 'Anemonaeflora Mutabilis', 'Anemoneflora Mutabilis'. Originated in Italy.
- Anemone Rosea. Anonymous, 1834, *Revue Horticole*, p.508-509. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Rosea**.
- Anemone Rosea de Press. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1847, p.7. Synonym for **Pressii Rosea**.
- Anemone Striata. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclature Camelliae*. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata**.
- Anemone var. Roscii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, facing p.57. Synonym for **Speciosa Vera**.
- Anemone var. Rosea. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.129. Synonym for **Speciosa Vera**.

Anemone Waratah Rosea. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclature Camelliae*. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea**.

Anemone Warrata Carneae. Berlès, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.125. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carneae**.

Anemone Warrata Rosea. Paillet in Lemaire, 1844, p.146. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea**.

Anemoneiflora Albo Variabilis. J.E. von Rieder, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camellien...*, p.218, as 'Anem. Fl. Alb. Variabilis'. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Alba**.

Anemoneiflora. Saml. Curtis, 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*, p.2. In the text it states: "An imported plant with delicate pink flowers is already in this country at Mrs Palmers, Bromley." This would appear to be actually referring to the British camellia **Anemoniflora Carneae**. Maupoil Catalogue, 1827. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora**.

Anemoneiflora Alba. Paxton, 1834, *Magazine of Botany*, p.38. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Alba**.

Anemoneiflora Antwerpiensis. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. Synonym for **Antwerpiensis**.

Anemoneiflora Carneae Superba. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Carneae Superba**.

Anemoneiflora Mutabilis, Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Anemoniflora Mutabilis', synonym for **Anemone Mutabilis**.

Anemoneiflora Red. William Falla Catalogue, (ca 1827). Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.

Anemoneiflora Rosea. Trillon, 1843, Catalogue: Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Rosea**.

Anemoneiflora Rubra. Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino del Camellie*. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Rubra**.

Anemoneiflora Scarlet Sinensis. Seidel, 1847, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rubra**.

Anemoneiflora Speciosa. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.28. Synonym for **Rawesiana**.

Anemoneiflora Striata. Seidel, 1849, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora Striata**.

Anemoneiflora Striata Sinensis, Seidel, 1849, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Synonym for **Variegata**.

Anemoneiflora Striata Superba. *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarii Regii Horti Modicium*, 1844. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata**.

Anemoneiflora Variegata. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue 1874, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Anemoniflora Variegata**.

Anemoneiflora Warratah. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.8. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.

**Anemoniflora**. (*C.japonica*), Curtis, 1814, *Botanical Magazine*; Aiton, 1812, *Hortus Kewensis* as 'Anemone-flower'd': First brought to England from China in 1806, it was described and illustrated in a great many horticultural publications of the time. The flower is the prototype of the "anemone forms with 5-6 large, outer guard petals with emarginate apices and a central cushion of ligulate petaloids, 7.5-8 cm across. Colour turkey red, becoming very dark in some conditions. Buds, round, developing dark brown, leathery edges to the scales. Leaves, dark green, glossy, broadly-elliptic to very broadly-ovate margins shallowly serrate, apices short

acuminate. Habit is open, vigorous and spreading. Its old Chinese name of 'Po Chu Cha' is written as 'Baozhu Cha' in Pinyin transliteration system and translates as "Precious Pearl Camellia". Because its sexual parts are reduced to the pistil only, it was much used as a seed parent by such early Camellia hybridists as Chandler of England and Macarthur of Australia, so that, generations later, its genes have flowed into hundreds of modern cultivars. Synonyms include: 'Waratah', 'Anemoniflora Waratah', 'Mrs Sol Runyon', 'Honey Comb', 'Waratah Ancien', 'Waratah Purpurea', 'Waratah Sinensis', and erroneously as 'Red Waratah'. Orthographic variants and errors include: 'Anemone Flora', 'Anemoneflora', 'Anemoneflora', 'Anemone Flora', 'Anemoflora', 'Anemone-flowered', 'Anemoneflora (Waratah)', 'Anemoninaeflora'. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; New Chinese synonym 'Lianhua'.

**Anemoniflora Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Curtis, 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*, p.1, as 'flore pleno Anemoniflora Alba' or 'White Waratah'; Chandler & Buckingham, 1825, *Camellia Britannica* as 'Anemone Flora Alba': "This plant was produced, with 4 others, from 5 seeds contained in a capsule of the **Pompone** or 'Kew Blush' variety and sown in November 1819. Its habit and appearance are much the same as its parent. The branches are pale coloured, erect and slender. The leaves resemble 'the striped' (**Variegata**) in shape but of a lighter green with more prominent veins. It approximates nearer to the leaves of the **Pompone** and 'Paeony-flowered' varieties. They are broader at the base, more veiny on the upper side and have a stronger midrib. The flower buds are large and round, with thin, pale green, slightly pubescent scales. The flowers are about the same size as the 'Pompone', which they also very much resemble in form and disposition of the petals. They seldom exceed 8.5 to 10 cm across and are of a delicate white colour, a little striped and occasionally spotted with pale red. The outer petals are large and spreading, about 10 in number and arranged in two rows; the greater part of them are nearly flat, roundish cordate, from 2.5- 3.8 cm in diameter. The inner petals are small, irregularly shaped and numerous; their usual characteristic is to be nearly all of the same height and rise upright in a dense mass. The name of 'White Waratah' or 'White Anemone Flowered' which has been given to this variety, is inappropriate as leading one to suppose, except for the colour of its flowers, that it is the same as the elegant variety represented at folio 8." (**Anemoniflora**) Synonyms: 'White Waratah', 'Warratah White', 'White Warratah'. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Anemoneflora Alba', 'Anemoneflora Alba', 'Anemone Flora Alba', 'Anemoniaeflora Alba', 'Anemone Flora Alba', 'White Anemone', 'Anemone Alba', 'Anemoneflora Albo Variabilis'. See colour plates in Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of the plants which compose...* pl.12 as 'Anemoniflora Albo'. Note-. According to Chandler & Buckingham this was raised from seed planted in 1819. Obviously from the listing by Curtis, a camellia of this name was a mature plant prior to 1820. From this it would appear that there were two camellias named 'Anemoniflora Alba'.

Anemoniflora Alba (Australia). SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26. This was a synonym for the name 'Leila' which had been applied by Waterhouse in 1947. However as two previous camellias had also been known by this name, it was later changed to 'Narellen'. Orthographic variant 'Anemoneflora Alba'(Australia).

Anemoniflora Alba Plena. Loddiges Catalogue, 1814 as 'Anemoneflora Alba Pl.'. According to the 1830 Journal of the Horticultural Society of London: "believed to have been amongst those imported for Kew in 1810". It thus appears to be a synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba**.

**Anemoniflora Carneia.** (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1825, *Greenhouse Companion*, p.74 as 'Anemoneflora Carneia' or 'Blush Waratah'. A British hybrid with pale or light red flowers. Synonyms: 'Carnation', 'Anemone Flora Warratah Carneia', 'Blush Waratah'. Orthographic variants: 'Anemoneflora Carneia', 'Anemoneflora Carneia', 'Waratah Incarnata'.



**Anemoniflora Carne Superba.** (*C.japonica*), Rovelli, 1874, Catalogue, p.30 as 'Anemoneflora Carne Superba': Early flowering. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Anemoniflora Coccinea. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3 as 'Anemoneflora Coccinea'. No description. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rubra**.

**Anemoniflora (Dickson).** (*C.japonica*), Paxton's, 1837, *Magazine of Botany*, vol.3, p.118, invalidly as 'Anemoniflora': It is a hybrid produced between 'Red Waratah', (**Anemoniflora**) and 'Pomponia' or 'Kew Blush', it partakes of the free growth and ample foliage of the 'Waratah' and the form of the flowers, but the centre is much improved by partaking of the delicacy of 'Pomponia' (**Pompone**). The centre is lighter than the surrounding petals and partially mottled with a salmon colour. It was raised by James Dickson, Acre Lane, Chatham, England.

Anemoniflora Flora Albo. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.59. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba**.

Anemoniflora Grandiflora. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.9. Synonym for **Gauntlettii**.

Anemoniflora Knightii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1826, p.21. Synonym for 'Knightii', which is a synonym for **Dianthiflora**.

Anemoniflora Lutea. Anonymous, 1860, *Belgique Horticole*, p.100-101. Synonym for **Jaune**.

Anemoniflora Mutabilis. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.59. Orthographic variant for **Anemone Mutabilis**.

Anemoniflora Plena. Loddiges 1814, Catalogue as 'Anemoneflora Pl.'. Synonym for **Paeniiflora Alba**.

**Anemoniflora Purpurea.** (*C.japonica*), J.E. von Rieder, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camilien.*, p.218., as 'Anem. fl. purp'. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.9: Purple, anemone form. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Anemoniflora Rosa de Press. Makoy Catalogue, 1839. Synonym for **Pressii Rosea**.

**Anemoniflora Rosea.** (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.21: Originated by the nurseryman Low, England. A rose pink to red, Medium size, anemone form similar to **Anemoniflora**. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.216 as 'Anemoneflora Rosea de Low': Flower 9-10 cm across, irregular, full, of a spherical form, pure cherry-red carmine, sometimes tinted. The outside petals in 2 rows, are ample, long, obtusely notched, horizontally imbricated and veined; those of the interior are in keeping, but smaller, innumerable, serried and in a spherical cluster. The name was erroneously used in Australia as a synonym for **Speciosissima**. It was also invalidly used by Negri, Milan, Italy in 1843, for one of his seedlings. Orthographic variants: 'Anemone Warrata Rosea', 'Anemoneflora Rosea', 'Rose Waratah', 'Anemoneflora Rosea de Low'. 'Anemone Warrata Roseii', 'Anemoneflora Rosea'. 'Anemone Rose', 'Anemoneflora Rosea', 'Warratha Roses', 'Waratah Rosea'.

Anemoniflora Rosea de Low. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.216 as 'Anemoneflora Rosea de Low' and as 'Anemoneflora Rosea de Low' on page facing pl.216. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Rosea**.

Anemoniflora Rosea Depressa. Anonymous, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.609 as 'Anemoneflora Rosea Depressa'. Synonym for **Pressii Rosea**.

Anemoniflora Rosea de Presse. Jacob Macoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. Synonym for **Pressii Rosea**.

**Anemoniflora Rosea (H. Negri).** (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.137 as 'Anemoneflora Rosea'(H.Negri): Similar to the **Anemoniflora Violacea**, yet with paler foliage and the

flowers completely rose coloured. Originated from seed by M. Negri, Milan, Italy. Synonym: 'Warratah Rosea'.

**Anemoniflora Rosea Precocissima.** (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. An early flowering form of **Anemoniflora Rosea (H. Negri)**. Originated in Italy.

**Anemoniflora Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.5, p.267 as 'Anemoneflora Rubra': Double, dark red. Orthographic variants: 'Anemonaeflora Rubra', 'Anemonae Flora Rubra', 'Anemonae Rubra', 'Anemoneflora Rubra', 'Anemoniflora Coccinea', 'Anemoneflora Scarlet Sinensis'. Originated in England.

Anemoniflora Sasanqua. Wright & Dewar Catalogue, 1896 as 'Anemonaeflora Sasanqua'. Synonym for **Jaune**.

Anemoniflora Sinensis. Harrison ea., 1837, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.7, p.56 as 'Anemoneflora Sinensis' as the 'double striped waratah from China' that is, **Variegata**.

**Anemoniflora Striata.** (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue, 1826, p.21. No description. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.83: A purple red single form of 8-9 cm in diameter, with 6 outer guard petals, ovate-oblong, rounded, emarginate. Synonyms: 'Warata Striata', 'Waratah Striata Chinensis', 'Waratah Striata', 'Striata Sinensis', 'Anemoniflora Striata Chandleri'. Orthographic errors: 'Anemoneflora Striata', 'Anemonaeflora Striata', 'Anaemoneflora Striata'. Originated in England.

Anemoniflora Striata Chandleri. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gartner*, p.50. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata**.

**Anemoniflora Striata Variabilis.** (*C.japonica*), A.J.D., 1835, *American Gardeners' Magazine*, p.74, as 'Anemoneflora Striata Variabilis': "The color is a fine rich pink". Originated in USA. (Believed extinct).

Anemoniflora var. Sinensis. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.130, 233 as 'Anemomaeflora var. Sinensis'. Synonym for **Variegata**.

Anemoniflora var. Waratah. McEacharn, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.214-218 as 'Anemonaeflora var. Waratah'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.

**Anemoniflora Variegata.** (*C.japonica*), London, 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion*, p.74 as 'Anemoneflora Variegata' or 'Carnation Waratah'; Edward's *Botanical Register*, vol.XI, illustr.887: A crimson, blotched white, anemone form with 7-8 guard petals and a tight central cushion of petaloids. Medium size. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variants: 'Anemonae Flora Variegata', 'Anemonaeflora Variegata', 'Anemoneflora Variegata'. Synonym: 'Carnation Waratah'. Originated in England by Chandler of the same parentage as **Elegans**.

**Anemoniflora Violacea.** (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.136, as 'Anemonaeflora Violacea': A soft violet-red. Corolla of 9-12 petals alternatively disposed in 3-4 rows, opening ovate-oblong, broad, emarginate. Stamens all disposed regularly with the petals in the centre of the flower, forming a corolla with their apices turned towards the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Anemonae Flora Violacea', 'Anemoneflora Violacea', 'Anemonaeflora Violacea'. Originated in Italy. Said by Colla to have been originated by Negri, Milan.

Anemoniflora Waratah. SCCS, 1942, *Camellia Digest*, as 'Anemoneflora Warratah'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.

Anemoniflora Waratah Alba. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.150, as 'Anemoneflora Warratah Alba'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba**.

Anemoniflora Waratah Carnea. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.52 as 'Anemonaeflora Warrata Carnea'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Carnea**.

- Anemoniflora Waratah Sinensis. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.106 as 'Anemonaeflora Warrata Sinensis'. Synonym for **Variegata**.
- Anemoniflora Waratah Vera. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 as 'Anemonaeflora Varrath Vera'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.
- Anemoniflora Warrata Alba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.9. Synonym for **Anemoniflora Alba**.
- Anemoniflora Warrata Sinensis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.9. Synonym for **Variegata**.
- Anemoniflora Warrath. McEachern, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.217 as 'Anemonaeflora Warrath'. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.
- Anemonifolia. Guilfoyles Catalogue, (ca.1890) p.10. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora**.
- Anemoninaeflora. Trewidden Estate Nursery Retail Autumn Price List, 1987, p.3. Orthographic error for **Anemoniflora**.
- Anemora Mutabilis. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Anemone Mutabilis**.
- An-Flo-Lee**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Dark red. Large, peony to anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by R. Lee, Pensacola, Florida, USA.
- Anession. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Anessione**.
- Anfsika**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23: Purplish pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.
- Anfuren. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lady Ann**.
- Angel**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.334, Reg. No.216: A 7 year old seedling of unknown parentage; originated by Mrs Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, USA. First flowered 1951. Plant growth is average, pendulous and compact. Leaves are ovate, serrate with tapering bases and cuspidate tips, light in texture. Buds are plump and white. The white flowers, 10-11 cm across, are semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), with 28 petals. Flowers mid-season to late. SCCS., 1966 *Camellia Nomenclature* and on, give **Angel** and **Candlelight** as synonymous; however, in the original description **Candlelight** is given as upright and with variegated leaves. They are considered to be separate cultivars. See colour photo in *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, facing p.210 and in Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.70. Received a Preliminary Commendation from the RHS in 1962.
- Angel Cocchi. Forrest, Mary, 1985, *Trees and shrubs cultivated in Ireland*. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.
- Angel Cochi. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, p.28. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.
- Angel Kloman**. (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1984, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.3, p.14, Reg. No.1948: A very large white to cream, formal double: *C.japonica* (H#193 [**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Charlie Bettes**] x H#218 [**Gus Menard** x **Charlie Bettes**]). Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Dr. W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size, 12 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 38-45 petals and up to 9 petaloids. The flower has large, cupped, long, fluted petals. Plant growth is average, open and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 9, 5-15 cm long by 3-6 cm wide.

**Angel Marie.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo. Regn No.2876; Regd by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.105 with colour photo; Originated and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss. Seedling of unknown parentage, first bloomed 2007. Medium size flower, 8.2cm diameter x 6.5cm deep, loose peony form, light pink with pink stripes. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture, long-lasting, and fall whole. Flowers mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense, and at average rate. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 3.5cm, with medium serration.

**Angel Wings.** (*C.x williamsii*), Kramer's Nursery Catalogue, 1970; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.102, Reg. No.1535: A medium size, white, washed and shaded orchid pink, semi-double, with narrow, upright petals. *C.x hybrid (C.japonica Dr Tinsley x C.saluenensis)*, mid-season flowering; originated by Kramer's Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Plant growth, medium and compact. Received the Dr John Taylor Award for outstanding hybrid in 1973. For colour photos see: SCCS, 1974, *The Camellia Review*, frontispiece; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.182 and the 1978, *American Camellia Yearbook*, facing p.21. Sport: **Angel Wings Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Shenchi'.

**Angel Wings Variegated.** (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.102, Reg. No.1536 as 'Angel Wings Var.': A medium orchid pink, blotched white, virus variegated form of **Angel Wings**, semi-double with narrow, upright petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA. The flower form and size and the plant resemble the parent **Angel Wings**.

**Angela.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.10; Imbricated. Seven rows of petals, bright red with a paler centre. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Originated in Italy.

Angela. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Angela Cocchi**.

Angela Carbone. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.10. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.

Angela Cocche. *Giardino Allegro*, 1926, p.35. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.

**Angela Cocchi.** (*C.japonica*), *I Giardini, Giornale d'horicoltura*, 1856, vol.III, p.146, 147, published with a coloured plate and given as a seedling of **Tricolor**; van Houtte, 1861, *Flore des Serres...*, vol.XIV, p.169, with illustration F.1456: The flower has a white ground, spotted and striped, sometimes clear red, sometimes dark red. A medium size, formal double to rose form double. Mid-season blooming. Compact, upright growth, leaves ovate, 11 cm x 5.5 cm, sharply tapered base, serrate, undulate. Sport: **Angela Cocchi Rouge**. Orthographic errors: 'Angele Cocchi', 'Angela Cochii', 'Angelo Cocchi', 'Angelo Cocche', 'Angelo Cochet', 'Angello Cocchi', 'Tricolor Angela Cocchi', 'Angelo Cockii', 'Tricolor Variegated Angelo Cocchi', 'Angela Cocchi Tricolor', 'Angela Cocchi Variegata', 'Angela Cochelem', 'Angel Cocchi', 'Angela Carbone', 'Angela Covichi', 'Angelo Cochi', 'Angelio Cocchi', 'Angeli Cochi', ad nauseum. Chinese synonym 'Angela'.

**Angela Cocchi Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.9: Large flower, satin red, petals with white margins and large, vivid crimson stripes. Early flowering. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence.

Angela Cocchi Pink. *Camellia Digest*, 1943 as 'Angelo Cocchi Pink'. Synonym for **Angela Cocchi Rouge**.

Angela Cocchi Rose. *Nantes Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge**.

- Angela Cocchi Rosea. Campernowne Catalogue, 1972-1973. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge**.
- Angela Cocchi Rouge.** (*C.japonica*), *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933 p.23, 29 as ‘Angelo Cochii Rouge’: The red sport of **Angela Cocchi**. Synonyms: ‘Angela Rouge’, ‘Angela Cocchi Pink’, ‘Angela Cocchi Rose’, ‘Angela Cocchi Rosea’. Orthographic errors: ‘Angelo Cocchi Rosea’, ‘Angelo Cocci Rosea’.
- Angela Cocehi. van der Vis, Boskoop, Special Camellia List, 1964-1965. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.
- Angela Cochelen. Thorburn’s Nursery Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.
- Angela Cochii. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.
- Angela Covichi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.10. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.
- Angela Gilmore.** *American Camellia Catalogue*, 1954, p.301, Reg. No.201: A 9 year old seedling produced between seed parent ‘Purity’, (**Shiragiku**) and pollen parent ‘Herme’, (**Hikarugenji**); originated by O.K. Hopfer, Oakland, California, USA. Flowered first time in 1953. Flowers are complete double, imbricated similar to **Alba Plena**, from 7.5-8 cm in diameter. Petals have white background, veined with delicate pink. Blooms mid-season.
- Angela Helen Thomas.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.167, Reg. No.1280: A 12 year old chance seedling *C.japonica*, first flowered 1969; originated by Blanding V. Drinkard, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and open, rapid in rate, with light green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The anemone form flower, **Elegans** type, is snow white with 20 petals and 19 petaloids. Average size is 10 cm across by 5 cm deep. It is a free bloomer, tolerates low temperatures and blooms mid-season to late.
- Angela Lansbury.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, Aug., 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2346: Medium size white formal double *C.japonica* **Charlie Bettes** x **Gus Menard** seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the USA by W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon Georgia. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1 and color photo: The 17 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average size bloom is 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Inner half petals are cupped inwards. Late in season they form a 5-6 pointed star. Plant growth is upright and spreading.
- Angela Rouge. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Abbreviation for **Angela Cocchi Rouge**.
- Angele Cocchi. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1932. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.
- Angeli Cochi. Louis Leroy, 1893, Catalogue, p.99. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.
- Angelia Dean.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Feb. 1997, p.15. A large, deep dark red with frosted sheen. A cross of **Silver Mist** x **Nuccio’s Ruby**. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep with 35 petals, 5 petaloids, white anthers and white filaments. Stated to have a unique colour – red is so dark it looks black.
- Angelica.** (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L’Establishment de la Société d’Horticulture de Belge*. 1842, p.21 as ‘Anglica’. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*; pl.270: Originated in Italy by M.Mariani of Milan. A large, peony form flower, about 10 cm across, pure white to pale pink with here and there, stripes or tints of carmine. The centre is formed of many small, ruffled, compact petals, amongst which a few towards the centre attempt to resume their usual size and arrangement. See colour plate No.3, Book 7,

Verschaffelt 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*. Orthographic errors: ‘Anglica’, ‘Angelique’, ‘Angelica de Mariany’, ‘Angliqua’. The name was erroneously used in America as a synonym for **Governor Mouton**. Note – Verschaffelt, 1853 says: “Probably obtained from seed by Mariani of Milan, Italy”; Charles van Geert, 1848 says it originated with Burnier.

**Angelica (Burnier)**. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1857, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.109, as ‘Angelica’. No description. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli. (Believed extinct.)

Angelica. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.22, 30. Erroneous synonym for **Governor Mouton**.

Angelica de Mariany. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53, Orthographic error for **Angelica**.

**Angelica Florentina**. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Angelica (Luzzatti)**. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.5: Perfectly imbricated, rose tending to violet. This appears quite different to Mariani’s **Angelica** and is thus listed as a separate variety.

**Angelica Mariani**. (*C.japonica*), Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura, 1855, Catalogo, p.4. José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9, p.48. Peony form, rosy white, blotched pink. This is a different description to Mariani’s **Angelica** above and is listed as a separate cultivar. Orthographic errors: ‘Angelica Marianni’, ‘Angellea Marianni’.

Angelica Marianni. *Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue*, No.29, 1895-1896, p.43. Orthographic variant for **Angelica Mariani**.

Angelina Dauchaurand. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.89, 1884-1885. Orthographic error for **Angelina Deschaurand**.

**Angelina Deschaurand**. (*C.japonica*), Linden, 1875, Catalogue, p.21. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic errors: ‘Angeline Deshurant’, ‘Angelina Dauchaurand’.

**Angelina Vieira**. (*C.japonica*), Alfredo Moreira da Silva Catalogue No.110, 1975-1976, p.30. Deep bluish red double. Originated in Portugal. Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia*, July 2007, p.38 with colour photo; Intense rose azure (RHSCC 477B), rose form to formal double with 70-80 petals. Some malformed stamens visible when flowers open completely. Bright mid-green leaves, 7-9 cm x 3-4 cm, elliptic. Plant upright and columnar. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.71 with colour photo. *ICS Journal*, 2007, p.39 with colour photo. Blooms late season.

**Angeline**. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1845-1846, Catalogue, p.41. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Angeline Deshurant. Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.4. Orthographic error for **Angelina Deschaurand**.

Angelio Cocchi. André Leroy, 1873, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.

**Angelique**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

**Angelique**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.88, Reg. No.2016: A miniature to small, ivory white, formal double, *C.japonica*, chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 26 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Average flower size, 5.5 cm across by 2.5 cm deep with 142 petals arranged in 6 whorls like a 6 pointed star. Plant is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8

cm. The name 'Angelique' is let stand for this cultivar as the Verschaffelt cultivar is believed extinct.

**Angellea.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.95: Large, imbricated flower, soft red, petals broad, spotted with white at the extremities. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.

Angellea Marianni. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.40, (ca 1904), p.67. Orthographic error for 'Angelica Mariani', synonym for **Angelica**.

**Angelmania.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.172. No description. Originated in USA.

**Angelo Botti.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876. No description. van Hulle, H.J., 1879, *Revue de l'Horticulture Belge*, vol.V, p.97 with colour plate: A fine variety with regularly imbricated flowers; petals of a carmine-pink colour, edged with white. Originated in Italy.

**Angelo Botti (B&A).** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.1: Flesh pink, lightly flecked with light red. A small size, double blossom with inconspicuous stamens in the centre. Origin unknown.

Angelo Cocche. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.

Angelo Cocchi. William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Lemaire, 1867, *L'illustration Horticole*, pl.518. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.

Angelo Cocchi Rouge. de Bisschop Catalogue (before 1937). Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge**.

Angelo Cocchi Rosea. Palmstead Nurseries Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge**.

Angelo Cochet. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.

Angelo Cochi. Prudente Besson & Figlio, 1868, Catalogue, p.122. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.

Angelo Cocki. *Camellia Digest*, 1943. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.

Angelo Cok. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.111. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi**.

**Angelo Landi.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1895-1896, Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29: Double, satiny rose, lined carmine and creamy white.

**Angelo Mantica.** (*C.japonica*), *I Giardini, Giornale d'horticultura*, 1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Angelo Rouge. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Angela Cocchi Rouge**.

**Angel's Blush.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.5: Pink, miniature semi-double. Medium growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Tom Dodd, Semmes, Alabama, USA. Synonym: 'Melissa Martini'. Erroneously used as a synonym for 'Shinshioko' in America. Orthographic error: 'Angel's Bush'.

Angel's Bush. Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.4. Orthographic error for **Angel's Blush**.

**Angel's Kiss.** (*C.sasanqua*). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.5; Medium size pink peony form, flowers very early. Many ruffled petals which create a globose flower shape. Sturdy upright growth with small deep green leaves. Rapid growth. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

- Angenora. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Synonym for **Villageoise**.
- Angesi. van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Angresia', synonym for **Derbyana**.
- Angie Clegg.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.188, Reg. No.1225: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling, first bloomed 1968; originated by George R. Clegg, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 4 cm. A peony form, **Daikagura** type, flower, rose pink with a creamy silver sheen, yellow anthers and white filaments. It has 24 petals and 5 petaloids and measures 12 cm across by 6 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. The bloom has darker veins, falls complete and is cold resistant. Orthographic error: 'Angie Gregg'.
- Angie Gregg. Cannon, 1980, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.3. Orthographic error for **Angie Clegg**.
- Anglans Grandiflora. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Orthographic error for **Angulans Grandiflora**.
- Anglarsi. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. Orthographic error for **Anglesia**.
- Anglarsii Rosea. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Anglesia Rosea**.
- Anglesia.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in Belgium or France. Orthographic error: 'Anglarsi', 'Angrezia'. (Believed extinct.)
- Anglesia Rosea.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description: Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.2: Very large flower, peony form, deep pink. Originated in Belgium or France. Orthographic error: 'Anglarsi Rosea'.
- Anglezia. Prince & Co., Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Anglesia**.
- Anglica. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Angelica**.
- Angliqua. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic error for **Angelica**.
- Angresia. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.107. Synonym for **Derbyana**.
- Angresia Nova. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1845, Catalogue, p.41, as 'Angrezia Nova'. Synonym for **Derbyana**.
- Angresiae. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:6. Synonym for **Derbyana**.
- Angresii.** (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101: Although both Loddiges and van Houtte have this as a synonym for **Derbyana** the van Geert description is different: Very large rose form; lilac pink, transparent.
- Angrezia. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16; Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, Orthographic error for 'Angresia', synonym for **Derbyana**.
- Angulans.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. A variegated form of 'Formosa'. Bright poppy red, veined and spotted white. Very double, large flower. Orthographic error: 'Angulas'.
- Angulans Grandiflora.** (*C.japonica*), Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1, as 'Anglans Grandiflora': Cherry pink. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Angulans Vera. van Houtte, 1842, Catalogue, 9:7. Synonym for **Formosa**.
- Angulas. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for **Angulans**.
- Angusta.** (*C.japonica*), J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camélien.*, p.218. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)



**Angusta Venusta.** (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establishment de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Angustifolia. Piccioli, ea., 1841, *Catalogo della piante del Giardino Botanico*, p.11. Note: Felix & Dykhuis, Boskoop Nurseries, Holland used 'Angustifolia' as a synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) in their catalogue 1960 to 1989. Synonym: 'Effendee Angustifolia'.

**Angustipetala.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847:-Cherry red, beautiful form. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.105, p.105. Originated by Burnier & Grilli Italy. Name implies long narrow petals.

**Angustipetala Flore Plena Atropurpureo.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Angustipetala. Fl. Pl. Atropurpureo'. Large imbricated flower with long purplish red petals. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy.

**Angustipetala Flore Plena Quadruplo.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Angustipetala Fl. Pl. Quadruplo'. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. Name implies very double with narrow petals. (Believed extinct).

**Angustipetala Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. Name implies red, long narrow petals.

**Angyôshiro.** (Angyô's White), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsû-en, 1905, *Chabaiki Meikan*: White, formal double, large size, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan.

**Anionta.** (*C.japonica*), Hackett Catalogue, 1893, p.133. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Anita.** (*C.japonica*), Armstrong Nursery Catalogue, 1940, with illustr.: Original tree on the Baldwin Estate, California, USA, origin Unknown. Large semi-double, light pink striped carmine red. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. Sports: **Anita's Blush**, **Rio Rita**, **White Anita**. According to the *American Camellia Catalogue*, 1951, the bloom is 9-11 cm across by 3.7 cm deep, with 3 loosely formed rows of round petals, slightly notched, 18-20 in number. Stamens short and central, filaments whitish yellow; anthers dark yellow. Leaves, medium size, olive green, 2.7 cm x 1.3 cm; leathery texture, tips short and blunt, midrib heavy, serrations black tipped, shallow and average. See colour photo Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.70.

**Anita Bennett.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2045: Large white, semi-double *C.japonica*. Chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.79, Reg. No.2045, colour photo between p.60-61: The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, with 24 petals, 3 petaloids and yellow anthers. The outer row of petals have a pale pink tone. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm.

**Anita Roche.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.1, colour photo p.c7. Reg. No.2537. A rose pink, semi-double chance seedling, with 11-12 petals showing veining, yellow anthers and white filaments. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1992. Originated by Ken Hallstone, Calif. USA. Flowers mid-season. Average flower size is 12-13.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

**Anita's Blush.** (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1949; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.301, Reg. No.94: A sport of 'Anita' which first flowered 1943. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Plant characteristics the same as 'Anita', also shape and colour of buds. Blooms are semi-double, colour white shading to blush pink. Mid-season to late blooming. See black and white photo, p.7 Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

**Anita's Favourite.** (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958, as 'Anitas Favourite'. No description. Originated in USA.

Anita's Sport. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Synonym for **Rio Rita**.

**Anita's Triumph.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.226, Reg. No.733: (SCCS, No.62-22). Originated by Harvey L. Short, Pasadena, California, USA. A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed 1954, Seed parent: **Anita**, pollen parent unknown. The peony form flower 12.5 cm by 8 cm, is oriental red, streaked with blood red, stamens intermingled with petals. Flowers mid-season to late on a compact, upright plant.

Aniu Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dr Agnew Hilsman**.

**Anju-haku.** (Anju White). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.16. Small white, tubular to trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, small to medium size. Upright growth. Selected from wild camellias in Tottori Prefecture by Kumaji Anji, released by Iwao Kobashi in 1991.

**Anjuhime.** (Legendary Heroine of the Ancient Drama "Sanshōdayu"), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.199: Medium size, soft peach pink, dappled with red at the apices of the petals, semi-double flower. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.16. Leaves widely oval, small, flat. Cespitose. Named and released by Tokuji Ōoka in 1972. Originated in Kashiwazaki-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See note on **Zushiō**.

**Ann Blair Brown.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.208, Reg. No.1441: A very large, light pink, with lighter pink petaloids, with a tendency to creamy lavender on some blooms. An 18 year old seedling of **Frau Geheimrat Oldevig**, formerly known as FGO 1-1-1; first bloomed 1967. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The anemone (**Elegans**) type bloom has 20 petals and 55 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Average size, 15 cm across and 9 cm deep. Mid-season blooming. Plant growth, upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves. See colour photo facing p.116, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979. Sport: **Ann Blair Brown Variegated**.

**Ann Blair Brown Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.208, Reg. No.1441 as 'Ann Blair Brown Var.' A virus variegated form of **Ann Blair Brown** - Light pink blotched white. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. Chinese synonym 'Hua Bulang Nūshi'.

**Ann Clayton.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.159, Reg. No.1658: A miniature white, shading to pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, late flowering. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel, Suffolk, Virginia, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1964. Average flower size, 6 cm across by 3.7 cm deep with 65 petals; cold hardy. Plant growth, average, medium in rate with light green leaves 8 cm x 4 cm.

**Ann Curtis.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.156, Reg. No.1862: A medium to large size, light pink, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling; early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Mary McLeod, Monticello, Florida, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 10 cm across by 3.7 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 10.5 cm x 5.5 cm.

**Ann Day.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.229, No.1301: A 10 year old hybrid, ['Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Tiffany**] that first bloomed 1968. Originated by W.E. Sellers, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 m x 2.5 cm. The 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) type bloom, is **Tiffany** pink with 28

petals and 3-4 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size 15 cm across and 10 cm deep. Flowers open well with varying shades of pink, large petaloids, tight clustered stamens. See colour photo, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.I, facing p.21.

**Ann English.** (*C.reticulata*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2505. A deep pink semi-double. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.4, Colour photo before p.1. A cross of 'Homeyer #158' (**Tom Durrant** x 'Tali Queen [**Dali Cha**]) x 'Homeyer #155'. Flowers mid-season to late. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1997. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 10 cm deep, with 20 petals, high rabbit ears, yellow anthers, and white with a pink cast filaments. Flowers have a purplish cast and heavy petal texture. Plant growth is spreading and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

**Ann Fowler.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.15: Blush pink. Large, anemone form. Medium size, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by M.R. Murray, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. Orthographic error: 'Ann Towler'.

**Ann Griffin.** (*C.japonica*), Barnes 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.39: A large, rose pink, incomplete double flower, blooming in mid-season. Compact, upright growth. Orthographic error: 'Anne Griffin'.

**Ann Kelley.** (*C.japonica*), Pitkin, 1966, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.27, No.3, p.15: Although of unknown parentage, apparently has **Daikagura** in it makeup. Its form is similar and blooming season the same. It is a loose to tight peony form, with very large petals, and its deep rose colour is brighter than 'Daikagura Red', (**Benidaikagura**) and is larger by 1 cm. Its growth is average, dense and well branched. Originated by C.D. Cothran, Upland, California, USA.

**Ann Lawton.** (*C.japonica*), Pyron, 1959, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.91: Large, semi-double with petaloids surrounding a cluster of yellow stamens. Pink. Originated by H.L. Lawton, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA.

Ann Lee. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Supplement, 1943-1944, p.218. Orthographic error for **Anna Lee**.

**Ann Lee.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.26, Reg. No.2232. Originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA as a chance seedling of **Elegans Supreme**: Rose pink, miniature formal double. Blooms mid-season with average upright growth. A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed 1985. Average flower size 5.7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 60 petals in 6 rows of 10 petals each, in a swirl pattern. Plant growth is upright, medium with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Note: Not to be confused with **Anna Lee**.

Ann Marie Hovey. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.5. Orthographic error for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey**.

**Ann Miller.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.323; and 1954, p.301, Reg. No.72: A 10 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1946. Originated by Paul E. Shepp. The plant has rapid, compact growth. Flower buds are oval and show colour for a long time. The flowers open slowly and are long lasting. They are incomplete double, some with large petaloids and some with mixed petaloids, 10-11 cm across, bright, light salmon pink. Orthographic error: 'Anne Miller.'. Sport: **Ann Miller Variegated**.

**Ann Miller Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, as 'Ann Miller Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ann Miller**. - Light salmon pink, blotched white. Originated in Australia.

**Ann Morrison.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.160, Reg. No.1663: A medium size, light pink with darker pink outer petals, rose form double, *C.japonica* seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by C.V. Bozeman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, USA. The 15 year old

seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size is 10 cm across by 3.7 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and slow with light green leaves 7.5 cm long by 4 cm wide.

**Ann Oliver.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.125, Reg. No.1188: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by Mrs E.C. Oliver, Statisboro, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average, medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The peony form bloom is light, clear pink with yellow anthers and filaments. It has 25-30 petals and 4 rabbit eared petaloids and is 11-12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep. Orthographic error: 'Anne Oliver'.

**Ann Quarles.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-63, p.213, Reg. No.601: An 11 year old seedling of **Rosary** x **Leucantha**, ('Tricolor White'), that first bloomed 1954. Originated by H.E. Quarles, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and open, medium in rate with dark green leaves. The semi-double flowers, similar to **Frizzle White**, are 12.5-13 cm across and 6 cm deep and have 24-30 petals and 6 very frilly petaloids. The blooms are white with white stamens and open early to mid-season.

Ann Shackelford. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.2. Orthographic error for **Anne Shackelford**.

**Ann Shaw** (*C.japonica*), Jessep, 1957, ACRS, *Camellia Annual*, No.4, p.7. Reg. No.20: Originated by Mrs Shaw about 65 years ago at Bayswater, N.S.W., Australia. The plant still exists and bears white flowers with slight pink streaks and several branches with full informal double flowers, pink, edged white in the manner of **Lady Loch**, but flatter in the centre where the petals are very twisted and crowded. This pink form is registered by Mr. J. Shaw in the name of his mother who raised it as a seedling. It has been confused with **Lady Loch**. Orthographic error; 'Anne Shaw'.

Ann Smith. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Orthographic error for **Anne Smith**.

Ann Smith Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. as 'Ann Smith Var.' but as the parent was registered as 'Anne Smith' this cultivar name is considered to be an orthographic variant for **Anne Smith Variegated**.

Ann Solomon. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Anne E. Solomon**.

**Ann Sothern.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.193, Reg. No.462: A 12 year old seedling of **Rosary**, originated by Earl Hudson, Sun Valley, California, USA that first bloomed 1954. Plant growth is upright, bushy and fast. Leaves average 11 cm long by 6 cm wide and are curled similar to **Arabella**. The flowers are 11-13 cm across and 6-7.5 cm deep, resembling **Ville de Nantes** in form with 17-20 petals and 1-3 petaloids erect amongst gold tipped stamens with white filaments. Blooming season is long, from early to late. Orthographic error: 'Anne Southern'. See colour photo p.70, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*.

**Ann Swinton.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.188, Reg. No.1258: A 7 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling, first bloomed 1970, and originated by Mrs Daniel W. Ellis, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, average, open and medium in rate with 9.5 cm x 4 cm light green leaves. The peony form, **Daikagura** type, bloom is 2.5R5/11, deep pink in Munsel Hue, Nickerson Colour Fan. It measures 12.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 42 petals. Anthers are yellow and filaments white. Early to mid-season blooming. Outer petals flat while centre petals stand up and twist and curl around a group of stamens.

Ann Towler. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for Ann Fowler.

**Ann Wahl.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957, p.297, Reg. No.289: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Ernest F. Wahl, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Bloomed for the first time in 1953. Leaves are similar to those of **Debutante**. The blush pink flowers are

incomplete double with mixed petaloids similar to **Nobilissima**. The flower has 8-10 broad, outer petals and a large cluster of 160-175 tall petaloids with white stamens interspersed and is 10-10.5 cm across and 5.5 cm deep. Flowering season, early to mid-season. Sport: **Ann Wahl Variegated**.

**Ann Wahl Variegated**. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Ann Wahl Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ann Wahl** - Blush pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

**Ann Walton**. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2504. A white, formal double to rose form seedling of 'Homeyer #103' x **Charlie Bettes**. Flowers mid-season to late. Profuse bloomer, long lasting. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 52 petals. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. White anthers and filaments. Heavy petal texture.

**Ann Wilson**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957, p.198, Reg. No.298: A 13 year old chance seedling, originated by Wilson's Nursery, Batesburg, South Carolina, USA. This seedling first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate. Leaves have spear head tips and are 6-7.5 cm long by 3.8-5 cm wide. The flowers average 7.8 cm across and 5.2 cm deep, with 24-30 petals and 4-5 petaloids. The colour is light pink with darker veins. The form is similar to **Emily Wilson**. Flowers mid-season to late.

**Anna Bolena**. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.95. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione, di Camelie*, p.4: Magnificent imbricated flower, deep rose, full, veined. Originated in Italy.

Anna Brenner. Stuart Low Co. Camellia List, 1939-1940. (One page). Orthographic error for **Anna Bruneau**.

Anna Brumaeusa. Lenten Nursery Catalogue, 1963. Orthographic error for **Anna Bruneau**.

**Anna Bruneau**. (*C.japonica*), Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1880: Imbricated, beautiful red. C. Smith & Sons Nursery Catalogue, (ca 1914) under: "double flowered varieties. A handsome plant bearing red flowers. Raised by Jules Bruneau, Nantes, France about 1856". Orthographic errors 'Anna Gruneau', 'Anna Brumaeusa', 'Anna Brenner'. Sport: **Anna Bruneau Variegated**. Received a Preliminary Commendation from the RHS, 1957.

Anna Bruneau. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935. This cultivar proved to be the virus variegated form of 'Mathotiana Rosea' and the use of the name 'Anna Bruneau' here is not valid. See **Mathotiana Rosea Variegated** for the correct name.

Anna Bruneau (France). SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. The affix (France) was added to distinguish the true clone from the erroneous. It can thus be regarded only as a synonym for **Anna Bruneau**.

**Anna Bruneau Variegated**. (*C.japonica*), Guichard Nursery Catalogue, 1971-1972 as 'Anna Bruneau Var.': Imbricated, red spotted with white. Blooms mid-season. Originated in France.

Anna Castignan. da Silva 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Anna Costigan**.

**Anna Costigan**. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: Vivid red, perfect imbrication. Linden Catalogue, 1875: Double, bright vermilion, lighter centre, striped and spotted rosy white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Anna Castigan'.

**Anna Dzofka** (*C.sasanqua*). J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.39; No details.

Anna Flo Lee. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. Synonym for **Anna Lee**.

**Anna Frank**. (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.61 with colour photo; Medium size, peony form, red (RHS.CC.45D). A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena'

**(Pomponia Semi-duplex)** x 'Rubra Simplex (**Rubra**), first flowered 1988. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

**Anna Frost.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.10: Imbricated. A vivid pink. In America the name was used erroneously as a synonym for 'Comte de Gomer'. Orthographic errors: 'Annia Frost', 'Anna Froster', 'Anna Prost'. Originated in Italy.

Anna Froster. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Anna Frost**.

Anna Gruneau. Tresco, 1985, *England's Island of Flowers*, p.141. Orthographic error for **Anna Bruneau**.

**Anna Harper.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. No description. Originated in USA.

**Anna Howard.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A pink, incomplete double with a purple cast, 7.5 cm in diameter. Stamens having white filaments and yellow anthers are intermixed with petals and petaloids. Similar to **Gloire de Nantes**. Foliage is rounded, dark green, serrate, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. Plants are vigorous growing and compact. The variety was found in a garden in Waycross, Georgia, USA.

**Anna Jane.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*. 1961, p.218, Reg. No.547: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mrs J. David Worth, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth, upright, open and medium in rate with 8 cm x 4 cm dark green leaves. The rose form double flowers, 8 cm across and .5 cm deep, are a softer pink than **Debutante** with a few yellow stamens and 40-45 petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Colour plate, front cover ACS, 1962, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.10.

**Anna Laureati.** (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: [from] Spada. Carmine pink, imbricated. Originated in Italy by Spada.

**Anna Layard.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.4: Originated in New Zealand by Duncan & Davies from a seedling from the garden of Mrs Layard, Taranaki and listed by them in their 1952 Catalogue, p.25. A light, rose red, large, single to semi-double with reflexed petals. Very early flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Anne Layard', 'Anna Ledyard'.

**Anna Lee.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29: A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Dr W.G. Lee, Macon, Georgia, USA, and named for his wife. Rose red. Medium size semi-double of flat form, with prominent central stamens in five fascicles. Bloom is 11-12.5 cm across and 2.6 cm deep with 16-18 round petals in three rows, tips notched, surfaces crinkly. Mid-season blooming. Medium, sturdy, upright growth, leaves dark green, 12.5 cm long by 5 cm wide, with short, sharp apex and shallow but coarse serrations. Previously released by Gerbings Azalea Gardens Nursery under the erroneous orthography: 'Ann Lee'. Sport: **Anna Lee Variegated**. Synonym: 'Anna Flo Lee'.

**Anna Lee Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A virus variegated form of **Anna Lee** - Rose red blotched white. Originated in USA.

**Anna L. Schwabe.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943: Blush pink, striped and splashed red. Medium size semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Originated by Rhodellia Nursery, USA.

**Anna Louise.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.235, Reg. No.1363: A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling. first bloomed, 1972; originated by Jim Ridgeway, Hartwell, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, dense, medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 4 cm wide. The semi-double **Lady Vansittart** type, bloom is red and white variegated and solid red, with dark gold anthers and light gold filaments, 14 petals and 7 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late.

**Anna M. Page.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945: A medium to large size, semi-double to anemone form. Rose pink. Spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. It is presumed to be a Camden Park seedling as Miss Page was a companion of Mrs John Macarthur and a labelled plant was found at Camden Park. Originated in Australia.

**Anna Mariotti.** (*C.sasanqua*), Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.17: Beautiful pure white, semi-double. Del Lungo and Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.121, fig. 23: Flower single, pink, with wrinkled petals and delicately perfumed. Autumn flowering. Originated in Italy by Mariotti. Seems to be some confusion in descriptions. The illustration in *Le Camellie* indicates white flushed pink.

Anna Mary Hovey. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.6. Orthographic error for **Mrs Ann Marie Hovey.**

**Anna Mary Stone.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.218, Reg. No.544: A 25 year old seedling from a 150 year old unnamed parent. First bloomed 1940. Originated by Mrs Audley M. Stommreich, Natchez, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is rapid, dense, upright, with dark green leaves, 5 cm long by 3.2 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 11 cm across and 3.8 cm deep, are watermelon pink with deep orange stamens and have 18 petals and 10 petaloids. Blooms midseason.

Anna Prost. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.54. Orthographic error for **Anne Frost.**

**Anna Ray.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962, p.213, Reg. No.600: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Mrs Homer Ray Sr., Moultrie, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 5.5 cm wide. The peony form flowers, similar to **Daikagura**, are 13 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 40 petals and 12-15 petaloids. The blooms are light, rose pink, (Munsell Hue 75RP 7/10-6/12) with creamy filaments and yellow anthers; stamens in centre cluster and in 5 fascicles, petals folded and upright, veined a deeper colour. Flowers early to mid-season. Colour plate, front page, ACS, 1963, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.3. Sport: **Anna Ray Variegated.**

**Anna Ray Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965 as 'Anna Ray Va.'; SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19 as 'Anna Ray Var.': A virus variegated form of **Anna Ray** - Rose pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

**Anna Smyre.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.43, Reg. No.1137: A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth, upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 7 cm long by 3.2 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to **Frizzle White**, is a strong pink colour with yellow anthers and pink filaments. It is 12 cm across and 7 cm deep and blooms mid-season to late.

Anna Wahl Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.1 as 'Anna Wahl Var.': Orthographic error for **Ann Wahl Variegated.**

Anna Zacchini. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Anne Zucchini.**

**Anna Zucchini.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 10, pl.1: We are indebted to Mr Burdin of Milan Italy, sole owner, till now, who writes us that it bloomed last spring and that its blossoms were either red or pink and white, or white with pink stripes; this is also found on 'Pomponia' and **Teutonia**. This Camellia has dark wood, elongated ovate, pointed leaves, regularly serrate with slightly deep notches. The blossoms, which resemble the double white Camellia (**Alba Plena**), as to shape, are slightly flattened. Orthographic errors: 'Anna Zuchini', 'Anna Zucchani', 'Anna Zucchinni', 'Anna Zacchini'. An entirely different cultivar usurps this name in America. To distinguish this invalid variety its name has been modified to **Anna Zucchini (Rubel)** as it was first missnamed by Rubel.

- Anna Zucchini Rosea. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p. 11. Synonym for **Anna Zucchini Pink Tint**.
- Anna Zucchini (Rubel)**. (*C.japonica*), Rubel, 1933, *Choice Pot Grown Camellias, List*, No.63, erroneously as 'Anna Zucchini': White with an occasional pink sport. Medium size semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Not the variety listed in the old literature which is a formal double red, pink or white. Originated by the Orton Nursery, Winnabow, North Carolina, USA. Orthographic variants: 'Anna Zuchani', 'Anna Zuchine', 'Anna Zuchini'.
- Anna Zucchini Pink Tint**. (*C.japonica*), Harris, Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956 as 'Ann Zucchini Pink Tint'. A pink tinted form of **Anna Zucchini (Rubel)**. Originated at Longview Nursery, USA.
- Anna Zuchani. Manning, 1934, *Plant Buyer's Index*. Orthographic error for **Anna Zucchini (Rubel)**.
- Anna Zuchini. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*. Orthographic error for **Anna Zucchini**.
- Anna Zuchinie. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.4; erroneously as a synonym for 'Purity'.
- Anna Zucchinni. Manning, 1939, *Plant Buyer's Index*. Orthographic error for **Anna Zucchini (Rubel)**.
- Annabel Landsell. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist-Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell**.
- Annabel Langsdale. Charmwood Nursery Catalogue, 1964, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.2, p.17. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell**.
- Annabel Lansden. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua), Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.1. Orthographic error for **Amabel Lansdell**.
- Annabelle Fetterman**. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.175, 1984, Reg. No.1935: Released by Ray Gentry as a seedling from Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. A very large, pale pink semi-double *C.hybrid* ([ 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Brigadoon** ] x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**)), mid-season blooming. A 7 year old seedling, first flowered 1978. Average flower size, 13 cm across and 5 cm deep. Plant growth, upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 6 cm wide.
- Annalena**. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*: Imbricated with a form similar to *Rosa centifolia*, bright red. Originated in Florence, Italy.
- Annalena Negri**. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.10: Very deep red, imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Annalisa**. (*C.reticulata*), Kramer's Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1977: Soft pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, open growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.
- Annavari**. (*C.japonica*), *ICS Journal*, 2004, p.73 with colour photo, Reg. No.45: Originated in Mahalon, France, by M. Eugène Tanneau. An open pollinated seedling which first flowered 1996 at circa 8 years. An upright shrub of medium growth rate. Blooms mid-season. A red-pink (RHS.CC.52B), with radiating lighter stripe mid-petal. Rose form double, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Note: "Annavari" in the Breton language is equivalent to "Anne Marie" in French.



- Anne Alexandre.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Delicate rose-pink. Medium size, semi-double to loose pine-cone formation. An old plant at Magnolia Gardens is either a lost label plant importation or a local seedling.
- Anne Askew.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.167, Reg. No.1278: A 24 year old *C.japonica* chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by J. Thomas Askew, Athens, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves 10 cm long by 5 cm wide. The semi-double, 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) type, bloom is rose-pink with 15 petals, golden yellow stamens and yellow filaments. It is over 10 cm across and 3.5 cm deep. Slightly fimbriated with a crepe-like finish. Long bloomer from early to late.
- Anne Brown.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.2: Large, rose-pink single with prominent stamens. Late blooming. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.
- Anne-Claire.** (*C.japonica*), Minier, C., Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.74: Cherry red. Originated in France.
- Anne Curtis.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.13: Light pink. Medium size, rose-form double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by M. McLeod, Monticello, Florida, USA. First flowered 1982.
- Anne de Bretagne.** (*C.japonica*), Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.10, 19, 22, 37: White formal double, late blooming. Originated in France.
- Anne E. Solomon.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.193, Reg. No.504: A 12 year old chance seedling; originated by Arthur W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1958. Plant growth, upright, open and rapid with light green leaves averaging 10 cm long by 5 cm wide. The blush pink semi-double flowers, 11 cm across and 5.5 cm deep, have 14-16 petals with a few petaloids and white stamens. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Ann Solomon'.
- Anne Feast. Lang Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Annie Feast**.
- Anne Francis Renaud.** (*C.japonica*), J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; White semi-double.
- Anne-Françoise.** (*C.sasanqua*). Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp. 10, 15, 23, 64; Colour plate p.64: Very early blooming. Large, bright pink single of 7 petals, emarginate and slightly crinkled. Scented. Leaves ovate, apices blunt acute. Originated in France.
- Anne Galli. Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Catalogue, 1945-1946 as a synonym for 'Pink Bleichroeder', itself a synonym for **Casablanca**.
- Anne Gramling.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.127, Reg. No.1479: A large, rose-red, rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by R.B. Gramling, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1965. The flower has 60 petals, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Average size flowers, 11 cm across and 2.5 cm deep. Some remain formal with bud centres, some open showing stamens. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long by 5 cm wide.
- Anne Griffin.** (*C.japonica*), Wheeler's Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Rose-pink. Medium size peony form with irregular, long, twisted petals curled towards the centre. Compact, upright, vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Wheeler's Nursery.
- Anne Harper.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. No description. Originated in USA.
- Anne Hazlewood.** (*C.x williamsii*), ACRS, 1967, *Camellia News*, No.28, p.4, Reg. No.81: Originated by Walter Hazlewood, Epping, N.S.W., Australia. Seed parent **Donation**, pollen parent **Conspicua**. First flowered 1961. Semi-double, 11 cm across, with 22-27 petals of Rhodonite Red

H.C.C. 0022 colour. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant has a dwarf, dense, upright habit with dark, glossy green leaves, 9.5 cm long by 3.8 cm wide.

Anne Howard. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Anna Howard**.

**Anne Jackson**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16: Light pink. Large, high centered, loose peony form. Medium size, compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford. Colour plate 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, facing p.184.

Anne Layard. Hazlewood Bros Pty Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.4. Orthographic error for **Anna Layard**.

Anne Ledyard. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Anna Layard**.

**Anne Lindbergh**. (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price list, 1940-1941 as 'Anne Lindberg': Peony type, showing stamens. Deep red. Medium large size. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.2: Medium size, carmine shading to ox-blood red. Pompon type, very double. Late flowering. Vigorous, upright growth. Named for the wife of Colonel Lindbergh, first to fly the Atlantic. See plate in 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Originated in USA by Edinger. Orthographic error: 'Anne Lindberg'.

Anne Lindberg. Lindo Price list, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Anne Lindbergh**.

**Anne Louise Howard**. (*C.reticulata*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2008, No.159, p.4, Reg. No. 480. Registered by Harvey Howard, Blenheim, New Zealand. A seedling from a **Glowing Embers** seedling, pollinated by an unknown male parent. First flowered in 2005. Plant is upright, of open form and medium growth rate. Dark green leaves are 13.5 cm x 7.5 cm. Flower is semi-double, very large, 18 cm across by 9 cm deep, with about 20 heavy textured petals that sit up, giving depth and charm to the flower. Filaments are white and anthers bright yellow. The stamen mass is broken up into separate clumps by the irregularly-shaped inner petals. Flowers are rich pink (R58D – 62A). The inner parts of the petals have a darker veining (RHS.CC. 61D). Flowers early to mid-season.

Anne Marie Holman. SCCS, 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Annemarie Holman**.

Anne Marie Hovey. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. Abbreviation for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey**.

**Anne Marie Rortais**. (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.16; Single, pink.

Anne Marie Walton. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p. 11. Orthographic variant for **Annemarie Walton**.

**Anne McCulloch Hill**. (*C.sasanqua* x *C.reticulata*), *Camellia Forest Catalogue*, 1988, p.2: *C.sasanqua* **Crimson King** x (*C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.reticulata* 'Lionhead' [**Shizetou**]). Intense orchid pink, semi-double to loose peony form. Blooms mid-season. Plants look like sasanquas but with flower size and quality improved. Moderate grower; blooms freely. Originated in USA.

Anne Miller. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1951. Orthographic error for **Ann Miller**.

**Anne Michelle**. (*C.pitardii* hybr.), ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News*, No.115, p.10, Reg. No.385. Originated by Kenneth Brown, Higgins Road, Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from a *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* that first flowered 1986. Incomplete double to peony flowers of 24 petals, light pink shading to soft pink in the centre. (RHS.CC.62A), 8 cm across x 4 cm

deep. Free flowering mid-season on a slow growing plant. Leaves ovate, flat, glossy, serrulate, acuminate, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. Petals notched, filaments mixed with petaloids. Flowers shed whole. Bicoloured outer petals, with large bunch of filaments and petaloids in paler shades, then finally white.

Anne Oliver. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Ann Oliver**.

**Anne Pound.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.83, Reg. No.852: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8 cm long by 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is light, blush pink with inconspicuous stamens. Bloom is 11 cm across by 5 cm deep with 45-50 petals. It has 3 rows of elongated petals, centered with small 5 cm high, elongated petals. Early flowering.

**Anne Prideaux.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83, p.22, Reg. No.282: Originated by Mrs A. Prideau, Corinda, Queensland, Australia. Seed parent **Countess of Orkney**, pollen parent unknown. The upright, dense plant has dark green, lanceolate, 10 cm x 5 cm leaves. Flowers 10 cm across, peony; soft pink inner petals, with darker pink veined outer petals, a few stamens. Blooms mid-season.

**Anne Quinn Reily.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1949: A medium size, 8 cm across, semi-double. Pinkish white petals throughout are thick textured and V'ed at the edges. The three rows of petals are somewhat large and slightly ruffled. The centre of the bloom consists of several pinkish white petaloids, interspersed with white stamens tipped primuline yellow. Originated by McIlhenny Nurseries, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Anne Schwabbe. Portland Camellia Nursery, 1947-1948. Orthographic error for **Anna Schwabe**.

**Anne Shackelford.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.28: Light Pink. Large, semi-double with irregular, fluted petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA, by H. Shackelford. Orthographic error: 'Ann Shackelford'.

Anne Shaw. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Ann Shaw**.

**Anne Smith.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Bright to dark red. Medium large, semi-double. Compact, pendulous growth. Mid-season flowering. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.301, Reg. No.83: A seedling of **Dr W.G. Lee Variegated** and unknown pollen parent, first flowered, 1946. Originated by Mrs Joel W. Mann, Valdosta, Georgia, USA. Flower buds ovoid and deep red. Blooms are semi-double with edges of outer petals almost black, 10 cm across. David Strother stated that the name should be spelt 'Ann Smith'. Sport: **Anne Smith Variegated**.

**Anne Smith Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1965, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.1 as 'Ann Smith Var.': A virus variegated form of **Anne Smith** - Bright red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Anne Southern. Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.16. Orthographic error for **Ann Sothern**.

**Anne Sydenstricker.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.26: Red variegated white, semi-double. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.7: Red, occasionally blotched white, semi-double, 9 cm across by 4.5 cm deep. Petals up to 12, obovate, cupped, 4.5 cm long by 3.5 cm wide, apices notched. Central column of erect stamens with creamy filaments, united one third of their length, small, golden anthers. Leaves, dark, glossy green, heavily cupped and twisted, elliptic, 7 cm long by 3.5 cm wide. Plant habit, upright, densely foliated. Mid-season to late flowering. Seedling originated by Alonzo Boardman,

Augusta, Georgia, USA. Black and white photo, Hertrich, 1969, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol. III, p.9.

**Anne Vincent.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.128, Reg. No.1482: A large, white with red to pink border, formal double *C.japonica* seedling, flowers mid-season to late. Originated by John B. Adams, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA. The 6 year old seedling has 80 petals, 20 regular petals and 60 incurved petals with 60 plus petaloids. Average size, 10.5 cm across by 3.2 cm deep. Plant growth, upright, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long by 3.8 cm broad.

**Anne Witman.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.125, Reg. No.1175: A 12 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling; originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth, spreading and rapid with 8 cm x 5 cm, dark green leaves. The peony form bloom is fire red, with yellow anthers and white filaments. It is 12.5 cm across and 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals and a few petaloids. Blooms early. The petals are heart shaped and curl upwards with numerous bundles of stamens mixed in.

**Annemarie Holman.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, 1969, *Camellu News* No.36, p.15, Reg. No.114: Originated by C.F. Walton, St Ives, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling, probably of **Jean Lyne**, first flowered 1968. The flower is 10 cm across, white, semi-double, sometimes with a few petaloids and an occasional pink or red streak. Mid-season blooming on a spreading, open plant of medium vigour. The mid-green leaves are ovate, slightly twisted, with a small pointed apex. Orthographic variant: 'Anne Marie Holman'.

**Annemarie Walton.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, 1969, *Camellia News*, No.36, p.15, Reg. No.113: Originated by C.F. Walton, St Ives, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling first flowered 1968. Informal double, 9-10 cm across. The leaves are ovate with slightly pointed apices.

Annesione. Volonte Catalogue, 1880. Orthographic error for **Annessione**.

Annession. Backhouse Catalogue, 1896. Orthographic error for **Annessione**.

**Annessione.** (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: [from] Botti. Carmine pink with deeper pink veining, while silvery white covers most of the petals. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893: Vivid red. Imbricated a star shape. Orthographic errors: 'Annesione', 'Annession', 'Anession'. Originated in Italy.

**Annetta.** (*C.japonica*), Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Annetta Franchetti. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de Bruyères*, p.237. Orthographic error for **Annette Franchetti**.

Annetta Tuccari. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Annetta Tuccheri**.

**Annetta Tuccheri.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.10: Imbricated, deep pink streaked with white. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Synonym: 'Annette Tuccheri vel Borghettiana'. Orthographic error: 'Annetta Tuccari'. Originated in Italy.

Annetta Tuccheri vel Borghettiana. Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858. *I Giardino* vol. IV, p.97. Synonym for **Annette Tuccheri**.

**Annette.** (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16: A Camden Park seedling, 38/51. No description. Originated by Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. (Believed extinct.)

**Annette.** (*C.sasanqua*), Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.13: A special feature of this variety is its beautiful flower buds, pink as they expand preparatory to opening; free flowering, early. Introduced by the Semmes Nursery, Semmes, Alabama, USA. This name is let stand as the Macarthur variety is extinct.

**Annette Carol.** (*C.pitardii*), ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.24: Reg. No.251: *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* hybrid. Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A seedling that first flowered 1977. Spreading, open habit with 8 cm x 4 cm mid-green, lanceolate leaves. Flowers, incomplete double, 7 cm across, pale pink, blooming mid-season to late. Colour photos: ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.41 and *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol. XV, No.2, p.18, 1987. Chinese synonym 'Fenshanhu'.

**Annette Franchetti.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl. IV: Remarkable for the perfection of its form and its ruddy pink colouring. It was obtained from seed by M. Franchetti, Florence, Italy, from whom M. Miellez at Lille has bought the entire stock. A particular charm is the evenness and perfect imbrication of its numerous petals, which compose blooms of lovely, delicate pink with a pale pink stripe in each. Orthographic errors: 'Annetta Franchetti', 'Annetti Franchetti'.

**Annette Gehry.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.193, Reg. No.519: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Dr E.L. Gehry, Orangeburg, South Carolina, USA. Growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves are 8-10 cm long by 5-7 cm broad. The anemone form flower is light, lavender pink, shading to a white centre with yellow stamens. Flowers are 11 cm across by 7.5 cm deep. Cold hardy. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1964, facing p.116 and pl.5, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, p.23. Orthographic error: 'Annette Gray'. Chinese synonym: 'Geli'.

Annette Gray. Gish, 1962, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.23, No.16. Orthographic error for **Annette Gehry**.

**Annette King.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. No description. Originated in USA.

**Annette (McIlhenny).** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953, invalidly as 'Annette': Large size, full pink, petals in centre resemble rabbit ears, interspersed with yellow stamens. A Jungle Gardens seedling. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

**Annette Wilson.** (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Medium size, pink formal double. Originated in USA.

Annetti Franchetti. Rollisson & Son, 1875-1876, Plant Catalogue, p.100. Orthographic error for **Annette Franchetti**.

Anni Asiyou. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Anne Askew**.

**Annibal.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:19. No description. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.117, 1850, p.2: Imbricated, dark red. Central petals with broad white stripes. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.IV: A richly coloured perfection received two years ago from Italy. The blooms, of average size, are a bright poppy red; at the centre only, are broad, pure white stripes, faintly striated with red, stand out. The perfectly imbricated petals are rounded and deeply emarginate. At the centre they are oblong, outspread and streaked. This variety should not be confused with an inferior variety grown for several years.

Annibale. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, p.37. Orthographic error for **Annibal**.

**Annie Feast.** (*C.japonica*), Feast's Catalogue, 1868, p.16. No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Anne Feast'.

Annie Frost. Manning Catalogue, 1939. Orthographic error for **Anna Frost**.

- Annie Gray.** (*C.japonica*), Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948: Cherry red. Medium large, semi-double with upright petals. Upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by the Orton Nursery.
- Annie Jones.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2148: A large size, pale pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to late season. Originated by Annie Jones, Colquit, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.118: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 28 petals and yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 2 cm wide.
- Annie L. Bell.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.267, Reg. No.415: A 9 year old chance seedling originated by Annie L. Bell, Fort Deposit, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with 8 cm x 3.2 cm, light green leaves. The semi-double, white flowers, 7.5 cm across and 3.2 cm deep, have 13 petals and yellow stamens. Texture, thin and dainty. Flowers mid-season.
- Annie Laurie.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1945, *Camellias*, p.20 gives this as a synonym for **Tricolor California**; however SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23 has it as a sport. SCCS, 1946, *Camellias*, p.20: Mauve. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, bushy growth. Sport of **Tricolor California** originated by Hearn, USA. Synonym: 'Mrs Eva Hill'. See black and white photo, p.29, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.
- Annie M. True. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, Nod, p.26: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Sport: **Annie M. True Variegated**.
- Annie M. True Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26 as 'Annie M. True V.': A virus variegated form of **Annie M. True**. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Annie McDonald. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Eugene Lize**.
- Annie R. Cantey.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.218, Reg. No.564: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Rev. S.O. Cantey, Marion, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, medium in rate with 11 cm x 5.5 cm, dark green leaves. The peony form flowers, similar to **Debutante**, 12.5 cm across and 10 cm deep, are purplish pink with pink filaments and have 11 petals and 67 petaloids.
- Annie Tee.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.128, Reg. No.963: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by Mrs Annie T. Williams, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm, dark green leaves. The peony form flower, similar to **Daikagura**, is 11 cm across and 6 cm deep. Its colour is ruby red with golden yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Annie Tee Variegated**.
- Annie Tee Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1972, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.3 as 'Annie Tee Var.': A virus variegated form of **Annie Tee** - Ruby red, blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Annie Wylam.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.28: Bright pink, shading to white in centre. Medium, peony form to rose form double with many slender petaloids. Medium, open, upright growth. Blooms early to late. Blooms tend to be rose form double in climates such as England where it received an RHS, "Award of Merit" in 1981. Originated by W. Wylam, California, USA.
- Anniversario.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:5: Deep rose, dotted with white. Imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'L'Anniversario', 'La Anniversario'. Originated in Italy.

- Anniversary.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.268, Reg. No. 363: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Eagleson Nurseries, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. First flowered 1956. The dark green leaves are 8 cm x 5.5 cm. The bright red, formal double flowers are 8 cm across by 4 cm deep and resemble **Alba Plena** and have about 80 petals. Flowers Mid-season to late.
- Ann's Delight.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.544. Originated by H.L. Lane, Melville, West Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1989. A large, deep pink (RHS.CC.64D), peony form flower of 40 petals, and stamens, 13 cm diameter x 7 cm deep. The stamens are displayed loosely within the flower. Flowers freely mid-season on an upright, spreading plant of medium growth. Leaves mid-green, medium sized, keeled. Chinese synonym 'Kuaile'.
- Ann's Delight. Some plants of *C.sasanqua* **Ann's Welcome** sold under this name.
- Ann's Memorial.** (*C.x williamsii*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.131, 1994, p.7, Reg. No.432, colour photo p.2: Originated by Alan Truran, Hornsby, NSW Australia as a chance seedling of **Bowen Bryant**. First flowered 1987. A white semi-double to informal double of 14-30 petals, 11.5 cm wide x 4 cm deep; flowers early to mid-season on an upright, rapidly growing plant. Leaves matt green, elliptic, flat, apices acuminate, margins serrulate, 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals slightly notched, filaments flared. The white flower contrasts with the creamy filaments. Stamens about 350.
- Ann's Welcome.** (*C.sasanqua*). C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.601-N; Seedling of **Edna Butler**, first flowered 2007. Medium size, white single blooms on a strong growing compact bush with dark green foliage. Originated by Craig Carroll, Carroll's Country Gardens & Nursery, Mt Tomah, NSW, Australia, and released by Flower Power & Arborglen Nurseries. Has sometimes been erroneously sold as 'Ann's Delight'.
- Annulata.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.16, p.307. Raised by Dr Sacco of Milan, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Anonima.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1953; Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.10: Dark red, with white stripes. Imbricated. Originated in Florence, Italy.
- Antagonist.** (*C.japonica*), Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Antarès.** (*C.japonica*). Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp. 10, 16, 25, 37; colour plate p.27: Large glowing red semi-double of 10-12 rounded petals and central stamen column of white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apices acute to acuminate. Originated in France.
- Antarmetta.** (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Antarctic Star.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.7, Reg. No.166: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* originated by Mr & Mrs W.H. Peters, Tauranga, New Zealand. First flowered 1978. Growth habit is average with dark green 12 cm x 5 cm leaves. The anemone form flower, 10 cm across by 3 cm deep, has 9-12 petals and an average of 100 petaloids and is white with yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. It shows very few stamens and flowers Mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'Anaric Star'.
- Anthropetala.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated by Ridolfi in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

**Anthographa.** (*C.japonica*), Colla, *Camelliografia*, 1843, p.132: Petals all light red with dots and irregular lines of carmine red. Corolla, considerable petals, those exterior round-oval, disposed regularly in 5-6 rows, standing apart; those of the interior, graduating to smaller size, oval-oblong, irregularly folded. It was obtained from the Banker Negri, Milan, Italy in the autumn of 1839. "It belongs to the section 'Punctata Piene' or 'Imperialis' of which it is the most beautiful. Its flowers resemble a carnation which gardeners call 'Script'. I have given it the name **Anthographa** (script flower) instead of 'Agenorea' ". According to Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850 Catalogue, this is a synonym for **Villageoise**.

**Antica.** (*C.japonica*), Shirley Hibbert, 1871, *The Floral World Garden Guide*, vol.6, new series, p.125. No description. (Believed extinct).

**Anticipation.** (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.III, No.1, p.37, 1962, Reg. No. 14: A seedling of *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Leviathan**, originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Flowers early to late season with dark, green leaves and upright habit. First flowered 1959. Flowers, peony form, 10 cm across with 6 rows of petals and numerous petaloids. Colour Red Purple Group 63B overlaid with Red Group 53C. For Colour photos see: *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IX, No.4, between pages 20-21; p.143, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, facing p.143. Awards include: RHS, "Award of Merit", 1974, RHS, FCC 1975. Sport: **Anticipation Variegated**.

Anticipation Variegata. Duncan & Davies (UK) Ltd, 1995, Wholesale Plant List, p.5. Illegal orthography for **Anticipation Variegated**.

**Anticipation Variegated.** (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.X, No.4, 1978, p.24 Reg. No.133: This cultivar is a virus variegated form of Mr L.E. Jury's *saluenensis* hybrid, **Anticipation**. All other descriptive particulars are the same as the original cultivar. Originated in New Zealand. Colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XII, No.7, 1982, p.25. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Qiwang'.

**Antigone.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings*. p.12, colour photo: A small, soft pink, anemone form with large, ruffled outer petals and an open centre of mixed stamens and small, twisted petals. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

**Antigoni.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23: Large, red semi-double. Vigorous bushy growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA, by Malbis.

**Antique Charm.** (*C.hybrid*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.31, Reg. No.340: Originated in New Zealand by Les Jury. Rose form double, soft pink, (RHS.CC.55C), petal margins paler to almost white on central edge. Flower buds red. Blooms are 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 53 petals. Growth habit upright and dense but very slow with small, light green leaves. Blooms mid-season.

Antoinelli Lomeline. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p32. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini**.

Antoinetta Bisi. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.32. Orthographic variant for **Antonietta Bisi**.

Antoinetta Lomellini. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.32. Orthographic variant for **Antonietta Lomellini**.

**Antoinette.** Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.147; Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6: Raised by Mariani, Florence, Italy. Flower, full peony form, irregular. Outside petals in 5-6 rows. Orthographic variants: 'Antonietta', 'Antoinette'.

Antoinette Bisi. Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Bisi**.



- Antoinette Lomellini. van den Heede, 1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.169. Orthographic variant for **Antonietta Lomellini**.
- Antonella. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Antonelli**.
- Antonelli**. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.4: Colour, a splendid red, with large, suffused white blotches and lines. Imbricated. Synonym: 'Antonelli di Genova'. Orthographic error: Antonella'. Originated in Italy.
- Antonelli di Genova. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Synonym for **Antonelli**.
- Antonetta Lomellini. Charles Vuylsteke, 1899-1900, Trade Catalogue, p.7. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini**.
- Antonetti Banco**. (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. Orthographic variant: 'Antonietta Banco'. (Believed extinct.)
- Antonia la Fuente**. (*C.japonica*), Galeotti, M. 1855, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique*, vol.13, p.62. No description. Orthographic variant 'Antonio la Fuente'. Originated in Italy.
- Antonia Lomellini. Schneider, 1894, *Revue Horticole*, p.432. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini**.
- Antonia Rosea**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1875-1876, Catalogue, 163:303. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Antonietta Lomellini. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265s:107: Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini**.
- Antonietta. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.111. Orthographic variant for **Antoinette**.
- Antonietta Banco. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*. p.12. Orthographic error for **Antonetti Banco**.
- Antonietta Bisi**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:19. No description: Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Pure white, regularly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.III: Blossoms above average, formed of oval petals, pure white, tinged with yellow at the centre and regularly imbricated. It is of Italian origin and recommended by Count Lechi of Brescia. Orthographic variants: 'Antoinette Bisi', 'Antoinette Bisi'. Chinese synonym 'Bisi'.
- Antonietta Casanova**. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.10: Raised by Cesare Franchetti, Florence, Italy: Large, flat flower, perfectly imbricated in the form of a spiral. Bright red with some small, white stripes and sometimes with the centre striped. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: The blooms, larger than the average, are composed of numerous petals, regularly imbricated, rounded at the circumference, oval at the centre, where they form a small, open heart. The colouring is a vivid cherry red, more delicate at the centre, where there appears faint, whitish, longitudinal lines. The foliage is small. Orthographic variants: 'Antonietta Casanuova', 'Antoinette Casanovae', 'Antonietta Casa Nuova'.
- Antonietta Casa Nuova. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.81. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Casanova**.
- Antonietta Casanuova. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic variant for **Antonietta Casanova**.
- Antonietta Castelbarco. Padova, 1856, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti*. Synonym for **Contessa di Castelbarco**.

**Antonietta Colnaghi.** (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1856-1857. No description; van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:5: Very large double, bright rose-pink and dusted with streaks of white and red. Mercatelli catalogue, 1881: Large, spirally imbricated form, vivid rose, with darker veining, light, ashy grey white centre, sometimes with faint, white lines. Originated in Milan, Italy.

**Antonietta Gattinelli.** (*C.japonica*), R. Societa Toscana d'Orticultura Bottellino, 1878. Originated by Franchetti, Milan, Italy. A bicolour Camellia with white ground, variegated or striped in pink or red. Double.

Antonietta Lamellina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini**.

Antonietta Lomallini. *Cultures de la Société Horticole*, van Houtte Pere, 1891, No.294. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini**.

**Antonietta Lomellini.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue, p.15, as 'Antoinette Lomellini'. No description: Leguay, 1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.10: Imbricated formal double with numerous petals, concave, deep carmine; van Houtte, 1854-1855, Catalogue, 53:37 as 'Antonietta Lomelini': Imbricated bicolor flower, petals rose-pink, almost entirely covered with white streaks. The petals seem to be like bird's feathers; Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III: Flower, bicolor, well imbricated, of the largest size, with ample and numerous petals, carmine rose. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Antoinette Lomellini', 'Antonietti Lomellini', 'Antonia Lomellini', 'Antoinette Lommellini', 'Antoinette Lomellini', 'Antonietta Lomallini', 'Antonietta Lamellina', 'Antonietta Lomelini', 'Antonietti Lomeline', 'Antonetta Lomeline', 'Antonietta Lomelini', 'Antonietta Lomelini', 'Antoinette Lomellini'.

Antonietta Lomelini. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.34. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini**.

**Antonietta Palermo.** (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.67: Crimson with many petals and striped with white. Gelli & Figlio Catalogue, 1871-1872: Crimson with many petals striped with white. Originated in Italy.

Antoniette. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Antoinette**.

Antonietti Lomellini. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Antonietta Lomellini**.

**Antonina.** van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:rr: A perfect double white with dark, salmon red dashes like 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Originated in Italy.

**Antonio Allegri.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Antonio Bernardo Ferreira.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, 1883, Catalogue No.19: Double. Satiny rose, sometimes striped with white. Originated in Portugal. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No. 27, 1892, p.56; Formal double. This is the same cultivar which Loureiro originally catalogued as **Bernardo Ferreira**. Because the new name is still in use, it is also allowed valid status.

**Antonio Gualdi.** (*C.japonica*), R. Societa Toscana d'Orticultura, Bollettino, 1876: Originated by Santarelli, Florence, Italy, from seed of 'Grand Napoleone'. A very large, cupped double; light, rose pink, striped and spotted white, softly shaded. Orthographic error: 'Antonio Guidi'.

Antonio Guidi. R. Società Toscana d'Orticultura, *Bollettino*, 1878. Orthographic error for **Antonio Gualdi**.

- Antonio J'ao. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue, No.9: Double. Deep vermilion with some white stripes. Originated in Portugal. Incorrect recording of **Jáó, Antonio**.
- Antonio la Fuente. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. No description. Orthographic error for **Antonia la Fuente**.
- Antonio Perego**. (*C.japonica*), Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardino, giornal d'horticulture*, vol.IV, p.97. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).
- Antonio Sevesi**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.167-169: in honor of Dr. Antonio Sevesi, President of the Societa Italiana della Camelie, Mr Charles Puddle named a Camellia on the spot. He found a beautiful, white, semi-double variety in bloom. He prevailed on Miss Anna Maria Treschlin of Berne, to paint the bloom in watercolour. See the black and white plate on p.169.
- Antrosanguinea. Trillon Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.3. Orthographic error for **Atrosanguinea**.
- Antrowarpiensis Nova. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Antwerpiensis Nova', synonym for **Antwerpiensis**.
- Antuerpiensis. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*. Orthographic variant for **Antwerpiensis**.
- Antverpiensis. Loddige's Catalogue, 1836, p.24. Orthographic error for **Antwerpiensis**.
- Antverpiensis. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Antwerpiensis**.
- Antwerpensis. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15; Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836--1837, p.8. Orthographic error for **Antwerpiensis**.
- Antwerpiensis**. (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, [pt.D]:315, as 'Antuerpiensis'. No description. Introduced by Moens, Belgium. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, 2nd ed., p.212: Semi-double, more than 8 cm across, orange red with broad petals, few in number, slightly ruffled at base, sometimes gleamed with white. Centre petals few, strap-like, spotted white, fertile stamens. Orthographic variants and error: 'Antuerpiensis', 'Antverpiensis', 'Antwerpensis', 'Antrowarpensis Nova', 'Antverpiensis'.
- Antwerpiensis Nova. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as 'Antrowarpensis Nova'. Synonym for **Antwerpiensis**.
- Anyô**. (Place Name). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.16. Small, deep red, tubular single, slender petals, channelled at petal centre, cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, plicate at the centre rib. Selected from wild camellias, Okayama Prefecture, named and released by Siichiro Sasai in 1976.
- Anzac**. (*C.hybrid*), SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.157: Deep rose. Medium size, formal double. Originated by H.J. Clark, Auckland, New Zealand from the cross *C.hybrid* **Barbara Clark** x *C.japonica* **Somersby**.
- Aobaite Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Petite**.
- Aoban Shanhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.409; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Kramer's Fluted Coral**.
- Aobodun. Gao Jiyin Ltr.25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for **Grace Albritton**.
- Aobula. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Auburn White**.

- Aodama.** (Blue Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1696, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Cherry pink with red splashes, medium size, semi-double form. Different reading: 'Seigyoku'. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.112. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Aodeng. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1992. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Gayle Walden**.
- Aohailun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Helen**.
- Aohala. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.50. Chinese synonym for **K. O'Hara**.
- Aohui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Glow**.
- Aoi.** (Hollyhock), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.615: Small to medium size, deep red, informal double with a fountain of petals from the centre in a two tiered flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Aoi-no-ue.** (Lady Aoi), (*C.x hiemalis x C.yuhsienensis*), Hagiya, 1987, JCS, *Camellia*, No.24. p.13 with a colour photo: A cross between the species *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira** x *C.yuhsienensis*, raised by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan. A peach pink ground with some white graduations on outer petals. Medium sized, slender petals, lotus shaped, semidouble blossoms, mid-season on an erect tree. Aoi-no-ue is the name of Hikaru Genji's wife in the ancient novel *Genji Monogatari*.
- Aoi-sangoshô.** (Blue Coral Reef), (*C.japonica*). Takii Shubyô Co. Ltd, Kyôto Mail Order Catalogue, Spring 1995, front page: Wild japonica found in forest on Tanegashima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture, Kyûshû, Japan in 1988 by Shigeyuki Iwatsubo. Colour is deep bluish purple as it starts to open. A single of 5-6 cm diameter. Flowers in mid-season. See also: Kairyô-en Co. Ltd, Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture, Mail Order Catalogue, Spring 1995, *Hani-no-engei*: Estimated age of tree – 200 years. Petals thick and firm, blue purple, white filaments, yellow anthers. Its colour is not affected by cultivation or climate. Different reading 'Aoi-sangosyô'.
- Aojieni Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Jennifer**.
- Aojilian. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Gillian**.
- Aokalin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hiemalis* **Paradise Caroline**.
- Aokoshimino.** (Blue Koshimino), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: Large, white semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Aolan. (Concave Orchid), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.72. Chinese synonym for **Fluted Orchid**.
- Aolinda. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Betty Lynda**.
- Aolinpike. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428. Chinese synonym for the Germany *C.japonica* **Wingster Olymp**.
- Aosika. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Oscar B. Elmer**.

- Aotong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Baby Jane**.
- Aoxier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Hilda**.
- Aoyagi**. (Young Willow), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I: Large, semi-double, red ground with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Seiryû'.
- Aoyagi**. (Young Willow), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.720: Large, white semi-double with reddish streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Aozhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* **Paradise Pearl**.
- Aozhou Gongzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hybrid* **Wirlinga Princess**.
- Aozhou Huang. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C. japonica*, **Gwenneth Morey**.
- Aozhou Zhi Guang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Australis**.
- Aozora**. (Blue Sky), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.146, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, campanulate single, dark pink, channelled. Petals rounded, oval, in 2 rows; outer row tips reflexed. Stamens cylindrical, anthers yellow. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apices long-acuminate, margins finely serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Kikuzuki**. Originated and named by Noboru Nagahama.
- Apache**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.218, Reg. No.587: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, of average denseness and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 12.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flowers, 13 cm across and 6 cm deep, are brilliant red, with yellow stamens and have 20 plus petals and 3 or 4 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature* 1968, p.19 has it as a synonym for **Red Giant** previously registered with the ACS, by Shackelford in 1954. Sport: 'Apache Variegated'.
- Apache Chief**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*-, 1966, p.83, Reg. No.834: A 7 year old seedling (No.1007) that first bloomed 1962; originated by Albert and Alice Home, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. The leaves are dark green and average 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The plant growth is medium in rate, upright and dense. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), is 13 cm across and has 37 petals and 12 petaloids. Its colour is bright rose pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. As the flower ages it takes on an undertone of purple. Falls intact. Some of the petaloids form trumpets and some flags are purple. Blooms early to mid-season.
- Apache Variegated**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16 as 'Apache Var.': A virus variegated form of **Apache** - Deep pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Ape's Lips. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Synonym for **Xingchun**.
- Aphrodite**. (*C.hiemalis*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2005, p.28, colour photo p.29. A seedling of *C.hiemalis* **Mine-no-yuki** which first bloomed in 1999. Originated by Robert Green, Fairhope, Ala, USA and propagated by Green Nurseries. The rose form flower is white, edged with magenta pink, and often has a peach-pink bud centre. Petals are wavy and ruffled edged. Diameter is 9 cm. Plant is upright and dense, and flowers very freely early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.39 and colour photo p.c3. Dark green leaves are 5.7 cm x 2.5 cm.
- Apian. Guilfoyle Catalogue, 1866, p.18. Orthographic error for **Appiani**.

- Apiani. Le Texnier, 1911, Catalogue, p.35. Orthographic error for **Appiani**.
- Apicaeformis. Barral, 1866, *Revue Horticole*, p.63. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Quercifolia**.
- Apicia Formica. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Quercifolia**.
- Apicoformis. Antofilo, ed., 1866, *I Giardini....* Orthographic error 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Quercifolia**.
- Apisiformis. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Quercifolia**.
- Apolinia d'Italie. Seidel, 1847, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Apollina**.
- Apollina**. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.59, 126: A vigorous shrub, filled with numerous, spreading branches; leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, roundish-oval, sub-cordiform, of a green almost black, veins prominent. Flower, medium size, 8 cm across, full, of a delicate rose; petals of the circumference, rounded and entire, those at the centre, distorted, crenate and depressed. Oudin, Lisieux, Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9 as 'Apollon': Large size, perfectly imbricated flower, transparent, bright soft pink. Orthographic variant: 'Apolline'. Synonyms: 'Apollinae d'Italie', 'Apolinia d'Italie'. Orthographic errors: 'Appollina', 'Apollinae', 'Apollinea d'Italie', 'Appolina', 'Apollon', 'Apolliniana'. According to Le Texnier, 1911, catalogue, p.31: grown about 1831 by Cachet, Anjou, France.
- Apollinae. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.163. Orthographic error for **Apollina**.
- Apollina Nova**. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in France by Cachet. (Believed extinct.)
- Apolline. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic variant for **Apollina**.
- Apollinea d'Italie. van Houtte, 1843-1844, Catalogue, 12:tt. Synonym for **Apollo**.
- Apolliniana. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Apollina**.
- Apollo**. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3: Large size, imbricated, transparent pink. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:9. No description. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.122: Full Double. Delicate pink finely tipped with soft carmine. Originated in Italy by Mariani, Florence.
- Apollo**. (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.30: Imbricated, red, strong growth, extra. Originated in Italy.
- Apollo (Pauls)**. (*C.japonica*), *The Garden*, 1911, p.249 as 'Apollo': Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, pp.111-112: Semi-double, 15 petals, orbicular or oblate, 5 cm wide by 4.5 cm long, central petals smaller, with an irregular central cluster of stamens and a few petaloids. The colour is Turkey Red, (HCC, 721/1) occasionally blotched white. Habit, vigorous, branching and open with elliptical leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm, serrate from the middle to the apex, very shallowly serrate to the base, apex acuminate to long-acuminate, glossy, dark green. This cultivar received a RHS "Award of Merit" in 1956. It was originated about 1900 in a group of single and semi-double varieties introduced by the English nurseryman, William Paul. Both flowers and foliage are sometimes inclined to variegation and the name **Apollo Variegated** has been applied to the predominantly variegated form. It has been confused with another Paul introduction **Jupiter**, which received an Award of Merit when erroneously exhibited as 'Apollo'. It is this confusion that causes some nursery catalogues to list it as "single to semi-double". **Apollo** can be distinguished from **Jupiter** by its deeper red, more numerous petals and its long, pointed leaves which have a slight twist. Synonyms: 'Compton's Brow Cherry', 'Compton's Brow Pink', 'Paul's Apollo'. Orthographic errors:

'Appollo', 'Opollo', 'L'Apollo'. See black and white photo, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, No.15, pl.42.

**Apollo (McIlhenny).** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.2 invalidly as 'Apollo': Five petal single. Prolific bloomer. Rose red. Introduced by Bobbink & Alkins, Rutherford, New Jersey, USA.

**Apollo Novissima.** (*C.japonica*), Desportes, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, ser.3, vol.1, p.217: Flower regularly imbricated, the pink petals traversed by white lines; Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, p.446: Flowers a shade of pink deeper than **Sacco Vera**. The slender, closely packed petals are regularly imbricated in 7 or 8 rows, those in the centre, paler than the outer petals. Mercatelli, 1881, *Catalogo della Camellie*: Large regularly imbricated flower; very broad petals, uniform deep red. Note: This completely red form would appear to be a sport which has taken over the identity of the original variegated pink cultivar. Originated in Italy.

**Apollo Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Puddle and Hanger, 1961, RHS *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.112: The name **Apollo Variegated** has been applied to the form showing predominantly variegated flowers. A virus variegated form of **Apollo (Pauls)** - Orient red, heavily blotched white. Originated in England. In Australia this cultivar was confused with **Mars Variegated** and **Amagashita**.

**Apollo 14.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.125, Reg. No.1198: An 11 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed, 1966; originated by Mary Alice and Neal Cox, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double flower measures, 12.5-15.5 cm across and 5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season. It has good texture and lasting quality, many blooms showing 75-80% white with deep pink, moired and blended throughout the bloom. Synonym: 'Apollo 14 Variegated'. Chinese synonyms 'Hua Aboluo' as 'Apollo 14 Var.' and 'Aboluo' as **Apollo 14**.

Apollo 14 Variegated. Cannon, 1974, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.1 as 'Apollo 14 Var.'. As the original registration No. 1198 of **Apollo 14** includes the variegated form, this must be accepted as a synonym.

Apollon. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.9. Orthographic error for **Apollina**.

**Appiani.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, General Catalogue, p.45. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.96. No description. van Houtte, 1851, Catalogue, 44:3. No description. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.III: We have lately received this little known variety from Mr F. Mariani, Florence, Italy. It has blossoms of medium size, with large, perfectly imbricated, rounded and emarginate petals, of a vivid, carmine rose colour, with broad, whitish stripes at the centre of each. Synonym: 'Andrea Appiani'. Orthographic error: 'Apiani', 'Appioni', 'Apian'.

Appioni. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Appiani**.

**Applause.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.160, Reg. No.1679: A large, salmon pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid, (**Mudan Cha** x **Elizabeth Johnstone**), mid-season to late flowering; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. (Their No.7131). A 9 year old hybrid seedling, first bloomed 1971. Average flower size 12 cm across. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long by 5 cm broad.

**Apple Blossom.** (*C.japonica*), RHS, Index 1927, p.282: A single with 7 obovate petals, 3.5 cm wide and long, with a central cylindrical stamen cluster about 1.8 cm long, with golden anthers. The flower is white, flushed Rose Opal, HCC, 022/2, about 6.5 cm across. Leaves, broadly-elliptic, 8 cm long by 6 cm broad, apex shortly acuminate, margins, shallowly crenate-serrulate. Plant habit is upright and compact. This cultivar was introduced by the

Sander Nursery, Bruges, Belgium, about 1915 and named by them 'Joy Sander'. However no prior listing of this name has been located and it thus remains a synonym. Synonyms 'Apple Blossom'(England), 'Joy Sander'. Received a RHS, "Award of Merit", 1933. There are 4 other Camellias which bear the name 'Apple Blossom' but this one would appear to have priority. The Japanese camellia **Furô-an** has been confused with this cultivar in England.

Apple Blossom. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.3: Single pink and white, small. Listed as a *C.williamsii*. Vigorous, open growth. Blooms early to mid-season. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.124: Pink and white. Medium size single. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season to late. This is now listed by Nuccio's as **Showa Wabisuke** and it is the same as the Domoto form. Reduced to synonym for **Showa Wabisuke**. Chinese synonym 'Pingguohua'.

Apple Blossom. Domoto Camellia List, 1932 as a small, white single, lightly washed rose colour on the petal reverse. Early. Listed under *C.saluenensis*. This now appears to be the same as 'Little Princess', itself a synonym for **Showa-wabisuke**. See black and white photo, p.77, 79, Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*.

**Apple Blossom (Coolidge)**. (*C.sasanqua*), *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.23, invalidly as 'Appleblossom': A lovely single, blush and white, like a glorified apple blossom, with conspicuous yellow stamens. Delightfully scented. Blooms early. Coolidge Nursery Catalogue, 1939, invalidly as 'Apple Blossom'. White flushed pink. Single. Medium size. According to Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol. III, p.274: Developed by Coolidge Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA, from seed imported from Japan about 1921. According to Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, it is a medium size, single white, blushed pink, about 6 cm across. The stamens open in a semi-sunburst shape and filaments and anthers are dark yellow. It is a good pillar plant lending itself to espalier. Fragrant. In the *C.sasanqua* group the name has also been used as a synonym for the Japanese variety **Fukuzutsumi**.

Apple Blossom. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*: "Dr D.W. McLean advises that a variety of *C.japonica* was propagated from an old plant in the garden of Mr Youtz, Pasadena, California, and named 'Apple Blossom' by him." This has since been found to be the same as **Americana**.

Apple Blossom (England). SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.12. Synonym for **Apple Blossom**.

**Apple Blossom (Fischer)**. (*C.japonica*), Jutta Fischer, 1994, "Success with Camellias", inside front cover illustration, and text p.64, invalidly as 'Apple Blossom': Medium size pink, hose-in-hose semi-double with 15 large, rounded petals. Centre fascicle of stamens, yellow anthers, white filaments.

**Apple Blossom (McIlhenny)**. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941 as 'Apple Blossom': Pale blush pink, deepening towards the margin; medium sized semi-double. Originated in USA.

Apple Blossom (Youtz). SCCS, 1945, *Camellias*, p.18. Synonym for **Americana**.

**Apple Queen**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.301, Reg. No.184: A 10 year old chance seedling; originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1950. Plant growth is of average density and rapid in rate with rather pointed, medium size leaves. Flower buds are long, white with blush pink edges. The incomplete double flowers, white with pink edges, have 18-25 petals with rabbit ears in the centre and are from 10-12.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late.

Appleblossom. Hume, 1947, *National Horticultural Magazine*, 26(3):190. Orthographic variant for 'Apple Blossom', synonym for **Showa-wabisuke**.



Appleblossom (Japan). Manning, 1939, *Plant Buyer's Index*, ed.4. Synonym for **Showa-wabisuke**.

Appolina. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Apollina**.

Appollina. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874. Orthographic error for **Apollina**.

Appollinae. Harrison, ed., 1846, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.14, p.20. Orthographic error for **Apollina**.

Appollo. Wall Cottage Nursery Catalogue, 1982, p.2. Orthographic error for **Apollo**.

Apricot Red Pine Cone Shell. Ikeda, 1970 *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Synonym for **Xinghong Songzike**.

**April Blush.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.3, "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. Parks and K.M. Parks. A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Dr Tinsley**. 102-F-30-CF-33. A compact slow growing plant with semi-double, shell-pink flowers. Bud set is heavy. Blooms mid-season. ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2341: Large size, rose pink semi-double. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1 with colour photo: A 29 year old seedling. Average size flower is 10.5 cm across x 4 cm deep with 20 petals and 0-10 petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

**April Dawn.** (*C.japonica*). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.3, "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. & K.M. Parks: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Hikarugenji** ('Herme'); 60-L-9-CF-29; Erect habit, vigorous growth rate with shades of shell-pink and white variegated (not virus induced) formal double flowers. Heavy bud set and long blooming period. The pink and white variegation amongst the flowers over the whole of the plant is interesting. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA.

**April Kiss.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue*, 1995, p.9: A seedling of *C.japonicas* **Berenice Boddy** x **Reg Ragland**, originated by Dr. C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill North Carolina, USA. A compact, well formed plant with a moderate growth rate and small, medium red formal flowers, mid-season blooming with heavy bud set. The earliest flowering of the "April" series. SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement* 2014. Pinkish red, small to medium formal double. Cold hardy, Zone 6B.

**April Lynn Poe.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.125, Reg. No.1168: A 10 year old chance seedling japonica, first bloomed 1965; originated by W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves measuring 10-12.5 cm long by 7 cm broad. The, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is peach pink with golden anthers and creamy filaments and is 12.5 cm across by 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, facing p.102. SCCS, 1972 *Camellia Nomenclature*, facing p.16.

**April Melody.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue*, 2008, p.15; A compact, erect and moderate grower with single, small, rose red flowers. Early and long flowering. Sturdy grower and very cold hardy. **Berenice Boddy** x **Reverend John Bennett**. Originated and released by *Camellia Forest Nursery*, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

**April Pink.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue*, 2008, p.15; Soft pink, small, formal double flowers in mid-season. Petal edges often darker. Plant has survived -9°F temperature. **Berenice Boddy** x **Kumasaka**. Plant is dense and compact. Originated and released by *Camellia Forest Nursery*, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

**April Remembered.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.3, "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. & K.M. Parks: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Dr Tinsley**; 102-F-6; Vigorous fast growing plant with large, cream to pink shaded flowers; semi-double. Bud

set substantial. Flowers from early to late in the season. Slightly larger and hardier in all respects than **Berenice Boddy**. ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2342: Large size magenta rose semi-double. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. ACS, 1996, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.2 with colour photo. A 29 year old seedling. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 18 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Cold hardy with a long blooming season. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Siyue Huiyi'.

**April Rose.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.2; "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. & K.M. Parks: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy** x **Kumasaka**, 60-0-CF-31; A compact, relatively slow growing, well formed plant with rose-red, formal double flowers. Heavy bud set and medium to late season flowering. Very cold hardy. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA.

**April Showers.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16: Clear pink. Medium anemone form, with somewhat undulate outer guard petals and petaloids grown together at the base. Medium dense, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in the USA by Marshall.

**April Snow.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.3; "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture" by C.R. & K.M. Parks: A seedling of **Triphosa** x **Betty Sheffield Supreme**; 152-1; A compact, medium to slow growing, well formed plant with white, rose form double flowers. Heavy bud set, late blooming, very hardy. Originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA.

**April Tryst.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.3, "Breeding Camellias for Garden Culture": Open pollinated seedling 232-NX: Erect habit with medium growth rate, a well formed plant with bright red, anemone form flowers. Heavy bud set over a long period within the middle of the flowering season. Dense clusters of petaloids are easily damaged by cold in the unopened bud stage. ACS, Aug. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.37, Reg. No.2343: Medium size, currant red petals with red and white variegated petaloids, anemone form. Seedling of **Yours Truly**. Originated by Dr. C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. ACS, 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.2 with colour photo. a 27 year old seedling. Average flower size 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 15 petals, 135 petaloids, yellow anthers and rose pink filaments. Cold hardy. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Apuaeformis. Verschaffelt, 1865, *Expositor Bruxelles*. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki**.

Apucaeformis. Verschaffelt, 1865, *Expositor Bruxelles*. Anonymous, 1866, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (26):51-52 as 'Apucaeformis'. Synonym for **Kingyo-Tsubaki**.

Apucoeformis. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis', Synonym for **Kingyo-Tsubaki**.

**Apunga.** (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 13pt.D4:315. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.106, 107: Leaves about 8 cm long by 6 cm broad, long-oval, a little acuminate, glossy, unequal serrations, dark green. Buds long acuminate, scales green. Flower 8 cm across, sometimes larger, double, cherry red, petals of the circumference are not numerous, broad, well imbricated, those at the centre, unequal, twisted and of a small number, The flower resembles **Reine des Pays-bas**. Makoy, 1839 says that it is a synonym, although Courtois, 1833 lists them as separate cultivars. Originated in Germany. Orthographic error: 'Apunta'.

Apunta. *Catalogue General des plantes Cultivées dans L'Establiment de la Société d'Horticulture de Belge*, 1842, p.21. Orthographic error for **Apunga**.

- Apuseformis. Gadeceau, 1908, *Revue Horticole*, p.61-64. Orthographic error for 'Apucaeformis',  
Synonym for **Kingyo-Tsubaki**
- Aquarius.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.126, Reg. No.1206: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling, first bloomed 1965; originated by Neal Rogers, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow with 11 cm x 5 cm light, green leaves. The formal double, light pink bloom measures 10-11 cm across and 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Aquarius Variegated.**
- Aquarius Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1975, vol.30, No.1 as 'Aquarius Var.': A virus variegated form of **Aquarius** - Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Aquifolium. *Useful Plants of Japan*, 1895, colour plate. Synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki.**
- Aquillon.** (*C.japonica*), Graulhie, 1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.67: From seed of **Leeana Superba**; flower larger and firmer than **Triumphans** or **Sophie**. Originated in Belgium.
- Ara Jisji. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi.**
- Arabella.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, p.2; No description; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949, p.240: A chance seedling, grown by Mrs Mary Edinger, Hood, California, USA and named in 1939 for her sister. Although the seedling is old it has only just come into commercial propagation. A light, brick red, incomplete double with folded, upright petaloids mixed with fascicles of stamens, which are predominantly central. The variety is very similar to the garden form of *C.reticulata*, **Captain Rawes** but is deeper in colour.
- Arabian Nights.** (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1958: Oriental pink with shadings of deeper pink. Large, semi-double with ruffled petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, California, USA. Sport: **Arabian Nights Variegated.**
- Arabians Nights Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19 as 'Arabian Nights Var.': A virus variegated form of **Arabian Nights** - Oriental pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Araboshi. Satomi, 1962, *Supplement to Camellia Varieties in Japan*. Different reading for **Arahôshi.**
- Arahi.** (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Arahôshi.** (Warrior Priest), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1957, *Chinkashû*; Tuyama & Futakuchi, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.190, pl.112: A medium size, orange-red semi-double of 20 petals in 2 or 3 rows, with an irregular centre of stamens and 2 or 3 small, twisted petals. Late flowering. Leaves, narrowly elliptical to elliptical, apex acute, medium size, wavy and twisted. Vigorous, erect growth becoming spreading. For illustration see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.200; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14. Different reading 'Arabôshi'. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Said to be a seedling of **Arajishi.**
- Arai.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Medium size, white with vivid streaks of red, round corolla. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Arai.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, [before 1700], Watanabe, 1969, pl.581: Medium size, white, open peony form with spots of red and stamens intermixed with centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Arai-in. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.30. Corruption of 'Arai-inbeni'. Synonym for **Hitosuji.**
- Arai-inbeni. Wada Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.29. Synonym for **Hitosuji.**

- Arainin. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Arai-in', synonym for **Hitosuji**.
- Araiso.** (Wind Swept Shore), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya and Ishizawa, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.4, black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.370; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14, colour photo, p.199, description: Flower, crimson, spherical, peony form, informal double, the centre a confused mass of small twisted petals, petaloids and stamens, like a marigold flower, 8-10 cm across. Late flowering. Outer petals 12-20, rather narrow and waved; in the centre, approximately 120 slender, twisted petals, confused with about 120 stamens. Leaves, medium size to small, elliptical, reflexed, stem hairy, mid-green, sharply, shallowly serrate; clearly veined. Vigorous, erect growth. Colour photo p.381, Yokoyama & Kirino.1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated in Ojiya City, then at the Agricultural Dept. of the Niigata University, Japan by Dr Hagiya.
- Araja.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4, inside back cover. No description.
- Aragishi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Corruption of Japanese name, **Arajishi**.
- Arajisha. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, Corruption of Japanese name **Arajishi**.
- Arajishi.** (Fierce Lion), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*: Very large size, semi-double, 3 tiers of petals, red with large, white spots; flat flower, tubular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: This is not the same as the existing cultivar. See JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.124.
- Arajishi.** (Fierce Lion), (*C.rusticana*), Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Dark red, mottled white, large peony form. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.35, p.66; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, colour photo No.307, p.155, description, p.182: White blotched form of the variety **Beni-arajishi**. It is a full peony form, 8-9 cm across with obcordate outer petals, emarginate, numerous, small petals and petaloids, variously twisted and irregular, forming a central mass, intermingled with a few stamens. The colour is Currant Red, HCC, 821/2 with scattered white markings. Leaves, dark, glossy green, characteristically narrow-elliptic, long acuminate, with deeply and coarsely serrate or bi-serrate edges. New growth carries easily visible hairs on the petiole and midrib. Early flowering. This cultivar is widely grown. In the West, particularly the USA, it is often the solid red form, erroneously as 'Arajishi'. The solid red form is **Beni-arajishi**, of which the variegated form, **Arajishi** is a sport. Different readings are: 'Arejishi', 'Areshishi'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Aragishi', 'Arajishu', 'Arajisi', 'Arajisha', 'Are Jisji', 'Arijishi', 'Arejeshi', 'Arazishi', 'Arejisji', 'Arejishii', 'Areshishi', 'Arejishi Variegated'. Synonyms: 'Heckla', 'Lady Alice', 'Aloha', 'Arajishi Waratah', 'Arajishi Variegated', 'Arajishifuiri' and, erroneously: 'Akakarako'. See colour photos: See *Encyclopedia Of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.292 & p.334. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Huangshizi'.
- Arajishifuiri. Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzue*. See Watanabe, 1965, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127, as 'Arajishi-huiri', Synonym for **Arajishi**. **Araluen Star.** (*C.pitardii* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.543. Originated by R.H. Campbell, Maddington, West Australia. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* **Prudence**. First flowered 1989. The semi-double, pale to light pink (RHS.CC.65C), flower of 18 petals is hose-in-hose, with stamens arranged in tubular form, and is 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. An erect plant of medium growth rate, that flowers freely mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, glossy, narrow and keeled, 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flower form and shape similar to *C.x vernalis* **Star Above Star**. Mass-flowering.

- Arajishi Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.27 as ‘Arajishi Var.’. Synonym for **Arajishi**.
- Arajishi Waratah. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2 as ‘Aragishi Warata’. Synonym for **Arajishi**.
- Arajishu. Portland Camellias Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi**.
- Arajisi. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi**.
- Araluen Star**. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.543. Originated by R.H. Campbell, Maddington, West Australia. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* **Prudence**. First flowered 1989. The semi-double, pale to light pink (RHS.CC.65C), flower of 18 petals is hose-in-hose, with stamens arranged in tubular form, and is 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. An erect plant of medium growth rate, that flowers freely mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, glossy, narrow and keeled, 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flower form and shape similar to *C.x vernalis* **Star Above Star**. Mass-flowering.
- Aramusha**. (Fierce Warrior), (Wabisuke), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14, colour photo, p.199, description: Flower, light red graduations, single of 7 large, strongly crinkled petals, opening through campanulate to flat, 8-10 cm across. Mid-season flowering. Central stamen tube. Leaves, medium size, narrowly elliptic, apex acuminate, base acute, deep green with clear venation. Growth, erect, not vigorous. Originated in Kawaguchi-shi, Saitama Prefecture, Kantô District, in Japan. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description, see p.72, 73, 74, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, 1982. The colour of the flower, leaves, plant habit etc. resemble those of **Tarôkaja**, of which it is thought to be a seedling.
- Aranami**. (Fierce Wave), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Carmine red, single, large size, white streaks. Also listed by Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Ara-Nico. Haskin’s Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.3: Formal double, showing no stamens. Pink with a white bar. Corruption of the Japanese name ‘Arai-in’, synonym for **Hitosuji**.
- Aranin. Huttleston, 1960, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.124, with black and white photo facing p.121, fig.32. SCCS, 1962 *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.16. Different reading for ‘Arai-in’, synonym for **Hitosuji**.
- Araragi**. (Japanese Yew), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Medium size, anemone double, red with long, slender, pointed petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Araragi**. (Japanese Yew), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Medium size, pale pink with red spots, 3-4 rows of petals, divided stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Arare**. (Hailstones), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: Large, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Arare-kasuri**. (Hailstone Pattern), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.532: Deep red semi-double to peony form, with vividly contrasting white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Arashi**. (Tempest), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, Shigetarô, (ca. 1810), *Chinka Hin’i*. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Pale pink, with red spots, medium size with 3-4 rows of petals and divided stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Arashiyama**. (Place name in Kyôto), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, pl.150: Semi-double to informal double white with red stripes. Different reading: ‘Ranzan’. (Believed extinct.)

- Arashiyama.** (Place name in Kyôto), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: White with pink graduations. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Arata.** (Personal Name) (*C.hiemalis*). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.64; White, double, medium size, early to mid-season. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.298 with colour photo; Semi-double. Leaves elliptic, somewhat small. Upright but somewhat spreading growth. First distributed in Kurume, Japan around 1990.
- Aratama.** (New Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1969, *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai Shinhinshû*: Bowl shaped flower, white, medium small size, 7 cm across, 5 petals, rounded and curved inwards. Stamens about 105, anthers yellow, slightly spreading columnar. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves, medium size, dark green, long-ovate, curved, glossy. Plant habit, erect and vigorous. A seedling from the cross **Shirohassaku** x **Shûfûraku**. Name approved by Chûbu area Tsubaki Kyôkai, New Flowers Registration Committee, Jan. 1969. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14 & 199 for colour photo & description. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.
- Araya-shiro.** (Araya's White), (*C.japonica*), Nakayama, 1851, *Senkaôden*: White, single, large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct), See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.80.
- Arazishii. Abbotsbury Gardens Catalogue, 1974. Orthographic error for **Arajishi**.
- Arbutus.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, 1950, p.23: Rose pink. Medium semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by R. Long, Pasadena, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.49, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.
- Arbutus Gum.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.126, Reg. No.1201: A 9 year old chance *C.reticulata* hybrid that first bloomed in 1964; originated by Frank Maitland, Sylmar, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, of average density and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, measuring 7.5 cm in length and 3.2 cm wide. The semi-double flower, light to deep pink, measures 12.5-13 cm across, with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. A variegated form also exists. For colour photo see p.150, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*.
- Arcadia.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.160, Reg. No.1609: A very large, salmon pink, semi-double to loose, peony form, *C.hybrid* (*C.reticulata*, **Mouchang** x *C.sasanqua*, **Bonanza**). Mid-season to late flowering, originated by Meyer Piet, Arcadia, California. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed in 1974. Average flower size, 13-15 cm across. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long by 6 cm wide. Received the 'Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award' in 1983. Sport: **Arcadia Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Akadiya'.
- Arcadia Variegated.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.sasanqua*), Cannon, 1981, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.36, No.4 as 'Arcadia Var.': A virus variegated form of **Arcadia** - salmon pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Arch Duchess Augusta. Wicks, W.C., Ltd., Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.
- Arch of Triumph.** (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.126, 1972, Reg. No.1171: A 10 year old chance hybrid seedling that first bloomed in 1962; originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California USA. Plant growth is upright, relatively dense and rapid, with waffled, green leaves, 13 cm x 8 cm. The loose, peony form bloom is wine red with yellow stamens. It measures up to 17 cm across and 8 cm deep with 15-20 petals and blooms early to

mid-season. Heavy texture and long lasting. Grown from wild *Reticulata* seed sent by Colonel T. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. Received the "Frank L. Stormont *Reticulata* Award" in 1973 and the "Aubrey Harris Award" of the ACS in 1974. For colour photos see: ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.24, 1966, p.24. *Camellias, A Wisley Handbook*, 1985, p.41. Sport: **Arch of Triumph Variegated**.

**Arch of Triumph Variegated.** (*C.reticulata*), Gentry 1972. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.1 as 'Arch of Triumph Var.': A virus variegated form of **Arch of Triumph** - Wine red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

**Archdeacon Brown.** (*C.japonica*), Durrant, 1962, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.II, No.5, p.15, 16: "In view of the extreme rarity of the spiral form, it is little short of amazing that we also discovered another, this time Neyron Rose, (HCC,623), and having 5 spirals of 8 or 9 petals each....the spirals are present in all the flowers seen and occur both clockwise and anticlockwise....If **Spiralis Rubra** cannot be established as the name for this camellia it will be called **Archdeacon Brown** after one of New Zealand's most worthy and famous missionaries." As it proved impossible to equate **Spiralis Rubra** with this cultivar it now carries the valid name of **Archdeacon Brown**.

Archduc Etienne. William Bull Retail Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.74. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Etienne**.

Archduc Jude Cascano. Giles and Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Jude Cascano**.

**Archduchess.** (*C.japonica*), Giles and Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Archduchess Augusta. *Florist, Fruitist and Garden Miscellany*, 1859. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.

Archduchess d'Orleans. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Duchesse d'Orleans**.

Archduchess Lindsay de Ceracina. Scott, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1889, p.41. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina**.

Archduchess Marie. Scott, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1868, p.41. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Marie**.

Archduchessa August. The Saville Garden Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.

Archduchessa Augusta. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.

Archduchessa Maria. Azalea and Camellia Society of America, 1933, p.24, 29. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie**.

Archduchesse Augusta. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.96 as 'Archduchesse Augusta'(Puccini). Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.

Arch-Duchesse Augusta d'Orleans. Guilfoyle Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1883, p.172. A synonym for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.

Archduchesse Etienne. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Clasification Report*. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Etienne**.

Archduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*. p.13. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina**.

- Archduchesse Maria. Baptist & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie**.
- Archduchesse Marie. James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.63. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie**.
- Archduchesse Marie Rouge. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Marie Rouge**.
- Archduke**. (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Archduke Carl. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.427. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Carlo**.
- Archiduc Carlo. von Biedensfeld, 1856, *Praetisehe Grundlehren der Culture von Camelien*, p.32. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Carlo**.
- Archiduc Carlo di Toscana. Backhouse, J., & Son Catalogue, 1873, p.36. Orthographic error for 'Arciduca Carlo di Toscana', synonym for **Arciduca Carlo**.
- Archiduc Carlo di Toscano. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.32. Smith, J. & Son Catalogue, 1883. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Carlo**.
- Archiduc Charles. Charles Vuylsteke, 1875-1876, Price List, p.14. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Carlo**.
- Archiduc de Maximilian. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien**.
- Archiduc Etienna. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Etienne**.
- Archiduc Etienne**. (*C.japonica*), Lemaire, 1865, *L'illustration Horticole*, vol.XII, pl.435: Large, well imbricated petals, tender flesh-rose colour. Originated by A Verschaffelt, Belgium. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Archiduchesse Etienne', 'Archduc Etienne', 'Arcduc Etienne', 'Arciduc Etienne', 'Archiduc Etienna'.
- Archiduc Ferdinando. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.23, 29. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Ferdinando**.
- Archiduc Giovanni. Jean Vervaene Fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.4. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.23, 30. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Giovanni**.
- Archiduc Jude Cascano. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Archiduca Jude Cascano**.
- Archiduc Louis**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: The blossom is of medium size, but of a faultless mathematical conformation, alternatively imbricated. The petals are very numerous, ample, rounded, emarginate, outspread, but with the edges cupped, delicately crenated and bordered with white and streaked in the same colour on a vivid cerise-rose background. It comes from Italy where it has been grown commercially since 1851. Orthographic errors: 'Archiduc Louise', 'Archiduca Louis', 'Archiduce Louis'.
- Archiduc Luiza di Toscana. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.36, 1854, p.35. Orthographic variant for 'Arciduca Luiza di Toscana', synonym for **Arciduca Luigi**.
- Archiduc Massimiliano. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien**.
- Archiduc Maximilien**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.I: A true rose by its perfect form and even by its colouring. We received it from Italy where it was raised from seed. We have thought fit to dedicate it to His Imperial Highness, the Archduke



Maximilian, consort of Princess Charlotte of Belgium. Orthographic variants: ‘Archiduc Massimiliano’, ‘Archiduca Maxmillium’, ‘Archiduc de Maximilian’, ‘Archiduc Maximillan’, ‘Archi Duc Maximillian’.

Archiduc Maximillan. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien**.

Archi Duc Maximillian. Gerbing’s Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien**.

**Archiduc Paoli da Toscana.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1859, p.27. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Archiduca Carlo. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Carlo**.

Archiduca Carlo di Toscana. Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Arciduco Carlo**.

Archiduca Ferdinando. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Ferdinando**.

Archiduca Ferdinando di Toscana. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to the Catalogue Général, p.10. Synonym for **Arciduca Ferdinando**.

Archiduca Giovanni. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Giovanni**.

Archiduca Louis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Louise**.

Archiduca Ludovici. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Ludovici**.

Archiduca Luigi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Luigi**.

Archiduca Luiza di Toscana. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1870, p.49. Orthographic error for ‘Arciduca Luiza di Toscana’, synonym for **Arciduca Luigi**.

Archiduca Luizi di Toscana. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.18. Orthographic error for **Arciduca Luigi**.

Archiduca Maxmillium. Smith, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1883. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Maximilien**.

Archiduce Carlo di Toscana. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Synonym for **Arciduca Carlo**.

Archiduce Ferdinando. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Ferdinando**.

Archiduce Louis. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.2. Orthographic error for **Archiduc Louis**.

Archiduce Luiza di Toscana. Joseph Baumann, Prix Courant, p.2. Synonym for **Arciduca Luigi**.

Archiduchessa Augusta. Verschaffelt, Catalogue, 1849, p.44. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.

Archiduchessa Isabella di Toscana. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.24, 29. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana**.

- Archiduchessa Isabella di Toscana. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to the Catalogue Général, p.10. Real Companhia Hortícola-Agrícola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.43. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana**.
- Archiduchessa Marie. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Archiduchesse Marie**.
- Archiduchesse Augusta. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.
- Archiduchesse Augusta Bonanciana. Lunaret, 1879, *Revue Horticole*, p.168 as seen in the Villa Troubetskoi. Thought to refer to two different cultivars with the semicolon missing; **Arciduchessa Augusta** and **Bonomiana**.
- Archiduchesse Auguste. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.128. Orthographic variant for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.
- Archiduchesse Auguste Marie. Contini Catalogue, 1915. Synonym for **Arciduchessa Augusta**.
- Archiduchesse Isabella. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Abbreviation for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana**.
- Archiduchesse Isabella di Toscana. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.21. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, No.99, 1964-1965, p.26. Orthographic error for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana**.
- Archiduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina**. (*C.japonica*), Scott, J. & Son, Nursery Catalogue, 1889 as 'Archiduchess Lindsay de Ceracina'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Archiduchesse Lindsay de Ceracina'.
- Archiduchesse Marie**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1853-1854, Catalogue, é0:26: I have acquired from M. Defresne, the entire stock of this camellia, which I have dedicated, with her Royal permission, to our Duchesse de Brabant. The camellia, 'Archiduchesse Marie', is a bright cerise colour, each petal having a wide, marbelized, white stripe of geometric regularity. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Archiduchesse Marie', 'Archiduchess Marie', 'Archiduchessa Marie', 'Arch Duchesse Marie', 'Archiduchess Maria', 'Arciduchessa Marie', 'Achiduchesse Marie'. Originated in Belgium by M. Defresne, Liege. Sport: 'Archiduchesse Marie Rouge'. Synonym: 'Archiduchesse Marie(v.H.)'. For illustration see *Flores des Serres et des Jardins de l'Europe*, Book VIII, 1852-53, pl.851.
- Archiduchesse Marie Rouge**. (*C.japonica*), de Bisschop, Catalogue, 1935, p.11: The solid red form of **Archiduchesse Marie**. Originated in France.
- Archiduchesse Marie(v.H.). Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1862, p.10. Synonym for **Archiduchesse Marie**. Note: This is the Belgium cultivar released by van Houtte. The (v.H.) was added as there was also an Italian camellia which was sometimes known by the same name, but is correctly **Arciduchessa Marie Isabella**.
- Archie Lanier**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.167, Reg. No.1262: A 25 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958; originated by Vivian L. Green, Ocala, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average, medium in rate, with 9.5 cm x 4 cm, dark green leaves. The semi-double, 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) type, bloom is pink, shading darker. It measures 12.5 cm across by 5 cm deep with 16 petals and 8 petaloids. Anthers and filaments are yellow. Blooms mid-season.
- Archie McDonald. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.120. Synonym for **Eugene Lize**.

**Archie's Angel.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19: Faint pink. Miniature, formal double. Compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by R. Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA in 1975.

Archinda. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.18. Orthographic error for **Archinto**.

Archinti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:2. Orthographic error for **Archinto**.

**Archinto.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2 as 'Archinti': Corrected to **Archinto** in 1842 Catalogue, 9:49. No description. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3: Very full, imbricated, deep crimson lake, tinted azure. Sometimes orange-lake. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:20: Imbricated, crimson tinted. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Imbricated. Graduated crimson. Orthographic errors: 'Archinti', 'Archinda'. Originated in Italy.

Archy McDonald. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé**.

**Arciduca Carlo.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.11: Perfectly imbricated, petals a very deep wine colour, all lined with white. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl. IV as 'Archiduca Carlo': We received this camellia from our Florentine correspondent, who raised it from seed, Its blossom, not quite of medium size, is perfectly formed and of such correct imbrication, as to place it amongst the best varieties. It produces vivid, carmine rose blossoms, fasciated with white at the centre of each petal. Originated at the Petraia Gardens, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants and errors include: 'Archiduca Carlo', 'Arciduca Charles', 'Archiduc Carlo', 'Archduke Carl', 'Arciduca Carlo di Toscana', 'Archiduca Carlo di Toscana', 'Archiduc Charles', 'Archiduce Carlo di Toscana', 'Archiduca Carlo di Toscana'.

Arciduca Carlo di Toscana. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Synonym for **Arciduca Carlo**.

Arciduca Charles. Vuylsteke Catalogue, 1891. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Carlo**.

Arciduca Etienne. Roda Catalogue 1885. Orthographic variant for **Archiduc Etienne**.

**Arciduca Eugenio.** (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1863. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Arciduca Ferdinando.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.5: Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy as a seedling. It is perfectly imbricated, rose-red, each petal striped with white, the flower sometimes forming a spiral. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.96 as 'Archiduca Ferdinando': Flower of average size, double, imbricated, outer petals carmine red, the centre of the flower a beautiful pink ribboned with white. See colour pl.IV, Book IV, Verschaffelt, 1854, *Iconographie*. Synonym: 'Arciduca Ferdinando di Toscana'. Orthographic variants: 'Archiduca Ferdinando', 'Archiduc Ferdinando', 'Achiduca Ferdinando', 'Archiduce Ferdinando'.

Arciduca Ferdinando di Toscana. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento di Horticultura, 1855, Catalogue. Synonym for **Arciduca Ferdinando**.

**Arciduca Giovanni.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.11: Very large flower, imbricated, scarlet red with centre petals of varied paler shade and striped with white. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book, VII, pl.I as 'Archiduca Giovanni': Remarkable for the amplitude and oval form of its petals which are perfectly imbricated. It was received from Italy in the spring of 1857 and has given flowers amongst the largest, (10-11 cm) of flawless form and a vivid cherry-red, intersected towards the centre by a few faint white stripes. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Archiduc Giovanni', 'Archiduca Giovanni', 'Arciduca Giovanni di Toscana'.

Arciduca Giovanni di Toscana. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Synonym for **Arciduca Giovanni**.

**Arciduca Jude Cascano**. (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881. as 'Archduc Jude Cascano'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Arciduca Louis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Archiduc Louis**.

**Arciduca Luigi**. (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, p.18, as 'Archiduca Luiza di Toscana. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione Di Camelie*, p.11: Perfectly imbricated form, the outer petals red, the centre pink. Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: A fiery cherry-red, striped elegantly with white. Von Biedefeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien..*, p.32, No description. Synonyms: 'Arciduca Luigi di Toscano', 'Loderico'. Orthographic variants: 'Archiduc Luigi', 'Archiduc Luiza di Toscana', 'Arciduca Luigi di Toscana', 'Archiduca Luizi di Toscana', 'Archiduce Luiza di Toscana', 'Archiduca Louis', 'Archiduca Luigi'. Originated in Italy.

Arciduca Luigi di Toscana. Menoreau, Jules, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1856, p.8. Synonym for **Arciduca Luigi**.

Arciduca Luiza di Toscana. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.75, 1869-1870, p.49 as 'Arhiduc Luiza di Toscana'. Orthographic variant for **Arciduca Luigi**.

**Arciduca Stefano**. (*C.japonica*), van Geert Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Arciduchessa Augusta**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:19 as 'Archiduchessa August': Imbricated. Beautiful red. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.IV: Sometimes the petals, by their imbrication, form radiated, almost regular series, sometimes spiral-alternate. The double colouring a rich, vivid crimson, intersected in the middle of the petals by a double, sometimes triple, white stripe at the centre; these stripes join to form one which can be variegated by some purple stripes. As the bloom ages the colouring becomes paler and a lilac coloured or pale violet margin appears on the petals. Burnier & Grilli in the Gardeners' Chronicle, No.6, 1850, gives **Puccini** as identical. The variety was originally raised by M. Jos. Piccioli, Florence, Italy, who offered it to Burnier & Grilli. They rejected it as they found it too similar to their **Puccini**. He then disposed of it to M. Vincenzo Corsi in 1845, who sold it to van Houtte. It was erroneously equated with 'Pecchioliana' by van Huotte in his *Flore des Serres*. This is a synonym for the Burnier & Grilli variety, **Contessa Nencini**. From this history it would seem that **Arciduchessa Augusta** and **Puccini** are not truly synonymous, but very similar. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Archduchess Augusta', 'Archiduchesse Augusta', 'Archduchessa Augusta', 'Archduchesse Augusta', 'Arch Duchesse Auguste d'Orleans', 'Archiduchessa Augusta', 'Archiduchesse Auguste', 'Archiduchesse Auguste Marie', 'Achiduchesse Augusta'.

Arciduchessa Isabella. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.11. Abbreviation for **Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana**.

**Arciduchessa Isabella di Toscana**. (*C.japonica*), Gaetano Catalogue, 1849; Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.I as 'Archiduchessa Isabella di Toscana': The blossoms are of the largest size, measuring 11 cm in diameter, composed of numerous large, biform petals, those at the periphery, larger, rounded, slightly emarginate; those following to the centre, in a compact heart, are oval and almost acute, very regularly imbricated, of a vivid, carmine cherry-red. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Archiduchessa Isabella di Toscana', 'Arciduchessa Isabella', 'Archiduchesse Isabella', 'Archiduchesse Isabella di Toscana', 'Archiduchesse Isabella di Toscano', 'Archiduchesse Isabelle di Toscana'.

- Arciduchessa Maria. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Archiduchesse Marie**.
- Arciduchessa Maria Isabella.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.5: Flower, large, imbricated. Colour bright, lacquer-like pink, similar to 'Iride', ('Dryade'). Originated in Italy.
- Arconauta. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Argonauta**.
- Arcozelo.** (*C.japonica*), Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue, 1968-1969, No.102, p.27: Rose striped with carmine and violet-rose. Originated in Portugal in 1968. Ferreira & Celina, *O Mundo das Camélias*, 2000, p.72 with colour photo; Pink striped with carmine and violet pink, rose form, medium size. Early to mid-season blooming.
- Arctic Dawn.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2004, p.24 with colour photo; Reg No.2627. A hybrid seedling from *C.x williamsii* **November Pink** x *C.oleifera* **Lu Shan Snow**, first bloomed in 1989, commercially introduced in 2005. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. The anemone to peony form, neon coral pink bloom is 11.5 cm across with 12 petals and 48 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Cold hardy to -10° F. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.90, colour photo p.c1. Plant has average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 4 cm wide.
- Ardens. Courtois 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:315; Harrison, ed., 1836, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.4, p.154 under British and Continental red flowered hybrids. Synonym for **Lehmannii**.
- Ardens d'Italie. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. Synonym for **Lehmannii**.
- Ardens Nova. van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. Synonym for **Lehmannii**.
- Ardens Nova d'Italie. Rouseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.1. Synonym for **Lehmannii**.
- Ardens Superba.** (*C.japonica*), Hovey & Co., Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. No description. Burnett et al. ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening*, vol.3, new ser., p.153: A new French variety. The colour is rosy pink; the guard petals, round and bold, spotted with white; the inner ones proceed from the stamina and are striped with the same colour. Resembles 'Splendens'. Originated in France. Orthographic error: 'Ardenny Superba'
- Ardenny Superba. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Ardens Superba**.
- Ardeus d'Italie. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14, Synonym for **Lehmannii**.
- Ardine Sabine.** (*C.japonica*), Hay Nursery Catalogue, 1891-1892, p.38: Beautiful rose colour. Large, cupped flowers. Originated in USA.
- Ardoch.** (*C.japonica*), Merrillees, Shere Camellia List, 1951: The flower is a medium size, incomplete double of delicate pink, with two rows of outer petals and a confused centre of medium size, petaloids and stamens. Imported from Japan by Mr Zuicke, Victoria, Australia, in 1894 as an unknown variety. Orthographic error: 'Ardouch', 'Ardouche'.
- Ardouch. Thornburn's Nurseries Ltd., Catalogue, 1978. Orthographic error for **Ardoch**.
- Ardouche. Thornburn's Nurseries Ltd., Catalogue, 1977, p.5. Orthographic error for **Ardoch**.
- Arejeshi. Platt, 1962, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.16, p.58. Corruption of Japanese name **Arajishi**.
- Arejishi. Yokohama Gardeners' Association Catalogue, 1891. Different reading for **Arajishi**.
- Arejishi Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.30, as 'Are-jishi Var.'. Synonym for **Arajishi**.

- Arejishii. Marchants, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, No.6 (ca.1958). Corruption of Japanese name **Arajishi**.
- Arejisji. Bransford of Worcester Nursery Catalogue, 1985, p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi**.
- Arembergiana.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Areshishi. Nihon Shokubutsu, Kaisha Ltd., Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27 as 'Are-shishi', Different reading for **Arajishi**.
- Arethusa.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III: Mr Van Geersdale of Ghent, Belgium, who sent it to us and informed us it was of Italian origin. The perfect imbricative form of its blooms, larger than average, the numerous, rounded petals which compose them and their ruddy, uniform rose colour are pleasing qualities. Orthographic error: 'Aretusa'.
- Aretusa. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1891-1892. Orthographic error for **Arethusa**.
- Areyeshi. Catalogue Descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1995, p.28. Corruption of the Japanese name **Arajishi**.
- Argenta. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.312. Orthographic error for **Argentea**.
- Argentea.** (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1926-1827, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: Sexual organs more or less petaloid flower intermediate between single and double. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.312 as 'Argenta': Bilobed outer petals, thin, infertile petaloids, compacted in the centre, white sometimes marked with pink. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.141: Clear, soft red with rare, irregular white stripes. Corolla of 6 petals in one row, round oval, a little notched, stamens tend to be waratah-like. Originated by J. Rinz, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. Synonym: 'Argentiflora Plena'. Orthographic variant: 'Argentia'.
- Argentia. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Argentea**.
- Argentiflora Plena. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.142. Synonym for **Argentea**.
- Argentina. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Argentinita**.
- Argentina.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.62 with colour photo; Medium size formal double, regularly imbricated, red (RHS.CC.46C). A seedling of 'Rosa Simplex' (**Aitonia**), x 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**), first flowered in 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.
- Argentinata. Olrich, 1945, *List of Camellias in Capitol Park*. Orthographic error for **Argentinita**.
- Argentinita.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. No description. SCCS, 1945, *Camellias*, p.18: Pink variegated white, semi-double. Blooms mid-season. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.10, black and white photo, p.11: Incomplete double, basic colour, white with pink overtones, striping and flecking Neyron Rose, 623/ 1, up to 10 cm across by 4.5 cm deep. Petals about 12 outer, almost obovate, reflexed and fused at the base, up to 4 cm long by 3 cm wide. Centre of flower: an open arrangement of incomplete petals, petaloids and a few stamens in fascicles, white filaments, small golden anthers. Leaves, dark, semi-glossy, green, 7-10 cm long by 4-6 cm wide; serrations broad and shallow. Synonym: 'Faithful'. Originated in USA as a sport of **Bidwell Variegated** at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. Orthographic errors: 'Argentina', 'Argentinata', 'Argentenia'.
- Argonauta.** (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 as 'Arconauta'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Argus-Tyre.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: A soft pink semi-double, 15-18 petals with a centre burst of creamy stamens, including the odd

petaloid, 11-12 cm across. A seedling of **Hagoromo**. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

**Ariadne.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1846-1847, Catalogue, 27:20: Rose, peony form. Produced from seed by Rev Herbert, Spofforth, England. Orthographic error: 'Ariane'.

Ariane. Le Texnier, Catalogue, 1911, p.15. Orthographic error for **Ariadne**.

**Ariake.** (Place name in Kyûshû), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.541; Iwasaki 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: Very faint pink to white, semi-double with rare red splashes, petals very narrow, somewhat irregular. Central column of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Ariake.** (Place name), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsû-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan, Senkaôden*: Large size. Originated in Japan.

**Ariake-no-tsuki.** (Moon at Daybreak), (Higo), JCS, Higo List, 1975: Large, light red Higo, with white spots, 6 petals, large, spreading stamen cluster. Synonym: 'Kokka'. Originated in Japan.

**Ariana Hall.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.230, Reg. No.1299: A 13 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1969; originated by Houghton S. Hall, Anselmo, California, USA. Plant growth, upright and average in rate with light green, 8.5 cm x 5 cm, leaves. The semi-double, **Finlandia** type, flower is pink tinted with outer edges fading to cream white, with 13 petals, golden anthers and cream-yellow filaments. Average size, 11 cm across by 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Does not shatter.

**Ariana Hall Supreme.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2385. Large, cream white fading to pink edges, semi-double chance seedling, mid-season to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 19 year old seedling first flowered in 1981. Average size 11.5 cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep with 13 petals, 10 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. The sweetpea colouring is dusted with tiny specks of dark pink. Plant growth is average and medium, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

**Arichiyama.** (Mt. Arichi), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.7: Light pink. Medium size, double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

**Arici.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Ariel.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie...dalle Semme Roma*, p.5: A large flower with model imbrication, with petals disposed in a novel order, folded rather shell-like. Colour is a splendid flesh-rose with purple reflections. A Camellia originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

**Ariels Song.** (*C.fraterna x C.tsaii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1990, vol.XVI, No.5, p.42, Reg. No.270: Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, made a controlled cross pollination of *C.fraterna x C.tsaii* to produce this hybrid which flowered first in 1973. The plant has upright growth but pendulous branches and an open habit with a medium growth rate. The leaves are 9 cm long x 3 cm wide and light green. The single flowers are 4 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 5 petals, white with gold anthers on white filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. Multiple budset in leaf axils.

**Ari-enteini.** (*C.japonica*), Try, 1963, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.17, p.141 as 'Arienteni' a corruption of the Japanese name. (From a Garden Arbor). No description. Originated in Japan.

Ariiota. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosta**.

- Ari-ishi. Seaforde Gardens Catalogue, 1993, p.2. Orthographic error for **Arajishi**.
- Arijishi. Mount Congreve Gardens Catalogue, 1967-1968, p.1. Corruption for the Japanese name **Arajishi**.
- Arikawa. Sakata Nursery Catalogue, 1938. Different reading for **Arukawa**.
- Arilesley. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Orthographic error for **Dr. Leslie**.
- Arima**. (A Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.100, 290. Two different Camellias are illustrated, one a reddish formal double and the other a deep red, informal double. Originated in Japan. (Both are believed extinct).
- Arin Beni. Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Arai-inbeni', synonym for **Hitosuji**.
- Ari-no-ura**. (Arino Bay), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki, Hyakuro no Zu*. vol.1. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Ariodante**. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.29. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Ariosta. Scott, J. & Son Catalogue, 1868. Synonym for **L'Ariosto**.
- Arioste. Alex Verschaffelt, 1846, Catalogue, p.50. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto**.
- Arioste d'Italie. van Houtte, 1843, Catalogue, 12:tt. Synonym for **L'Ariosto**.
- Ariosti. Anonnyous, 1859, *The Florist, Fruitist and Garden Miscellany*. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto**.
- Ariosto. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.204. Synonym for **L'Ariosto**.
- Arisi**. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Arisionii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5. Orthographic error for **Arisionii**.
- Arisoni. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Arisionii**.
- Arisionii**. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2 as 'Arisoni'. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Arisoni', 'Arsionii'. (Believed extinct.)
- Arisotto. van Geert Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto**.
- Arista. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1897. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto**.
- Aristo. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1843-1844, p.1. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto**.
- Aristo d'Italie. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Synonym for **L'Ariosto**.
- Aristocrat**. (*C.japonica*), River View Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.10; Thompson, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.79: While this unusual white single has only 6 petals, their arrangement is striking there are three petals in the bottom row and three on the top and they overlap like shingles. The petals are wide and crinkled and there is a large, stamen cluster in the centre. The flower opens with a faint blush and later becomes pure white. The plant has a pyramidal growth habit and blooms midseason. A seedling of **Kamo-honnami**, erroneously as 'Amabilis', raised by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.
- Arlene Ignicio. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.27. Orthographic error for **Arlene Ignico**.
- Arlene Ignico**. (*C.japonica*), Wheeler, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.123, 125, black and white photo: This is a 1940 seedling which flowered at 10 years of age. It is a loosely formed, incomplete double, a 12.5 cm flower with lanceolate foliage, varying from small to medium in



size and crenately margined. The petalage is of unusual form and is a lovely shade of red. Named for General R.V. Ignico, Commander of the Warner Robins Material Area. Registration No.84 with the ACS. Orthographic error: 'Arlene Ignicio'. Sport: **Arlene Ignico Variegated**.

**Arlene Ignico Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Wheelers Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.3, as 'Arlene Ignico Var.': A virus variegated form of **Arlene Ignico** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

**Arlene Lee Shepp.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, Dec. 1949. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.23; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.301, Reg. No.16: A sport produced on 'Olive Lee Shepp' (**Olive Lee**) in 1944. The plant and flower are the same as the parent, except that the flowers are light pink, shading to white on the edge of the petals. Originated by Paul E. Shepp, USA.

**Arlene Marshall.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26: White. Large, semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Marshall, USA.

Arlequin. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1857, p.9. Orthographic error for **Harlequin**.

Arme Brunneau. *Camellias at Wisley List*, 1956. Orthographic error for **Anna Brunneau**.

Armeda. Rollison Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Armida**.

Armedia Rosea. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Armida Rosea**.

**Armedo Sarti.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1872-1873, Catalogue, 144:371. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Armenia.** (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.5: Auguste Van Geert Catalogue, 1848, No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

**Armida.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue, 7:2. No description. Exterior petals pure white, those in the centre, rosy pink, all the petals slightly striped with carmine; very finely imbricated; from Rollison, Catalogue, 1871. Originated in Italy by Borzoni. Synonyms: 'Armida Brozzone', 'Armida Nova', 'Armida Vera'.

**Armida (Macarthur).** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1849, Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report as 'Armida'. Camden Park seedling 31/50, originated by Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Armida Brozzone. van den Heede, 1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.196. Synonym for **Armida**.

Armida Nova. van Houtte, 1859 Catalogue, 77:50 as 'Armida Nova'(Borz). Synonym for **Armida**.

Armida Vera. Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3. Synonym for **Armida**.

**Armida Rosea.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. No description. Spae, 1848, *Annales de Gand*, 4:133, with a color drawing of flower and foliage facing p.133; Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I: A large, rose form double of vivid rose colouring, with poppy coloured tints. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Armedia Rosea'.

**Armida Rosea Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Vallon, 1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.187: A beautiful, clear rose, lightly splashed with white; flower of average imbrication. Probably a virus variegated form of **Armida Rosea**. Originated in Italy.

- Armida Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.44. No description but included on the catalogue with **Armida Rosea**. They are probably both sports of **Armida**.
- Armoricana.** (*C.japonica*), Gouillon Catalogue, 1834. No description. Originated in Nantes, France by Jean Gouillon. (Believed extinct.)
- Armstrong's Hybrid. Shackelford, 1968, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4. Renamed **Armstrong Supreme**.
- Armstrong Supreme.** (*C.x williamsii*), SCCS, 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.174: Plant patent No.2668. Currant red. Medium to large, semi-double with wavy margins and occasional folded, upright petal. Medium, spreading, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Armstrong's Nursery, USA from a seedling of the cross *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes** x *C.x williamsii* **J.C. Williams**. Synonym: 'Armstrong's Hybrid'. Orthographic error: 'Armstrong's Supreme'.
- Armstrong's Supreme. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Armstrong Supreme**.
- Arnalda Debresceia. McIlhenny, 1834, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.
- Arnalda de Brescia. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.2. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.
- Arnalda de Bressia. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946 *Camellia Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.
- Arnaldi de Brescia. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.
- Arnaldo.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Rose form double. Exterior petals, round, broad, over 4 rows. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Arnoldo'.
- Arnaldo Di Martella Orsi.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.63 as 'Arnaldo', with colour photo; Medium to large flower, semi-double, white with red stripes (RHS.CC.47B). A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Tricolor de Siebold' (**Tricolor**), first flowered in 2003. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.
- Arnaldo da Brescia. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Abbreviation for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.
- Arnaldo de Bressica. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.
- Arnold Griffin. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1972, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Arnoldi.** (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.84: Colour intense red. Corolla of 6-9 petals of the form of 'Roscii'. Originated in Chambéry, France, by Burdin and not to be confused with the **Arnoldii** of Berlèse.
- Arnoldii.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.90: Leaves, 8.4 cm x 5.6 cm, flat, lustrous, pale green; buds with yellowish green scales. Flowers 10 cm across, double, rose pink. Exterior petals, round, broad, in 3 rows. Those at the centre, are small and intermingled with the stamens. For illustration see Berlèse, 1843 *Iconographie*, p.202. Originated by Harrison, New York, USA. Orthographic error 'Arnoldo'.
- Arnoldo. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.22. Orthographic error for **Arnoldii**.

Arnoldo da Brescia. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue No.54, 1863-1864, p.32. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.

Arnoldo di Brescia. Auguste van Geert, 1857, Catalogue, No.43, p.32. Orthographic error for **Fra Arnaldo da Brescia**.

**Arnold's Pride.** (*C. reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.542. Originated by Dr John Arnold, Wentworth Falls, NSW, Australia. Registered by John Paddison, Burradoo, NSW. A chance seedling that first flowered 1993. A large peony form, pink (RHS.CC.62B) flower, with stamens loosely mixed among the wavy petals, and 14 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an upright, open plant of medium growth. Leaves typical *reticulata*, long, narrow and lanceolate, 10 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

**Aroma.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1963, p.214, Reg. No.609: A 7 year old, hand pollinated seedling from **Ville de Nantes** x **Roosevelt Blues**, that first bloomed 1958; originated by Dr Walter C. Hava, Waveland, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with 9.5 cm x 5 cm, light green leaves. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), are 10 cm across and 5 cm deep with 18 petals and 20 petaloids. The blooms are lavender rose, variegated, with white filaments and have a pronounced fragrance, similar to the Easter Lily. Blooms mid-season.

**Aromatica.** (*C. japonica* hybrid), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.428. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between *C. hybrid* **Scented Sun** x *C. japonica* **Kramer's Supreme**, which first flowered in 1998. Flower form is semi-double, stated to sometimes vary to peony, with 10-11 petals and 2-5 petaloids, about 11 cm diameter x 4 cm deep. The petals are variegated pale pink (RHS.CC.56D) with deep flesh-pink radial stripes (RHS.CC.58C). Pollen is bright yellow and the many stamens form a loose mass about 5 cm across. The flower is scented. The bush is of average height, open form and slow-growing, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

**Arrabella.** (*C. japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.2: Orange red. Medium size, semi-double with ruffled and notched petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.142; Black and white photo, p.140: **Arrabella**, named for Mrs Edinger's sister is outstanding. It is a compact grower and the flowers reach 14 cm across. The colour is a light brick-red. It is semi-double in form with centre petals twisted and standing up like rabbit ears and it has golden stamens. Synonym: 'Donna Kaye'. Orthographic error: 'Arabella'. See colour photo: p.71, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Sport: **Arrabella Variegated**.

**Arrabella Variegated.** (*C. japonica*), Williams and Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1: **Arrabella**, a fine orange-red semi-double variety, has now produced a variegated form. This is being distributed by James Rare Plant Nursery, Campbell, California, USA. A virus variegated form of **Arrabella**.

**Art Howard.** (*C. japonica*), Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.10, black and white photo, p.13: Flower: Incomplete double; *Camellia Rose*, 622-622/1, fully expanded, 11 cm across by 6 cm deep. Buds globular. Petals: about 15 guard, strongly undulate and channelled, up to 4.5 cm long by 4 cm wide, rounded apices, entire margins, short hefts. Centre of flower: Many folded petals with petaloids of various sizes, intermixed with fascicles of stamens with white filaments having a pink overtone, to 3 cm long, small golden yellow anthers. Leaves, slightly obovate, curved and cupped, dark, dull green, coarsely serrate, apices, short to long pointed, venation light. Habit, upright, open, spreading, fast growing, free flowering. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Fred Bergstrom, Pasadena, California, USA.

- Artel.** (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.24, Reg. No.231: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A sun tolerant chance seedling, first bloomed 1974. The plant has an upright, open habit of growth, with mid-green, 3 cm x 1.5 cm, leaves. The semi-double, 7.5-8 cm, deep red flowers are produced early to mid-season.
- Artemise. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Arthemise**.
- Artenisa. Joseph Baumann, 1853, *Prix Courant*, p.1. Orthographic error for **Arthemise**.
- Arthemise.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variants: 'Artemise', 'Artenisa'.
- Arthur.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.IV: A pretty English camellia which bloomed for the first time in 1850. Its lanceolate-oblong petals slightly pointed, irregularly imbricated, with a delicate longitudinal groove in the centre, give it a multi starshaped aspect. Its vivid cherryrose colouring is delicately and distinctly veined in the same shade. We acquired it from England where it was obtained from seed.
- Arthur Bolton.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, 1967, *Camellia News*, No.28, p.4, Reg. No.83: Originated by Arthur Bolton, Croydon, Victoria, Australia. A sport of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**), which it resembles in the colour of bloom and habit of growth. It varies in having flowers 8 cm across with about 18 reflexed and wavy petals, opening from a formal to an incomplete double flower.
- Arthur Gayle.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.20: Dark red. Very large, semi-double to anemone form. Vigorous, bushy, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Ray Gentry, Jacksonville, Mississippi, USA.
- Arthur Knight.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.260, Colour photo, p.5: Originated by Arthur Knight, Heathfield, South Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1979. The plant has an upright, open habit of growth with 15 cm x 8 cm mid-green lanceolate leaves, heavily veined, coarsely serrate. The 10-12 cm diameter, double white flowers are produced mid-season to late.
- Arthur Middleton.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: New Camellia from Middleton Gardens, (Middleton No.4). An exquisite, deep pink flower of formal double type, 10 cm across. When fully opened there are some stamens intermingled with petaloids in the centre. Free in its blooming habit and vigorous in its growth. Foliage, medium green. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Middleton Gardens, South Carolina, USA. See p.52, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, Vol.I for black and white photo.
- Arthur Weisner.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbings Azalea and Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1961; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1963, p.214, Reg. No.615: A 5 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) x **Lindsay Neill** that first bloomed in 1959; originated by John T. Weisner, Fernandina Beach, Florida, USA. Growth is spreading and dense, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 10.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double red flowers resemble 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**) in form and are 13 cm across and 5.5 cm deep with 14-16 petals and pink stamens. Blooms early to late.
- Art's Ruby.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.17; Small, ruby red semi-double with fluted petals. Open, upright growth, with elongated leaves. Raised in 2003 by Art Landry, Baton Rouge, La, USA
- Aruka-kasuri.** (Spotted Aruka), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, Utakuni, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Arukawa.** (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*. Red spotted white. Large bloom, semi-double, mid-season. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Shirai-Bunko, Higashiyamamura, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki*

*Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*; Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*; Satomi 1956, *Camellias of Japan*; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.268, p.330; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.268, p.330; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14, description p.199; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.325: Flower, crimson semi-double to rose form double, with small splashes of white and a small, white, central stamen column. When fully open it is cupshaped, 10-11 cm across, about 20 petals with the outer ones reflexed. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves, elliptical to broad-elliptic, medium size, apex caudate, sharply serrate, base obtuse, twisted with occasional yellow spots; petioles hirsute. Spreading habit with pendulous branches. Different reading: 'Arugawa', 'Arikawa'. Originated in Kantô district, Japan. Resembles **Go-ishi**, **Kasugano**.

Arvinerza. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire**.

Arvinirze. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire**.

Asabenisancha. Different reading for **Senkô-sancha**.

**Asaborake**. (Daybreak), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.108, colour photo, pl.77: Leaves, elliptical to rhomboid-elliptical, long acuminate, midrib elevated, laterals flat or slightly impressed, 6.5-8.2 cm long x 2.7-4.2 cm wide; petioles, 6-8 mm long, hairy. Flowers, palest pink (paler than rose pink 427/3), formal double, outer petals with hairs, 3-5, normal petals, 45-71, diminishing to the centre. Very rarely a few petaloids with degenerate anthers in the centre, 8-10 cm across. Mid-season flowering. Habit, vigorous, densely furnished, spreading. Also see colour photo & description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11 & 198. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya. Resembles **Otome**.

Asachidori. Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishu*. Different reading for the *C.sasanqua* **Chôchidori**.

Asagai. Grimes Catalogue, 1958. Corruption of Japanese name **Asagao**.

Asagairi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name **Asagiri**.

**Asagao**. (Morning Glory), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan*; Hiratsuka 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.12, 13; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.55 & p.299; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.9, colour photo, description, p.197: Flower, large, soft pink, single Higo type, 7-9 petals, up to 13 cm across, opening flat with a large, central burst of 140-170 stamens, known as the apricot style (ume-shibe) with yellowish filaments. Late flowering. Leaves, elliptic to broad-elliptic, large, shallowly serrate, with some yellow markings. Vigorous, spreading habit. See, p.119, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Similar to 'Bifu'.

**Asagao**. (Morning Glory), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.259, 470: Two types of flowers are described; one a pale coloured semi-double, stamens intermixed with petaloids; the other, also a pale coloured semi-double but stamens in a central cluster. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.17 with colour photo; Pale pink, flat single, yellow flared stamens, large, fructifying. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to broadly elliptic, medium to large. Spreading, vigorous growth. An old Higo variety, appearing in the *Higo-tsubaki Meikan* in 1912.

**Asagasumi**. (Morning Mist), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Nihon Shubyo Catalogue, 1910: Long, pretty, rosy, 5 or 6 petals closely arranged, forming a 7.5 cm bloom combined with clear, yellow stamens. Flowers profusely. Originated in Japan.

**Asagawa**. (Morning on the River), (*C.sasanqua*), Parks et al., 1981, No description. Originated in Japan.

**Asagiri**. (Morning Mist), (*C.sasanqua*) Wada Nursery, Catalogue, 1941, p.31: Single, peach pink, narrow petalled, medium size. Corrupted name: 'Asagairi'. Originated in Japan.

- Asagiri.** (Morning Mist), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large size, white with pink graduations. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Asagiri.** (Morning Mist), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*; Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki*: Formal double, pale pink, small size, cup-shaped, finely splashed with red. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Asagiri-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)
- Asagiri-tsubaki. Itô, Ihei, 1733, *Chikinshô Furoku*. Synonym for **Asagiri**.
- Asagura. Different reading for **Asakura**.
- Asahi.** (Sunrise), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1664, *Kadan Kômoku*; Okumura, (ca,1810) *Chinka Hin'i; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.210, 326, 472: White with red stripes, double. None of these varieties appears to be the same as the modern cultivar. (All believed extinct.)
- Asahi.** (Sunrise), (*C.x williamsii*), Seibundô Shinkôsha 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10 colour photo, p.197, description: Flower, soft pink with fuchsia tones, cup-shaped single, 7 broad petals with creped and fluted margins, central stamen cluster in a ring; medium size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, small, smooth surface, clear venation, sharply and shallowly serrate. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated by Shigeichi Hirano in 1977. Synonym: 'Morning Sun'. A seedling from a *C.saluenensis*. From Kanagawa Prefecture.
- Asahi.** (Sunrise), (*C.x vernalis*), Kirino, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.37; Sakata and Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.22. No description. Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50: Medium size, white to light pink, sometimes variegated, single with rounded petals, crinkled at the edges. Originated in the Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of *C.x vernalis* **Kyô-nishiki**. Selected, named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1960. Chinese synonym 'Xu'.
- Asahibeni.** (Red Sunrise), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, Higashimurayama, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Red, double, magnolia flower form. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Asahibeni.** (Red Sunrise), (*C.sasanqua*), Murayama, 1971, *Garden Life, Higo sazanka Bunkashi: A C.sasanqua* from Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Asahibotan.** (Peony at Sunrise), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan; Tokyo Konoen*, 1928: Large, scarlet double peony form, with 12 or more broad petals, some curled. Stout, upright, slow grower. Originated in Japan.
- Asahi-dzuru. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938, p.18. Different reading for **Asahizuru**.
- Asahigai.** (Sunrise Shell), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937: Medium size, white single, 7.5 cm across, colour Solferno-Purple, (RHS,CC,26/1). Margins of the petals red. Petals are round, outwardly curved, and number 8-9 with slightly crêped margins. Stamens spreading, filaments light yellow, anthers golden yellow. Blooms very early. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Ashi-gai'.
- Asahigari.** (Sunrise Viewing), (*C.sasanqua*), Wada Nursery, Catalogue, 1941, p.31: Single, red exterior, whitish interior, medium size. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.
- Asahigawa.** (Sunrise on the River), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.22, black and white photo & description; *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.180, p.96 & 317; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, red informal double of 25 petals; outer, large, lobed; inner, erect, mingled with stamens; filaments, yellow. Average size, 12 cm across. Leaves, medium size, elliptical with conspicuous venation, sharply roughly serrate and short, hairy petioles. Vigorous, erect growth. Late flowering. Different reading: 'Asahikawa'. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named by Kawamura, Yaichi.

- Asahihime.** (Dawn Princess). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.19; English translation p.12. A miniature, peach red single, embracing petals, flared stamens, long flower stalks. Flowers profusely, early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright and dense growing. An interspecific cross between *C.vernalis* **Shôwa-no-sakae** x *C.sinensis* 'ZI'. Originated and named by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture.
- Asahikage.** (Dawn Shadows), (*C.hybrid*), ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia cultivar List*, p.27: Small corolla, pale, peach pink with salmon pink graduations, tubular single. A seedling from the cross *C.japonica* **Tarô'an** x *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess**. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya..
- Asahikai. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1970, *Garden Life*, No.36, p.120. Different reading for **Asahigai**..
- Asahikawa. Different reading for **Asahigawa**.
- Asahikirin.** (Mount Kirin at Sunrise), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, p.16, colour photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, peach red, rose form double, 8-10 cm across, with a few vertical whitish streaks on the inner petals, 35 petals; outer imbricated, notched, smooth. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, long-oval to elliptical, serrate with hairy petioles. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Similar to **Matsukasa**.
- Asahi Nishi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.14. Corruption of the Japanese name **Asahi-nishiki**.
- Asahi-nishiki.** (Dawn Brocade), (Higo), JCS, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Higo Camellia Varieties*; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.75; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.14, 40; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, single Higo form, crimson markings "like sunlight on snow" on pure, white base, opening flat to 8-10 cm across, with large ring of stamens, having yellowish white filaments. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, narrowly elliptic, sparse. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Corruption: 'Asahi Nishi'.
- Asahi-no-hikari.** (Light of Sunrise), (Higo), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.60, Colour photo: Medium size, bright red Higo form with 6-7 large, creped and fluted outer petals, surrounding a flared burst of 170 stamens with light yellow filaments. Early to mid-season blooms. There is also a *C.japonica* cultivar of the same name. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Asahi-no-hikari.** (Light of Sunrise), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, cup-shaped single, very pale pink background with vertical crimson streaks, and a cylindrical stamen cluster. Average measurement, medium size. Early to mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium size, elliptical; base obtuse, reflexed, shallowly serrate. Vigorous, upright growth. Originated and released by Shunichi Sakuragi in 1973. From Aichi Prefecture. .
- Asahi-no-mai.** (Dance at Sunrise), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan*; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.13, 32; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, scarlet, single Higo form, opening flat, with a large ring of numerous stamens, filaments reddish. Average flower size, 10 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Leaves, medium size, narrowly elliptic, apex acute, thick texture, leaf edge turned under. A good seed setter. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Xuzhiwu'.
- Asahi-no-minato.** (Harbour at Dawn), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan*; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellias*, p.13, 33, colour photo, p.40; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, scarlet, single Higo type, rarely with a few fine white lines on the scarlet; opening flat to 8-10 cm across, some petals crimped, all waved at the margin, 6-7 petals. Stamens in typical "Apricot", (ume-shibe) burst, filaments pale red.

Mid-season flowering. Leaves, large, elliptical with acuminate apex. Plant growth, vigorous and spreading. Good seed setter. See p.169, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. A sport of **Higo-kyô-nishiki**. Sport: **Jitsugetsusei**.

**Asahi-no-nishiki**. (Dawn Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1: Medium size, red formal double with numerous petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Asahi-no-sora**. (Sunrise Sky), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Nihon Shubyô Catalogue, 1910: Medium size, lilac toned, pink bloom, deepening towards the petal base. Although petals are delicate and weak, very lovely and floriferous. Plant habit upright but weak. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Morning Sky'. For colour plate see Tuyama and Yamada, 1979, *Ishii's Selected Japanese Camellias Including Sasanquas*, pl.125.

**Asahi-no-umi**. (Sunrise Sea), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Ishii, Yûgi, 1932, *Gen-shoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*, vol.4:636-691. (Illustr.): Very large, dark pink bloom, having 7 or 8 petals. Leaves, long and lustrous; plant habit, spreading, lax, poor resistance to cold. Early blooming. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. For colour plate see Tuyama and Yamada, 1979, *Ishii's Selected Japanese Camellias Including Sasanquas*, pl.99. Corruption: 'Ashi-no-umi'. Synonym: 'Asahi-no-umi'(Edo).

Asahi-no-umi (Edo). Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43. Synonym for **Asahi-no-umi**.

**Asahi-no-umi (Kumamoto)**. (Sunrise Sea at Kumamoto), (*C.x vernalis*), Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47: Medium size, red, semi-double. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

**Asahi-no-yuki**. (Snow at Sunrise), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.165 as a variegated leaf camellia from Niigata Prefecture. Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.6, A-271: Long leaves with white-yellow, central variegation. Originated in Japan.

**Asahi-ôdemari**. (Morning Handball), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.219, p.221, description p.323: Large size, up to 14 cm across, soft pink, almost white, semi-double, to open peony form about 18 petals; central petals, crinkled and irregular, divided fascicles of stamens. Leaves medium large, elliptical, reflexed. Tree upright and vigorous. See colour photos and description: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10 & 198, as 'Asahi-ôtemari', and p.304, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Kamo, Zenji in 1957.

Asahi-ôtemari. Different reading for **Asahi-ôdemari**.

Asahitsuru. Different reading for **Asahizuru**.

**Asahiyama**. (Mountain Sunrise), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: White, rose form double to anemone form, with 5-6 imbricated petals with red petaloids in the centre when fully open. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan. Thought to be a synonym for **Dattan**.

**Asahizuru**. (Crane at Sunrise), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan*; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.14, 37; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.108, & p.307; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.10, colour photo, p.198 as 'Asahi-zuru': A swirl of white breaks the crimson surface of this Higo Camellia, 10 cm across, 7-9 petals, about 130 stamens in an open burst, filaments white, anthers yellow. Leaves, medium size. A virus variegated form of **Shintsukasa-nishiki**. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo, p.247, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. The different reading, 'Asahitsuru'.

**Asahizuru**. (Crane at Sunrise), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Wada, Hakoneya Nurseries, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31: Red with a white base, large size, single,



opens evenly, narrow petals. Early flowering. For colour photo see pl.10, p.8, Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon*. Different readings: 'Asahitsuru', 'Asahidzuru'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Selected and named by Jisuke Minagawa. Chinese synonym: 'Xuhe'.

**Asaji-shiro.** (Asaji White), (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.18 with colour photo; English translation p.11. White, sake-cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick, slightly recurved. Vigorous, upright, with thick branches. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Izuhara Town, Tsushima Island. Found and named by Kikutoshi Mizokoshi. Nagasaki Prefecture.

**Asaka.** (Morning Fragrance), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.299, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, semi-double, opening wide, cup-shape with 23 row of irregular, emarginate, overlapping petals and a short, spreading stamen cluster, with large yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, ovate, apices acute, margins coarsely serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Fragrant. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan from the cross, **Hatsu-arashi-Saga** x **Tagoto-no-tsuki**. Originated and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1978.

**Asakagari.** (Dawn Fires), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.308. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Asakahime.** (Princess Asaka), (*C.lutchuensis* hybr.) Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.119, colour photo and description: Very small size, irregular, campanulate single, soft pink, 3 inner petals, large, rounded, emarginate, 3 outer petals smaller. Stamen cluster, short, somewhat spreading, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, recurved, margins coarsely serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Fragrant. Seedling of the cross *C.japonica* var *rusticana* **Kazahana** x *C.lutchuensis*. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya in 1974.

**Asakura.** (Place name), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.37; SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.185: White, shaded pale red. Large size, semi-double. Early flowering. Different reading: 'Asagura'. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Named by Shunsuke Hisatomi. Synonym: 'Akebono-fuji'. Chinese synonym: 'Zhaocang'.

**Asakura-no-sato.** (Village of Asakura), (*C.hiemalis*). "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.64; Pale pink, bordered red, rose form to formal double, large, very early. From Kurume, a new cultivar.

**Asakura-wabishin.** (Wabisuke from Asakura), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.216, colour photo and description: Small size, cup-shaped, bright red single with 5 large, rounded, overlapping petals. Stamens spreading, anthers white. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, mid-green, ovate, margins serrate. Originated in Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Found at the castle ruin of the Asakura family, named by Tokuji Ôoka in 1980.

**Asama.** (Name of Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Double, red with white spots, pine cone shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Asama.** (Name of Mountain), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Asama-shibori.** (Asama Dappled), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.II: Medium size semi-double to open, incomplete double, with two rows of guard petals and a centre of stamens and petaloids. The flower colour is white with red edges to the petals, similar to **Betty Sheffield Supreme**. Originated in Japan.

Asamo. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.15. Corruption of the Japanese name **Asama**.

- Asanenotoko. (Bed for Sleeping Late), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Semi-double, large size, red with white splashes on the inner petals. Synonym for **Mino-tsubaki** and 'Akasaka-futae'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Asa-no-mai.** (Dance in the Morning), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.27: Large size, pale peach pink with light red base, lotus-form semi-double. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, by Kaoru Hagiya from the cross *C.japonica* **Akatsuki-no-kaori** x *C.vietnamensis*. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.18 with colour photo; English translation p.11. *C.japonica* parent stated to be **Gyôkô**.
- Asano-kasuri.** (Splashed Pattern on Light Field), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.136: A semi-double having a soft blush background with a splashed pattern of rose pink. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Asano-tobiiri'.
- Asanomi-katsura-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Asano-katsura-kasuri**
- Asanomi-katsura-kasuri.** (Asanomi's variegated Judas Tree), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, pl.136: White, with rare red spots; double. Different reading: 'Asanomi-katsura-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Asano-tobiiri. Different reading **Asano-kasuri**.
- Asa-no-umi.** (*C.sasanqua*). "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation, p.60; Dark red, single with many petals, flat, large, early. From Edo – Saitama (Angyô).
- Asasakura. Different reading for **Asazakura**.
- Asatsuma.** (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*. Red with white spots, medium size, cylindrical stamen cluster. Different reading 'Asazuma'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Asatsuyu.** (Morning Dew), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. White, double, in 4-5 rows, with small, red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Asatsuyu.** (Morning Dew), (*C.hybrid*), Ohoka Chinka-en Catalogue, Niigata no Tsubaki, 1983-1984, p.2; Inazawa, Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.7, No. A-344: Pale pink semi-double with paler ornamental border, small, fragrant. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.302.303, colour photo and description: Small size, soft pink, semi-double with pink graduation towards the petal edge. Stamens few and irregular, filaments white, anthers brownish yellow. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apices tapering acute, recurved, margins bluntly serrate, Late flowering. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya, from the cross *C.japonica* var *rusticana* x *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess**.
- Asawarai.** (Morning Smile), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.51 and 1970, No.10, p.113. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Asayake.** (Morning Glow). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.20 with colour photo; English translation p.12. White mottles on red ground. A small, tubular to trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, slightly wavy. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Nagahama Town, Ehime Prefecture, and named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1975.
- Asazakura.** (Morning Cherry Blossom), (*C.rusticana*), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, 1968, p.53, 54, black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.370; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.9, colour photo, p.197, description: Small, 7 cm across, palest pink to white, cup-shaped single of 8-9 petals, compact, central group of stamens, about 77, light yellow filaments; deep yellow anthers. Mid-season blooming. Leaves medium to dark green, ovate, blunt acuminate, margins sharply serrulate, venation somewhat

raised. Petioles hairy. Tree spreading, tending to pendulous. Different reading: 'Asasakura'. Originated in Japan at Kariba Subprefecture, Niigata Prefecture. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.

Asazuma. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Different reading for **Asatsuma**.

Ascapia. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Aspasia', pseudonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**.

**Ascona**. Eisenhut, Otto, Nursery Camellia List, 1985: Medium size, red semi-double. Originated in Switzerland. Chinese synonym 'Asikana'.

**Ase-ishi**. (Stone from Ase), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as 'Aseishi': Large size, semi-double, blush pink with red stripes and white petal edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ashby's 19. (*C.japonica*), Shackelford, 1964, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.5, p.28: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ashi-gai. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69. Corruption of the Japanese name **Asahigai**.

Ashihara-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*. Synonym for **Takigi-no-nô**.

**Ashinaka-no-aki**. (Autumn in the Reeds), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3: Peach pink, tubular single, very small, early flowering. Originated in the Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.337 with black and white photo: Colour given as red. Leaves elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Toshikazu Iwamoto in 1987.

**Ashinaka-no-kaze**. (Wind in the Reeds), (*C.japonica*), ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3: Very small size, peach pink, double with numerous rows of imbricated petals in a whirl form. Late blooming. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Ashi-no-umi. James Rare Plant Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.12. Corruption of the Japanese name **Asahi-no-umi**.

**Ashitani**. (Name of originator), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.156, colour photo No. 221 as 'Ashi-tani': Leaves broadly elliptic, acuminate or cuspidate-acuminate, plicate along the midrib, side veins slightly impressed.; 6.5-8.5 cm long by 3-4.9 cm wide, petioles 3-7 mm long, glabrous. Flowers of peony type, dark rose (Spinel Red 0023/1), petals loosely wavy, 5-8; androceum 1.8-3.2 cm high, filaments creamy or pale pink with small, irregular petaloids; stamens intermixed. Flowers early to late. Originated in the garden of Mrs Tomoko Ashitani, Nishi-machi, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

**Ashizuri-gogô**. (Ashizuri No.5). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.20 with colour photo; English translation p.12. From Kohchi Prefecture. A red, medium size, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing at Cape Ashizuri, transplanted to Izu-ôshima, and named by Masaomi Murata around 1952.

**Ashizuri-ichigô**. (Ashizuri No.1). (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.13, B-19: Medium size, dark red, tubular single. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.337; English translation p.225. Medium size, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas transplanted from Cape Ashizuri to Izu. Named and released by Yoshiomi Murata in 1952. From Kôchi to Kanagawa Prefectures.

Ashland Pink. Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias*, p.20. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson**.

- Ashley Hall.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2005, p.24 with colour photo. Reg. No. 2633. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1999. Originated by Marion G. Hall, Dothan, Ala, USA. The striped and mottled, rose pink coloured, peony form flower is 11.5 cm diameter with some interspersed yellow stamens. Flowers early and holds well in heat. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.39, dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5 cm. Colour photo p.c3.
- Ashley Hardee.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.219, Reg. No.548: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Mrs Van Hardee, Madison, Florida, USA. Plant growth is rapid, upright and open with medium size, light green leaves, averaging 10 cm x 3.8 cm. The peony form flower is deep rose with a purple cast and white stamens. The flowers are 10 cm across and 5 cm deep with 12-15 petals and a couple of petaloids. Blooms mid-season.
- Ashley McComb.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, rear cover with colour pl.: A large size, dark pink, with peony centre of 40 petaloids, surrounded by a skirt of 4 rows of 27 large petals. Blooms early to mid-season. A chance seedling raised by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2196. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.88: A 13 year old seedling that first bloomed in 1980. Average flower size, 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 27 petals and 42 petaloids.
- Ashley Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943: Deep pink, sometimes marked with white. Large, semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Simon's Nursery, Johns Island, South Carolina, USA.
- Ashton's Ballet.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2000, p.28 with colour photo, Reg. No.2524.. A cross of *C.japonica* 'Shikishima' (PI 418371) x *C.oleifera* (PI 162561). The rose form double flowers show two-tone pink petals with pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.1, colour photo p.c7. The 19 year old seedling first flowered in 1986. Average flower size is 8.2 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 30 petals and 4 petaloids. Plant growth is upright with medium growth rate. Blooms early and is cold hardy to -10° F. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.
- Ashton's Cameo.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2004, p.24 with colour photo; Reg. No.2628. A cross of *C.hybrid* **Winter's Charm** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**, first flowered in 1994, introduced in 2006. Flower is 8.2 cm across, and is a deep lavender peony form with neon colour quality, 10 petals and 12 petaloids. Cold hardy to -10° F. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. Flowers early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.90, colour photo p.c1. Plant has average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.
- Ashton's High Rise.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2008, p.C11 with colour photo, Regn. No.2713; Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. Propagated by Camellia Forest Nursery and Cam Too Nursery. First flowered in 1994. A 9 cm diameter, medium pinkish red, rose form double flower with separated layers of petals. Central creamy-white filaments and gold anthers. Flowers mid-season. Upright plant with vigorous growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.105 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 9 cm x 4.5 cm.
- Ashton's Pink.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2000, p.28 with colour photo, Reg. No.2525. A cross of *C.japonica* **Billie McCaskill** x *C.oleifera* (PI 162561) with lavender pink, semi-double flowers. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.1, colour photo p.c7. The 19 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 8.2 cm across x 3.2 cm

deep, with 14 petals, 3 petaloids, pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and medium, making a symmetrical globular plant without pruning. Dark green leaves are 7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

**Ashton's Prelude.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2003, p.21 with colour photo, Reg. No.2604. A seedling of *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane** x *C.sasanqua* 'Setsuzan' (**Sessan**), with shell pink anemone form flowers 8.2 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Cold hardy plant to -10° F. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.60, colour photo p.c2. First flowered 1989. Flowers have 12 petals, 78 petaloids, pink anthers and pink filaments. Flowers early. Plant is dense with average growth habit and slow to medium growth rate. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

**Ashton's Pride.** (*C.hybrid*). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.10; Pale pink, single flower. Autumn flowering. Plant appearance is unusual with small narrow leaves and slightly weeping branches. Growth is vigorous and somewhat spreading. Offered as a cold hardy selection. *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane** x *C.sasanqua* **Santôzaki**. Raised by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

**Ashton's Red Sunset.** (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2010, p.26 with colour photo; Regn 2795. Originator Dr. William Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.73 with colour photo. A 29 year old cross of **Frost Queen** x 'Variety Z', (**Z**) which first flowered in 1990. Propagated by Cam Too Nursery, Greensboro, N.C. Plant is spreading, dense, and low growing with average growth rate. Cold hardy to -15° Far. Dark green leaves are 8.2 cm x 3.8 cm. Medium size, semi-double flower is 9.5 cm diameter x 3.8 cm height, red-purple (RHSCC 58C) with 14 petals and 5 petaloids. Bright yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers early to midseason.

**Ashton's Shooting Star.** (*C.hybrid*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2010, p.26 with colour photo; Regn 2796. Originator Dr William Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.73 with colour photo. A 15 year old cross of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**, first bloomed in 2000. Spreading, dense plant, with average growth rate. Cold hardy to -10° Far. Dark green leaves average 10 cm x 4.5 cm. Large size single form flower is 12 cm diameter x 4.5 cm height. White background with bright red (RHSCC 54A) radial stripes. Golden yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers midseason.

**Ashton's Snow.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2002, p.20 with colour photo, Reg. No.2579. A cross of *C.japonica* **Billie McCaskill** x *C.oleifera* **Plain Jane**, with white single to semi-double flowers. The plant is cold hardy to -15° F. and flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.126, colour photo p.c9. The 21 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Flowers measure 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 8-12 petals, golden anthers and creamy filaments. Plant is spreading and dense, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

**Ashton's Supreme.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2003, p.21 with colour photo, Reg. No.2605. Flower has bright lavender pink anemone form blooms, 6.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Plant is very cold hardy to -17° F. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.60, colour photo p.c2. First flowered in 1989. A seedling of (**Bill Wylam** x **Plain Jane**) x (**Narumigata** x **Plain Jane**). Originated by by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md, USA. Flower has 21 petals, 34 petaloids, golden yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant is upright, dense, with medium growth rate. Field tested for 20 years. Blooms early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Ashy Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea**.

Asikana. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the Switzerland *C.japonica* **Ascona**.

- Asinuyovense. RHS, 1958, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.12, p.94. Corruption of the Japanese name, **Usomyôrenji**.
- Asitesi. Gao, Jijin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.64, No.511. Chinese synonym for for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Elizabeth Astles**.
- Asmode. de Bisschop Catalogue, 1935, p.9. Orthographic error for **Asmodèe**.
- Asmodea. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Culture von Camellien*, p.33. Orthographic error for **Asmodèe**.
- Asmodèe**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV: Of Italian origin, this Camellia bloomed for the first time this year, (1854). Its bloom, above average in size, has perfectly imbricated, numerous, regularly rounded petals, slightly emarginate, outspread, of a delicate pink colour, longitudinal veins of a deeper shade, unite to the margin which is membranaceous.
- Asmodèe (Italia). André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères...*, p.238. Synonym for **Asmodèe**.
- Asomurasaki**. (Mountain in Kyûshû), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3: No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Asomusume**. (Girl from Aso), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, p.126, Colour photo No. 293; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.12, colour photo, p.198, description as ‘Asomusume’(Yoshino): Flower, pink single with colour washed out to white towards the centre, 6-7 petals, 7-8 cm across, opening flat; stamens in a large, central group, a little irregular. Blooms mid-season to late.. Leaves, small, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic. Vigorous, upright growth. While similar to a Higo, it does not have the correct stamen cluster. See p.129, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Synonym: ‘Asomusume’(Yoshino), Yoshino’ by Andô. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Tsugio Ôta around 1965..
- Asomusume (Yoshino). Synonym for **Asomusume**, as synonymous with ‘Yoshino’.
- Aso-no-yuki**. (Snows of Aso), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.32: Small size flower, white, single. Blooms early. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- As-otome. McIlhenny 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Sa-otome**.
- Aspacia. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Erroneously used as a synonym in America for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**.
- Aspasia**. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:6: Brilliant carmine pink, petals lined with white at the centre. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.III: The delicateness of this medium sized bloom justifies the name given, that of a famous courtesan of antiquity. Foliage medium size. Petals of the exterior rows are rounded, faintly emarginate or full; the others ovate, acute; the imbrication is perfect and seems to be arranged in spiral, concentric series, all of a vivid, cerise pink colour. Originated by Santarelli, Italy. Note: This name was invalidly used by Macarthur of Camden Park, Australia for one of his seedlings. Synonym: ‘Aspasia Rosea’.
- Aspasia Macarthur**. (*C.japonica*), *Botanical Society of New South Wales Report*, 1848, invalidly as ‘Aspasia’: White flushed flesh pink at base of petals and flaked with pink. Large, peony form. A Macarthur seedling from Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. Due to confusion in nomenclature rules on priority, with an Italian cultivar of the same name, Professor Waterhouse, in his *Camellia Trail*, 1952, p.13, proposed that the name should be **Aspasia Macarthur**. In America the names **Aspasia** and ‘Aspacia’ have been used as erroneous synonyms for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**, whereas, the Camellia **Aspasia Macarthur**

was erroneously equated with **Paeoniaeflora** and **Pomponia**. Synonyms included: 'Pomponia Improved', 'Flore Celeste', 'Aspasia Nova', 'Aspasia'(New). Sports include: **Lady Loch**, **Otahuhu Beauty**, **Camden Park**, **Strawberry Blonde**, **Can Can**, **Jean Clere**, **Margaret Davis**, **Just Sue**. Orthographic errors: 'Asposia', 'Asphasia'. Pseudonym: 'Paeoniaeflora'. Chinese synonym: 'Makade'.

Aspasia (Macarthur). Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.14. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur**.

Aspasia Nova. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur**.

Aspasia (New). Law Somner & Co. Catalogue, 1884, p.45. Synonym for **Aspasia Macarthur**.

Aspasia (Old). Law Somner & Co. Catalogue, 1884, p.45. Synonym for **Aspasia**.

Aspasia Pink. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953. Synonym for **Lady Loch**.

Aspasia Rosea. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.5. Synonym for **Otahuhu Beauty**.

Aspasia Rosea. Jean Verschaffelt, 1879, Catalogue, No.21, p.77. Synonym for **Aspasia**.

**Aspasia Superba**. Vuylsteke, Charles, Catalogue, 1875, p.14. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Aspasia (United States). SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26. Pseudonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**.

Aspasia Variegata. Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.14. Synonym for **Camden Park**.

Aspasia Vera. van Houtte, 1858, Catalogue, 72:6. Synonym for **Aspasia**.

Asper Hybrid Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Asphasia. *Azalea and Camellia Society of America Yearbook*, 1933, p.24, 29. Orthographic error for **Aspasia**.

Asposia. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for **Aspasia**.

Asriota. Searle & Sons Catalogue, 1890, p.51. Orthographic error for **L'Ariosto**.

Assamica. Watt, 1907, *Journal of RHS*, 32:74. See species *C.sinensis* var. *assamica* (Masters), Kitamura, 1950.

Assimilis. Seeman 1857, *Botanical Herald*. See species, *C.assimilis* Champion ex Bentham 1851 .

Assimiloides. Sealy, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.4. See species *C.assimiloides* Sealy, 1949.

**Astarte**. (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Catalogue, 1880: Pure white, fine. Originated in Australia.

Astonishment. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.49. Synonym for **Kenkyô**.

**Astra**. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.102, Reg.No.1566: A large to very large, rose pink, white on inner petals, rose form double, *C.reticulata* chance seedling, mid-season blooming; originated by Herbert H. Smith, Yuba City, California, USA. The 23 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Flower has 50-58 petals, 3-5 petaloids, yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. Average size, 12.5 cm wide by 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with 10 cm x 7 cm dark green leaves.

**Astrea**. (*C.japonica*), *Camelie delta semine Romana*, 1851. Delgrande seedling. Large flower, petals numerous, perfectly imbricated, the outer petals rolled back somewhat. A soft rose flesh colour, lined with carmine of varying intensities; the centre petals forming a crater with little rose stripes and some of pale colour. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.

**Astro Nova.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2003, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2586. A cross of **Gwenneth Morey** x **Kona**, which has white flowers with red stripes and spots. Semi-double to anemone form, with fimbriated petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated by Ken Hallstone, Lafayette, Calif., USA, and registered by Don Bergamini, Martinez. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.60, colour photo p.c2. The seedling first flowered in 1988. Flowers measure 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10-12 petals and 5-30 petaloids. Plant is upright and dense with average growth rate. Flowers mid-season. The dark green leaves are 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Note: The name is illegal according to the International Code, which prohibits the use of Latin for cultivars.

**Astronaut.** (*C.japonica*), Select Nurseries Wholesale Price List, 1964, p.69. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.1. No description. SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.20: Rose pink. Large, single to semi-double with channelled petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Select Nursery Inc., Whittier, California, USA. For colour plate see frontispiece, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, 1965, vol.26, No.3. Chinese synonym 'Yuhangyuan'.

Astrorubens. Harrison, ea., 1835, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.3, p.186. Orthographic error for **Atrorubens**.

**Asuka.** (Place name in Nara Prefecture), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.106 & 322, colour photo, No.217; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: A pale pink semi-double, outer petals broad-cordate, a poor stamen cluster broken and intersected by an occasional small, erect petal, size 10-11 cm wide, filaments white. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves, medium size, round-ovate, base acute, reflexed. Plant growth habit, vigorous and erect. See p.306, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. The old name of this cultivar was 'Atoseyama' or 'Atoseyama' (Chûbu), but it was changed in Chûbu in 1971 to avoid confusion between this and the cultivar which had the same Kanji. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

**Asukagawa.** (Asuka River), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.153; Itô, Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki, Hanagata Tsuki Oboechô*; Shirai-Bunka, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Double flower, medium size, 3 rows petals, divided, central stamen cluster. Deep red background with white star-like variegation. Different reading: 'Asukakawa'. Originated in Japan. Not sure that it is the same variety as from the *Kokon Yôrankô*. (Believed extinct.)

**Asukagawa.** (Asuka River), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309: No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Asukagawashiro.** (White Asuka River), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*; Watanabe, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79: White, large double, Stamens divided by inner petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Asukagoshiki.** (Five Coloured Camellia from Asuka), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, Medium to large size, fine red lines and speckles on a base colour varying from white to pale red, occasionally a white flower, semidouble, small, compact column of stamens. Flower very similar to **Tricolor**, ('Ezo-nishiki'), 10-11 cm wide, mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium to large, elliptical, caudate apex, twisted and wavy. Growth habit vigorous and erect. A cultivar from a private family in Kashiwara City, Nara Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1967.

Asukakawa. Different reading for **Asukagawa**.

**Asukayama.** (Asuka Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki, Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White, single with red stripes, tubular stamen cluster; cup-shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)



- Asuniyovense. Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1956, p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Usumyorenji**.
- Ataburo. Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1956: Foliage mottled yellow. Rose form flowers. Corruption of Japanese name **Ama-obune**.
- Atago**. (Place name). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.143 with colour photo; Small single, tubular to trumpet shape, white spots on purplish deep red ground. Leaves small, elliptic. Upright growth. Breeding unknown, released by Soshin Hirai, Kurume, Saitama Pref., Japan.
- Atago-meigetsu**. (Bright Moon of Atago), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.3. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.21 with colour photo; English translation p.13. Small to medium, pale pink, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas at Mt Atago, Matsu'e City. Named by San-in Camellia Club in 1983.
- Atagoyama**. (Mount Atago), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.95, colour photo and description: Small size, soft pink, vase-shaped single with 6 broad, overlapping, rounded petals. Stamens in a central cylinder, degenerated, filaments joined for the lower half, anthers yellow. Leaves light green, elliptic, apices tapering acute, recurved, margins rolled under serrulate. Late blooming. Collected at Mt. Atago, near Matsue-shi, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hiroshi Ibara in 1984.
- Atamabura. Colonel Hicks List, 1937-1938. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ama-obune**.
- Atamburo. Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.6. Corruption of Japanese name **Ama-obune**.
- Ata-no-kimi**. (Legendary Warrior from Kagoshima), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.371, colour photo and description: Large size, peony form, incomplete double with 23 rows of large, rounded, outer petals and a convex centre of erect, folded and twisted, small petals with stamens and petaloids intermixed. White ground with streaks of pink and red. Leaves bright, mid-green, elliptic to lanceolate, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. The original tree survives in a private garden in Kôriyama Town. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1980.
- Ate-tsubaki**. (Noble Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Satomi, 1962, *Supplement to Camellia Varieties of Japan*; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, colour photo, No.359, p.182, description, p.196; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.338, p.341; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.12, colour photo, p.198, description: Leaves very broadly elliptic, rounded at base, shortly acuminate, prominent venation, thick texture; petioles glabrous. Flowers, semi-double, white, thinly striped, deep red, (Spinel Red 0023), petals broad, in three layers, slightly emarginate, wavy at apex, separated, 10-11 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Occasionally produces completely white flowers. Vigorous, spreading growth. One of the three famous old Camellias in the grounds of the Honen'in Temple, Kyôto, Japan. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.
- Athelyne**. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26: Red. Medium to large size, semi-double with irregular petals. Medium, compact growth, Mid-season blooming. Originated by Bartlett's Nursery, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Athelyne Variegated**.
- Athelyne Variegated**. Bartlett's Nursery Catalogue, 1958. As 'Athelyne Var': A virus variegated form of **Athelyne** - red blotched white. Originated by Bartlett's Nursery, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA.

- Athena.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.285, Reg.No.327: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The medium sized, glossy, mid-green leaves are long and oval. The incomplete double flowers, 9-10 cm across, have 3 rows of slightly wavy petals, surrounding a few small, petaloids interspersed with light stamens. The colour of the flower is white, with scattered deep rose pink markings. Flowers are fragrant and open mid-season to late.
- Athropurpurea Nova. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.206. Orthographic error for **Atropurpurea Nova**.
- Athro-Rubens. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.29. Orthographic error for **Atrorubens**.
- Atiflora.** (*C.japonica*), Sacco, 1830-1831, *Paintings*, pl.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Atila Cavalli.** Jean Vervaene Fils, 1864, *Price List*, No.1, p.4. No description. Jean Verscheffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.37. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Atkin's Gift.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2614. An 11 year old chance seedling which first flowered 1999. Originated by Ed Atkins, Shalimar, Fla, USA. Flower is a formal double, 11.5 cm across, with 110 pink petals. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.90, colour photo p.c1. Plant growth is spreading and of average rate. Dark green leaves are 10.8 cm long x 5 cm wide.
- Atlantica.** Hastie, Jr., *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p.56. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Johns Island, South Carolina, USA.
- Atomic Red.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.302, Reg. No.158: A 9 year old chance seedling; originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1950. Plant growth, open and slow. Leaves, small, narrow and dark green. Flower buds, round, brilliant red. Flower, semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Colour brilliant red, 10-12 cm in diameter. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Atomic Red Variegated**.
- Atomic Red Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1 as 'Atomic Red Var.': A virus variegated form of **Atomic Red** - Brilliant red, marbled white. Originated in USA.
- Atoniana. Hibbert & Buist, 1834, *The American Flower Garden Dictionary*, p.41. Orthographic error for **Aitonia**.
- Atose. Yashiroda Catalogue, 1939. Abbreviation for **Atoseyama**. Different reading: **Nochiseyama**.
- Atoseyama. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.154. Different reading for **Nochiseyama**. This is also the old name for **Asuka**.
- Atoseyama (Chûbu). Synonym for **Asuka**.
- Atra-Waratah-Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.13 as 'Atra-Waratah-Nova. No description. Originated by Baumann, Bollweiler, France. (Believed extinct.)
- Atrococcinea.** (*C.japonica*), Camellia, 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.149: Double dark red, white centre, very fine. Originated in England.
- Atropurpurea. *Index Seminum University Palermo*, 1827. Abbreviation for **Atropurpurea Plena**.
- Atropurpurea Flore Plena. Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.55 as 'Atro-Purpurea Flore Pleno'; orthographic variant for **Atropurpurea Plena**.
- Atropurpurea Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Debonnaire, 1832, *Annales Société Horticulture de Paris*, 11:15-20, as 'Athropurpurea Nova': Flower about 10 cm across, full, irregular, of a vivid cherry-red, with a touch of salmon-orange. The outer petals are horizontal, 4 cm wide by 5 cm long, in

4-5 rows diminishing in size, veined with very intense red, deeply notched, reflexed and imperfectly imbricated. The inner petals are few and very small, in irregular series, elevating the centre to the appearance of the heart of a peony. Originated in Italy.

**Atropurpurea Plena.** (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as 'Atropurpurea pl.': Deep red double from China. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant: 'Atro Purpureo Pleno'.

Atro Purpureo Pleno. *Catalogue des plants cultivée dans le Jardin de M. Joseph Parmentier*, May, 1812. Orthographic variant for **Atropurpurea Plena**.

**Atrorubens.** (*C.japonica*), Parmentier, 1818, Catalogue des arbres et plantes...p.15. No description. Loddige's 1818, *Botanical Cabinet*, vol.2, pl.170; Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis*. Imported from China by Loddiges in 1809. The flowers are small to medium, averaging 7.5 cm across. The outside petals are of heavy texture and deep crimson in colour, faintly marked by darker veins. The petals are in 2 to 3 rows and the centre of the flower is filled with small, confused petals, varying in size and form. Sometimes a few, elongate petals stand out from between the centre and the circumference, presenting the appearance of a second flower growing from the first. Synonyms: 'Loddige's Red', 'Atrorubens Flore Pleno', 'Flore Pleno Atrorubens', 'Atrorubens Coccinea', 'Double Crimson', 'Rubra Atropurpurea', 'Lord Keer Ancien', 'Paeoniiflora Atropurpurea', 'Double Dark Red', 'Double Crimson'. Orthographic error: 'Atrorubra'. Originated in China.

Atrorubens Coccinea. *Annalen der Blumsterei*, 1825, according to *Index Londonensis*. Synonym for **Atrorubens**.

Atrorubens Flore Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9, as 'Atro-Rubens Flore Pleno'. Synonym for **Atrorubens**.

Atrorubra. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, index with ref. to pl.201. Orthographic error for **Atrorubens**.

**Atrosanguinea.** (*C.japonica*), Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.3. No description. Dall Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Orthographic error: 'Antrosanguinea'. (Believed extinct.)

**Atrostriata.** (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (believed extinct.)

**Atroviolacea.** (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:315. No description. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.88: Originated in England from seed of 'Rubra Simplex', (**Rubra**). A semi-double cultivar, 9-10 cm across, of an intense red colour, marked with rare, white streaks. The corolla of many petals, the outer disposed alternatively in 3-4 rows, regular, round-oval; those of the interior, few, small, irregular, folded diversely. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, Vol.I: Flower large, regular, well formed, clear red and afterwards deep; petals of exterior rounded, acuminate; those of the centre narrower, elongated, distorted and acute. Synonyms: 'Atroviolacea Rubra', 'Atroviolacea Plena'. 'Atroviolacea Serni', 'Atroviolacea Nova'.

Atroviolacea Rubra. Giardino Inglese di Caserta, 1857. Synonym for **Atroviolacea**.

Atroviolacea Plena. Burdin Catalogue, 1835, p.38 as 'Atro-Violacea Plena'. Synonym for **Atroviolacea**.

Atroviolacea Serni. Harrison ed., *Floricultural Cabinet*, 1838, vol.6, p.149. Synonym for **Atroviolacea**.

Atroviolacea Nova. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.3. Synonym for **Atropurpurea**.

**Atroviolacea Superba.** Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.3: Deep purplish red, superb form. Originated in France.

**Atrovirens.** (*C.japonica*,) Anonymous, 1830, *Annales Société Horticulture de Paris*, vol.7, p.280-281: Raised from seed sown in 1821 in France by M. Noisette and named by him. Baumann, 1841, gives **Purpurascens** as a synonym, but as this is reported to be an English seedling, the synonymy is rejected. Synonym: 'Atrovirens Multiflora'.

Atrovirens Multiflora. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Synonym for **Atrovirens**.

**Atsuhime.** (Princess Atsu). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.208 with colour photo; Medium size single, colour often split between white and red on the same flower. Tubular stamen ring, gold anthers on white filaments, and slightly pinched at the top. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Somewhat slow growth. A chance seedling of a white flower sport of **Jiun**. Named by Takashi Tanaka, and released by Ichiro Kanetsuki. From Shimane Pref., Japan.

Atsuma-shibori. Different reading for **Azuma-shibori**.

**Atsumori.** (Ill-fated member of the Taira Clan), (*C.japonica*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, black and white photo, p.3; Seibundô Shinkôsô, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.12, colour photo, p.198, description: Flower, large, very pale pink single of 6-7 petals which are creped and waved and having a central ring of stamens with milk-white filaments. Average size 12 cm across. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves, large, narrowly-elliptic with turned under margins. Vigorous, erect growth. Renamed from 'Juraku-hachigô'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Atsumori of the Taira clan was only 15 years old when he was killed (1180) by Kumagai Naozane, veteran warrior of the Minamoto clan. During single combat, Naozane unwillingly killed the boy under the cold code of the battlefield. Rebelling against the cruel duty of the fighting man, Naozane renounced the world and entered the Monastery of Kurodani, Kyôto as a member of the Buddhist Jôdo Sect and spent his life, until his death in 1208, praying for the happiness in the next world of the short lived Atsumori. Named and released by Kataoka Juraku-en Nursery in 1967.

**Attenuata.** (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.11: Red anemone flowers. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Atumori. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.15. Corruption of the Japanese name **Atsumori**.

**Aubrey Harris.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.268, Reg. No.413: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Ernest Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, which first flowered in 1956. Plant growth is upright, open and slow. The variegated, orange-pink and white flowers, 12 cm across and 5.5 cm deep, are similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) in form and have 20-30 petals and 50-60 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.

**Aubrey McGill.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Catalogue, 1947, p.5: Single rosy red, dwarf habit. Medium size. Slow, upright grower. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.15. A chance seedling found in the Rookwood Cemetery, N.S.W., Australia.

Auburn. Hume, 1951, *Camellias, Kinds and Culture*, p.99. Abbreviation for **Miss Auburn**.

Auburn. (*C.sasanqua*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

**Auburn White.** (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.8: White, large, semi-double with long, yellow stamens. Believed to have been imported from Japan about 1900 and the original plant was in the garden of Mrs Jaffes at Tukivila near Auburn, Washington, USA. Reported to be the same as **Mrs Bertha Harms**. Chinese synonym 'Aobula'.

- Auckubaefolia. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia**.
- Aucubaefolia. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.314. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia**.
- Aucubaefolia Vera. Burdin, Chamery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. Synonym for **Aucubifolia**.
- Aucubafolia. Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, 3rd ed., p.216. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia**.
- Aucuba-Leaved. Burnett, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, vol.3, p.153. Synonym for **Aucubifolia**.
- Aucubeifolia. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia**.
- Aucubifolia**. (*C.japonica*), *Annales Blumisterei*, 1825, colour plate, Loddige's Catalogue, 1826, p.21 as 'Aucubafolia': A British camellia with light, cerise-red flowers. Leaves 12 cm x 7 cm, acuminate, long-oval, dark green with conspicuous venation and yellow variegation similar to the *Aucuba japonica*; buds, oblong with greenish scales. Flower, 8 cm across, cherry red, double, of the 'Coccinea' type. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.314 as 'Aucubaefolia': Leaves ovateoblong, spotted white; light carmine red flowers. Orthographic errors: 'Aucubaefolia', 'Aucuboefolia', 'Aukubaefolia', 'Aucubeifolia', 'Aucubafolia', 'Acubaefolia', 'Auckubaefolia', 'Aukubifolia', 'Aucubaefolia', 'Aucubaefolia Vera'. Synonym: 'Aucuba-Leaved'.
- Aucuboefolia. Harrison, ea., *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, 1835, p.186. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia**.
- Audiniana**. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue 1842/43, originator not specified. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.29. No description. Fratelli Roda, 1885, *Delle Camellie, Loro Moltiplicazione e Coltivazione...*, p.52: Imbricated, pure red. Volonte Catalogue, 1888: Small, vivid red, double flower. Colour photo; Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camellie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.87.
- Audrey Buller. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia List, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.
- Audrey Callanan**. (*C.japonica*), ACRS, 1968, *Camellia News*, No.32, p.18, Reg. No.103: A chance seedling found growing under a plant of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**) in the garden of J.A. Richards, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia. Taken to Canberra in 1962, it first flowered 1967. It produces red, semi-double flowers 10 cm across and is late flowering. Growth, upright and spreading.
- Audrey Claire**. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2188: Large size, white, formal double *C.japonica*, chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated by Maye Ridley Walker, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.88: Size 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 50 petals. Chinese synonym 'Shilian'.
- Audrey Hopfer. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson**.
- Audusson. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1948-1949. Abbreviation for **Adolphe Audusson**.
- Audusson Purple**. (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.2: Dark red turning purple, form of **Adolphe Audusson**. Originated in USA.
- Audusson Red. Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour*, sec.50, p.1. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson**.

- Audusson Special. Skinner, ed., 1957, *Garden Plants in Colour*, sec.50, p.1. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated**.
- Audusson Variegated. Tammmia Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Audusson Var.'. Abbreviation for **Adolphe Audusson Variegated**.
- August Delfosse. van Houtte, 1857, Catalogue, 67:45. Orthographic variant for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- August Del Fosse. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, (ca.1936), Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- Augusta**. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:315: No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1: Leaves rather large, a little curled, finely serrulate, multi-nerved, of an obscure green; buds oblong, acute, scales calycinal and green; flowers, medium size, irregular, double, of a beautiful cherry red; petals elongate, erect and slightly crenate at the summit; central petals, entire, acuminate and irregularly disposed. Burnett, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, vol.3, p.153: **Augusta** is an English seedling. The flowers dark crimson colour, very full and prominent, much after the style of the old double red. (**Imbricata**). Colour plate as 'Dernii' in J.E.von Reider, 1835, *Collection de Camèlia élèves à Bollweiler* pl.45. Synonyms: 'Dernii', 'Augusta Rubra', 'Rubra Augusta'. Orthographic error: 'Angusta'.
- Augusta Delfonse. Rubel, 1937, *Aristocrats since Yesteryear*, Retail List No.75, p.28. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- Augusta Delfosse. Shirley Hibbert, 1862, *The Floral World and Garden Guide*, vol.5, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- Augusta Delfuss. Kiyono Catalogue, 1933, p.8. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- Augusta Equen**. (*C.japonica*), Harris Longview Nursery Retail Price List. 1955-1956, p.12: (Plant Patent No. 1312). Light rose pink. Very large, formal double with petals diminishing in size towards the centre. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Sport: 'R.O. Rubel'. Previously sold as "Lot 300" by Rubel. Colour photo facing p.112, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957. Originated by R.O. Rubel, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Orthographic error: 'Augusta Queen'.
- Augusta Evans Wilson. Kiyono Catalogue, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Augusta Wilson**.
- Augusta Leal. Cannon, 1963, ACS. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover: Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto**.
- Augusta Morn**. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.193, Reg. No.457:A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by O.J. Faircloth, Pensacola, Florida, USA, that first bloomed 1958. Plant is upright and dense in habit, with dark green leaves, averaging 8 cm by 4 cm. The single, carmine red flowers, 12.5 cm across and 3.8 cm deep, have 7 ruffled petals and 160 petaloids with pink filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season.
- Augusta Queen. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Augusta Equen**.
- Augusta Rosea**. (*C.japonica*), Charles Maupoil & Fils Catalogue, 1853, p.37. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Augusta Rubra. Berlèse, 1840 *Monographie*, ed.2, p.233. Synonym for 'Dernii'.
- Augusta Rubra Aurantia. Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellia...*, p.147. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.244, 264. Orthographic error for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**.
- Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.107, 129: Leaves 8cm by 5cm, strongly serrate, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate apex, dull green; bud oblong a little pointed; flower, 8 cm across, double, deep orange-red. Colour, form and dimensions similar to

**Corallina.** Orthographic errors: ‘Augusta Rubra Aurantriaca’, ‘Augusta Rubra Aurantia’. Synonyms: ‘Aurantiaca’, ‘Augusta Vera’, ‘Aurantia’, ‘Rubra Aurantia’, ‘Nutra Waratah’, ‘Rubra Aurantia Augusta’. Originated in England.

Augusta Rubra Aurantriaca. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.30. Orthographic error for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**.

**Augusta Superba.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.106: Leaves of average size, oblongovate, slightly acuminate, similar to ‘Hallesia’ with the same veins and serration, of deep green; buds scales blackish at the base and green at the apex. Flower 8 cm across, semi-double, clear cherry red, sometimes dark cerise; outside petals in 3 rows, oblong, well imbricated but not numerous, those at the centre, mixed with stamens and petaloids, short, narrow, reddish, few, leaving an opening in the centre of the corolla. Originated in Italy.

**Augusta Venusta.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Augusta Vera. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16, as a synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**.

**Augusta Wilson.** (*C.japonica*), Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1938: "It is our great pleasure to have named this variety **Augusta Wilson** in memory of a famous writer of Mobile, Alabama. She was very fond of this variety and planted it in the garden of her home in Ashland Place, many years ago. The flower is very double and peony type, 9-10 cm in diameter. It is a soft pink, some flowers are marked with faint white spots. Leaves are large, thick and roundish, dark green, acuminate, coarsely serrate, 10 cm x 5 cm. Plant habit, upright and fast growing. Early blooming. Synonyms: ‘Ashland Pink’, ‘St. Elmo’, ‘Cabbage Head’, ‘Augusta Evans Wilson’, ‘Mrs Augusta Wilson’, ‘Mrs A.E. Wilson’. See p.55, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I for black and white photo and a colour plate, p.21 in *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing.

**Auguste Delfosse.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: M. Emile Defresne of Liege, Belgium, who obtained this variety from seed from the cross of ‘Weimari’ (**Weymarii**) x **Eximia**, first bloomed it in 1853. According to the desire of the producer it was dedicated to the President of the Belgium Chamber of Representatives, M. A.Delfosse. Besides their star-like arrangement of splendid regularity, the blossoms present an unusual colouring, the vivid shade, recalling **Leeana Superba**, a pure carmine with a tint of cinnabar red and few white stripes. Orthographic errors: ‘Aguste Delfosse’, ‘Alphonse Delfosse’, ‘August Delfosse’, ‘Auguste Del Fosse’, ‘Augustine Delfosse’, ‘Augusta Delfusse’, ‘August Del Fosse’, ‘Augusta Delfonse’, ‘Auguste Delfrosse’, ‘Augusto Delfosse’, ‘Auguste Delfosses’, ‘Auguste Delafosse’, ‘Augusta Delfosse’, ‘Augusto del Fosso’, ‘Auguste De Fosse’, ‘Auguste Deofosse’. Synonym: ‘Auguste Delfosse’(Belgium).

Auguste De Fosse. SCCS, 1942, *The Classification of Camellias*, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Auguste Delfosse**.

Auguste Deofosse. Laing & Co., 1886, Catalogue of Novelties, p.21. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.

**Auguste Delfosse (André).** (*C.japonica*), André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de Bruyères*, p.239 as ‘Auguste Delfosse’: Deep red, medium size, peony form with vigorous, compact, upright growth. This is the cultivar known in USA as ‘Auguste Delfosse’. Originated in France.

Auguste Delfosse (Belgium). SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. An American synonym for **Auguste Delfosse**.

Auguste Delfosses. Sunningdale Nursery Catalogue, 1968-1969, p.10. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.

- Auguste Delfosse. Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide*, ed.5, p.47. Orthographic error for 'Auguste Delfosse' (Belgium).
- Auguste van Geert.** (*C.japonica*), Ludemann Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.4 as "Dark Red." Originated in Belgium, breeder unknown. (Believed extinct).
- Augustifolia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Augustifolia', synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).
- Augustifolia Superba.** (*C.japonica*), *The Gardeners Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, No.12, Mar. 1856, p.208. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).
- Augustina. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.9. Synonym for **Augustiniana**.
- Augustina Superba. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Augustiniana Superba**.
- Augustina Superb. Veitch, James Jr, 1853, *Catalogue of Select Stove Plants...*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Augustiniana Superba**.
- Augustine Delfosse. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934, p.14. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- Augustine Superba. J. Scott & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Augustiniana Superba**.
- Augustine Supreme.** (*C.japonica*), Macpennys of Bransgore Nursery Catalogue, 1978, P.1: Deep pink double flowers. Originated in England.
- Augustiniana.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1841, Catalogue. Synonym: 'Augustina'. Raised by Freppa and released by Burnier & Grilli. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Augustiniana Superba.** (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.2. No description. van Geert, 1846, *Catalogue Général*, p.62: Large, perfectly imbricated flowers, soft pink marbled lilac. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV as 'Augustina Superba': This camellia, of Italian origin, came to Belgium in 1843. It forms a regular, pyramidal shrub with brownish bark. Its leaves, 11-12 cm long x 9-10 cm broad, are rounded-oval, pointed, delicately serrate with deep green veining. The bud is large, rounded, with greenish scales. The anemone form bloom opened fully, is 10-11 cm across with imbricated petals, emarginate, of bright, clear rose, veined and mottled with white. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858-1859, 72:6 gives it as a mutation of **Sacco**, while Luscombe Prince & Co Exeter Nurseries Catalogue, 1875, p.28 gives **Sacco Nova** as a synonym of **Augustiniana Superba**. In the Berlèse, 1844 description he says: light rose, similar to **Sacco Vera**. This is probably when the confusion arose between these two cultivars. Orthographic errors: 'Augusta Superba', 'Augustine Superba', 'Augustina Superb'.
- Augustissima.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Augusto.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.149: The plant habit is tall and slender. It belongs to the class of perfections with irregular imbrication, the petals changing from rounded, emarginate circumscription to lanceolate form, apiculate or slightly laciniate, towards the centre. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*. Book VII, pl.II. All are a rose-pink with a few white stripes or splotches at the centre. An Italian seedling raised by Mariani and named for Cesare Augusto. Synonym: 'Cesare Augusto'.
- Augusto Del Fosso. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.126. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.
- Augusto Delfosso. G. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.14. Orthographic error for **Auguste Delfosse**.



**Augusto Franchetti.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Brilliant red, small, imbricated flower. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence.

Augusto Gouveia Pinto. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto L.G. Pinto. Haskin's Nursery Ltd., Catalogue, 1964. Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto L. Gouveia Pinto. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1927. Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto L'Gouveia Pinto. SCCS, 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

**Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.** (*C. japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola. Portuguese Catalogue, No.33, 1899, p.23. No description, and Catalogue No.40, 1906, p.68; Rose form violet pink, petals bordered with white. A white margined form of **Grand Sultan**, invalidly as 'Mathotiana'. A very narrow border on each petal. Colour, bright carmine, heavily flushed lavender. The bloom takes on a blue hue in some micro-climates. Jacintho de Mattos, Catalogue No.14, 1900, p.62; Pink bordered with white, rose form. See colour plate in Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia* and back cover, RHS., 1988-1989, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, No.41. Orthographic variant 'Augusto Leal Gouvêa' first mention). Orthographic abbreviations: 'Augusto Pinto', 'Augusto Leal', 'Augusto Gouveia Pinto', 'Augusto L. Gouveia Pinto', 'Augusto L'Gouveia Pinto'. For another form of this variety see: **Shepherdess**. See p.111, black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Received RHS, Award of Merit, 1958. Received the "William Hertrich Award", 1953 as 'Jack McCaskill'. Originated in Portugal.

Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto. Trewidden Estate Nursery, Penzance, Cornwall. Retail Camellia List, p.2. Orthographic error for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

Augusto Pinto. Fendig, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Abbreviation for **Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto.**

**Augusto Scarlatti.** (*C.japonica*), Scarlatti Catalogue. 1888: Flower, large, double, perfectly imbricated in the form of a cup, background, white, sometimes rose with a centre of flesh colour, outer petals feathered with pale rose, a few lined a little with deep rose. Originated in Italy.

**Aui.** (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309: No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Afuhi'.

Aukubaefolia. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic error for **Aucubifolia.**

Aukubifolia. Burdin Nursery Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic variant for **Aucubifolia.**

Auliaca. Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9. Orthographic error for **Aulica.**

**Aulica.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1847-1848, Catalogue, 33:34: White covered with thick veinlets, except as circumference where flower is pure white. Auguste Van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.14: Very beautiful white petals, covered with pink veins, except the circumference which is pure white. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.I: This was obtained in England and put to sale by Loddiges last spring. The leaves, which measure not less than 10 cm by 7 cm, are elongated ovals, thick, of a dull green with bold nerves and deep serrations. The blossom, 9-10 cm in diameter, is full anemone shaped, the numerous petals are rounded, of a delicate pink, with deeper pink veining and a whitish pink at the margin with a few deep red stripes. Orthographic error: 'Auliaca'. Synonym: 'Aulica Loddiges'.

Aulica Lodd. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, Supplement. Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus*, p.508. Synonym for **Aulica.**

- Aulica Loddiges. Halliday Catalogue, 1880 as 'Aulica Lodiges'. Orthographic variants: 'Aulica'(Loddiges) 'Aulica Lodd'. Synonym for **Aulica**.
- Aulica (Loddiges). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.44. Synonym for **Aulica**.
- Aumbale**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.51. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Aunt Alma**. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.235, Reg. No.1377: A 9 year old chance seedling *C.sasanqua*, first bloomed 1971; originated by Charles R. Phillips, Columbia, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 5.5 cm x 4 cm. The peony form bloom is medium pink. Average size, 6 cm across and 4 cm deep. Resembles **Jean May** but darker pink. Blooms early. Makes good cut flower.
- Aunt Fan**. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings*, p.16, colour photo: A seedling of **Yobukodori**; originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. A very soft pink, formal double, often of spiral form, 8 cm across, with the petals becoming quite pointed towards the centre.
- Aunt Jenny**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.17: Large white semi-double. Midseason blooming. Originated in USA.
- Aunt Jetty**. (*C.japonica*), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1941: This marvellous red camellia has all the good characteristics of the well known **Governor Mouton** and is a solid red sport of that variety. The foliage is smooth, dull green and sharply pointed. The growth is slender and willowy if grown in the shade but more sturdy if grown in the sun. Blooms mid-season to late. The parent plant is believed to be about 170 years old. See colour plates p.23. *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing, 1945, and in Humes, *Camellias in America*, 1946, p.5. Synonyms: 'Red Governor Mouton', 'Hexagonia Rubra'.
- Aunt Jetty Variegated. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.1 as 'Aunt Jetty Var.'. Synonym for **Governor Mouton**.
- Aunt Matie**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.43, Reg. No.1155: A 14 year old *C.japonica* seedling, seed parent **Dr Tinsley**, first bloomed 1960; originated by Tom Eagleson, Port Arthur. Texas, USA. Plant growth, upright, average and rapid in rate with 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm dark green leaves. The formal double bloom has 50 petals of rose pink, shading to pink in the centre and measuring 8 cm across by 3.7cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Aunt Mattie'.
- Aunt Mattie. Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Orthographic error for **Aunt Matie**.
- Aunt Rosalie**. (*C.japonica*), Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1978. A pink anemone form from Portugal.
- Auntie Clare**. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.8, colour photo: An open, informal double, light red, about 10 cm across with large, guard petals with 2-4 irregular, small petals mixed with the stamens. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Auntie May**. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.8, colour photo: A seedling of **Lindsay Neill**. A rhodonite pink formal with incurved petal edges about 8 cm across. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Auntie Lola**. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.32, Reg. No.323: Originated by Mrs B.E. Simmons, Blenheim, New Zealand. Pure white single *C.japonica* of unknown parentage. First bloomed 1987. The flower has 5-7 petals and golden anthers on filaments fused at the base. The 9 cm wide by 6 cm deep flowers appear from July to late September. Growth habit is upright and medium with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 4 cm wide.

- Aurantia. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.233 as a synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**.
- Aurantia Rubra. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogue*, p.16. Abbreviation for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**.
- Aurantiaca. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, description facing pl.33: **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**, also known under the name 'Aurantiaca'.
- Aurantiaca Nova**. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Aurca Marginata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Aurea Marginata**.
- Aurcana Marginata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Aurea Marginata**.
- Aurea Marginata**. (*C.japonica*), Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.171: Leaves margined in yellow. Flowers red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Aurca Marginata', 'Aurcana Marginata'.
- Aurelia**. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Aurika**. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Aurelano Mussotti**. (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Auréole**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Pere, 1896 Catalogue, 26SP:109: Almost double, flamed carmine, edged white. Originated in Italy.
- Aurora**. (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Originated by Floy. Single, beautiful rose scarlet with light shadings. Very prominent stamens. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Horrorra', 'Marshall Wilder's Aurora', 'Warratah Aurora'.
- Aurora (Casoretti)**. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogo Plantarum Cesari Horti Modicium*, 1844. No description. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848 as 'Aurora': [from] Casoretti. Salmon pink, often marbled white. Charles van Geert, *Annotations Manuscripts*, 1848, p.14, as 'Aurora': Imbricated with a double central cluster, luminous, orange pink. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.28, as 'Aurora Nova' (de Milan): Salmon pink, often marbled white. Originated by Casoretti, Italy.
- Aurora (Charlton)**. (*C.japonica*), Charlton, A., Nursery Catalogue, 1957, p.11, invalidly as 'Aurora': White. Originated in England.
- Aurora Borealis. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Synonym for **Finlandia Variegated**.
- Aurora (Comte Guicciardini). van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:20. Synonym for **Aurora Guicciardini**.
- Aurora de Guicciardini. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.132. Orthographic variant for **Aurora Guicciardini**.
- Aurora dei Guicciardini. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellia*, p.126. Orthographic error for **Aurora Guicciardini**.
- Aurora di Guicciardini. Fratelli Roda, 1885, *Delle Camellie, Loro Moltiplicazione e Coltivazione...*, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Aurora Guicciardini**.

Aurora del Guicciardini. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.174. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Aurora Guicciardini**.

**Aurora Guicciardini.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower a full bomb burst, peony form of a yellow dawn, more splendid than the rose 'Smith's Yellow'. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.132: Peony form flower, 9-10 cm across, basically white with a reflection of yellow and very few nuances of the old tea rose. Exterior petals, large, in 2 or 3 rows, with irregular petals at the centre with tints of pale yellow. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Aurora de Guicciardini', 'Aurora del Guicciardini', 'Aurora'(Comte Guicciardini), 'Aurora di Guicciardini', 'Aurora dei Guicciardini'. Synonyms: 'Lutea del Conte Guicciardini', 'Lutea Guicciardini'.

**Aurora Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Geldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.3, as 'Aurora': Imbricated, soft pink. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845, p.2; Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6; Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.275: Flower 9-10 cm across, white with touches of rose, small. The corolla is almost always peony form; centre broad and full. Sometimes it is a peony form at the base and rose form at the top; in which case the exterior petals are in 3 rows, irregular and badly imbricated, undulate and twisted. The rows that follow are small, numerous, narrow, unequal and petaloid. Those at the centre are in several rows, broad, as large as the exterior petals, well imbricated, well displayed and forming a rose form centre, more or less regular. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.II: White to pale flesh colour, tinged pink, with a few lines of red, rose form double. Originated by Mariani, Italy. Synonym: 'Aurora Nova de Casoretti'. Orthographic error: 'Auroro Nova'.

Aurora Nova (de Milan). Auguste van Geert, Catalogue, 1852, p.28. Synonym for **Aurora (Casoretti)**.

Aurora Nova de Casoretti. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.275. Synonym for **Aurora Nova**.

Aurora Rosea. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Finlandia Red**.

**Aurora (Scarlattti).** (*C.japonica*), Scarlattti Catalogue, 1888: White on background of red. Originated by Scarlattti, Florence, Italy.

**Aurora's Bluebird.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS, 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.317: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W. Australia. A *C.reticulata* **Balderdash** chance seedling, first flowered 1980. Flower, informal double, 12.5 cm across by 8.5 cm deep, rose pink with distinct lavender overtones, particularly on edge of petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant habit, open and spreading with 10.7 cm x 4 cm, dark green, slightly ovate, reticulate leaves.

Auroro Nova. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. Orthographic error for **Aurora Nova**.

Ausfega. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

**Ausonia.** (*C.japonica*), Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti*. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. No description. Sport: **Ausonia Flore Plena Variegata**. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Ausonia Flore Plena Variegata.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Ausonia Fl. Pl. Variegata'. Variegated sport of **Ausonia**. Originated in Italy.

Austell Pink. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for **Austill Pink**.

- Austil Pink. Rubel, 1936, *Camellia Culture Under Glass*, p.44. Orthographic error for **Austill Pink**.
- Austill Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Kiyono Catalogue, 1934, p.12: Semi-double pink of medium size, stamens often intermixed with smaller petals in the centre. Mid-season blooming. Plant habit, compact, upright, fast growing. Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, as ‘Austell Pink’: Peony type showing stamens, red, large. Orthographic errors: ‘Austell Pink’, ‘Austil Pink’, ‘Austill’s Pink’, ‘Austills Pink’.
- Austill’s Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Austill Pink**.
- Austills Pink. Gerbing’s Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Austill Pink**.
- Australia. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Australis**.
- Australia. (*C.japonica*), Shepherd Nursery Catalogue, 1841. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Australia.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.10, 16, 60. Blooms mid-season. Salmon pink semidouble.
- Australian Hiryo. Nuccio’s Nurseries Catalogue, 1956, p.7. Synonym for **Kanjiro**.
- Australian Hiryu. Nuccio’s Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.19. Synonym for **Kanjiro**.
- Australis.** (*C.japonica*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1951; Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.30: A seedling from Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives, Sydney. Large, informal double, salmon rose, resembling **Leviathan** but flatter in the centre. Three or four rows of large, outer petals and a confused centre of half size petals, petaloids and stamens. Mid-season blooming. Orthographic error: ‘Australia’. Chinese synonym ‘Aozhou Zhi Guang’.
- Australis Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Austroyunnanensis. Hu, Hsen-Hsu, 1957, RHS, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.11, p.107, as the species *Camellia austroyunnanensis* which has not been recognised by Sealy or Chang.
- Autonia.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.18. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Autonomia dos Açores.** (*C.japonica*). *List of Portuguese Camellias* 2010, Guedes & Oliveira, pp.10 & 51. From the original manuscript list of Companhia Hortícola, ref 1081, without description. Semi-double to anemone form pink, irregularly blotched with pure white. Several petaloids among stamens. Possibly a synonym for **Sophia**. Named for the “Autonomist Movement”, which led to the creation of the Autonomous districts. (ref João Forjaz Sampaio).
- Autumn Beauty.** (*C.sasanqua*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.8: Single, rose pink with mauve tonings, to deep cyclamen. Very early flowering. Attractive, open, upright growth. Strongly scented. Originated at Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives, N.S.W., Australia. Invalidly used in America as a synonym for **Jeff’s Watermelon Pink**.
- Autumn Beauty. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.35. An invalid synonym for **Jeff’s Watermelon Pink**.
- Autumn Dawn.** (*C.sasanqua*), Nuccio’s Nurseries Advert, ACS, 1994 *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, No.4, p.30; SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.148: Pink with edges toned a deeper pink. Medium sized, loose peony form. Originated in USA By Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena California.
- Autumn Delight.** (*C.sasanqua*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2000, p.5 with colour photo, Reg. No.2517. A white rose form double flower with pink edges, and yellow anthers and white

filaments. Flowers early. Originated by Dr. James Habel, Suffolk, Va, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.2, colour photo p.c8. The 10 year old chance seedling first flowered in 1994. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 21 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

**Autumn Fragrance.** (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.426. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between *C.hybrid Fragrant One* x *C.japonica Scentasia*, which first flowered in 1997. Flowers are single, 10 cm diameter x 3 cm deep, with 6-7 petals. The anther mass is compact, about 2.5 cm across, with bright yellow pollen and yellow-cream filaments. Colour is light pink (RHS.CC.65C) shading to 158D. The flower has a good “honeycomb” fragrance. The plant is upright, open and of medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.

**Autumn Glory.** (*C.japonica* x *C.granthamiana*), Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.37: *C.japonica Spencer’s Pink* x *C.granthamiana*. Large, size single. Creamy white, delicately flushed soft pink towards the petal margins, with long petals, crimped and slightly waved, surrounding a mass of golden yellow stamens, almost spherical in form. Bud sepals, at maturity, are greyish-brown, crinkled and dry in texture. Tall to medium, bushy growth with large, attractive foliage, deeply veined. Originated by Erica McMinn, Camellia Lodge Nursery, Noble Park, Victoria, Australia and is the first *C.granthamiana* hybrid introduced into cultivation. The growth, foliage and flower form being similar to *C.granthamiana* with an added soft pink colouring. Chinese synonym: ‘Qiuli’.

**Autumn Gold.** (*C.x hiemalis*), ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.267, 1981: Originated by Erica McMinn, Camellia Lodge Nursery, Noble Park, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.x hiemalis Shishigashira*, first bloomed 1976. The slow growing, spreading, dense plant has 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm, slightly ovate, medium green leaves with gold coloured margins. The 5 cm semi to incomplete double flowers are rose red, shading to darker red on the margins of the petals.

**Autumn Herald.** (*C.pitardii*). Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1993, p.12: Miniature, white shading to pink at the edges. A *C.pitardii* hybrid similar to the species but very early flowering. Compact shrubby growth. Originated in New Zealand by N. Haydon, Camellia Haven Nursery, Takanini.

**Autumn Jewel.** (*C.x williamsii*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2575. A chance *C.saluenensis* seedling with salmon pink flowers. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and commercially introduced in their 2000 catalogue. Nuccio's #9137T. Flowers early to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.126, colour photo p.c9. The 15 year old seedling first flowered in 1989. Average flower size is 7.5-10 cm across with 60-85 petals. Plant is dense and spreading with average growth rate.

**Autumn Lantern.** (*C.japonica*), Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.17; A true autumn blooming japonica, covered in single, medium size, rose red flowers. Flowers tend to open all at once. Good upright form with dark green foliage. **Berenice Boddy** x **Dainty**. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

**Autumn Mist.** (*C.japonica*), Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.17; An autumn blooming japonica. Large, single flowers are pure white early. Later flowers show some pink at the edges, fading into the centre as the flower matures. Stamens in a tight cylinder. Upright plant with rather large leaves. Flowering continues into winter. **Berenice Boddy** x **Daikagura**. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

**Autumn Moon.** (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.219, Reg. No.523: A 12 year old chance sasanqua seedling, that first bloomed 1953; originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nursery, Alabama, USA. Growth habit, rapid, upright and dense. Leaves large, thick textured,

well serrated, averaging 5 cm x 1.5 cm. The single, white flowers are 10 cm across and 2.5 cm deep with 8-9 thick petals. Early flowering.

**Autumn Perfection.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.28 with colour photo; Reg. No.2694. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. Originated by V. E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA and propagated by the Camellia Nursery, Lucedale. A 7.5 cm diameter, clear pink formal double with 45 petals. Plant growth is upright and vigorous and blooms early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2007, p.66 with colour photo; Light green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

**Autumn Pink Icicle.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2472. A medium size, deep pink, semi-double *C.hybrid* (*C.oleifera* x unknown) which flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Bond Nursery Corp., Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 18 petals, bright yellow stamens and bright yellow filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

**Autumn Rocket.** (*C.sasanqua*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2000, p.5 with colour photo, Reg. No.2518. A white anemone to rose form double, opening from pink buds. Flowers early. Originated by Dr James Habel, Suffolk, Va, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.2, colour photo p.c8. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 8.2 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 25 petals, 15 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is columnar, dense and vigorous, and with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Autumn Rose. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1947:1948, p.2. Synonym for **Gloire de Nantes**.

**Autumn Sentinel.** (*C.sasanqua*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Feb. 1999, p.22, Reg. No.2486. A miniature, clear pink, peony to rose form double chance seedling. Flowers early. Originated by Green Nursery, Fairhope, Ala, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 19 year old seedling first flowered in 1984. Blooms of 3.8 cm diameter are arranged spirally on its branches. Plant growth is vigorous, very upright, and dense. The dark green leaves are 3.2 cm long x 1.2 cm wide.

**Autumn Snow.** (*C.sasanqua*), McCaskill Gardens advert, SCCS, 1950, *Camellia Review*, vol.12, No.3, p.18. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: A white, single *C.sasanqua* seedling, originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. See black and white photo, p.279, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

**Autumn Spirit.** (*C.hybrid*). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.9; Small to medium size, peony form flowers of an intense bright deep pink. Very early flowering. Small deep green leaves, and a bushy, moderate to vigorous grower. (*C.oleifera* x *C.sasanqua* F<sup>2</sup> segregate) Offered as a cold-hardy selection. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

**Autumn Sun.** (*C.sasanqua*). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.5; Rose red semi-double flowers in mid-autumn Upright, compact and dense growth with shiny dark green leaves.. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

**Autumn Sunrise.** (*C.sasanqua*). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.5; Large, single, cup-shaped white flowers with a red tip. Dense, upright, vigorous growth. Originated and released by Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

**Autumn Surprise.** (*C.sasanqua*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1966; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.223, Reg. No.933: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by A. Rester, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. Growth habit is upright and it grows well for espalier work. The leaves are light green, variegated with gold or white flecks and average 2.5

cm x 1.3 cm. The semi-double to peony form flowers are 3.9 cm across by 3.2 cm deep. A delicate pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early.

**Autumn Tint.** (*C.sasanqua*), Yashiroda Catalogue, 1939. Well formed, large, crimson double. Originated in Japan.

**Autumn Twilight.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2659. A chance seedling that first flowered 1994. Originated and propagated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1994. The 12.7 cm diameter, lavender pink, formal double flower has heavy petal texture, and imbricated centre petals. A pale pink stripe extends inwards from the centre edge of each petal. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.39 with colour photo p.c3. Plant is upright and dense, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 5 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Ava Maria. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.26. Orthographic error for **Ave Maria**.

Ava Marie. Feray's Fine Flowers Inc. Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Ave Maria**.

**Avalanche.** (*C.x williamsii*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.46, Reg. No.302: Originated by Les Jury, New Zealand as a seedling of **Fantastic** x **Daintiness**. Creamy white flowers on 6 year old plant in 1987. Dense, weeping plant of medium growth rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers semi-double, 9cm across x 4 cm deep with 21 petals. Blooms mid-season. The plant has a spreading mounded habit of growth with long weeping branches. Colour RHS.CC.155B.

Avalanche. ACRS *Camellia News*, No.131, 1994, p.7, Reg. No.435. Name changed to **Snow Storm** due to the existence of the earlier registered New Zealand variety of the same name.

**Avalon.** (*C.x williamsii*), McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1962: Rose pink overlaid with cerise. Large, semi-double with notched and irregular petals. A cross between the hybrid, **William's Lavender** and a *C.japonica*. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.

**Avalon Sunrise.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 7.5 cm, medium pink, single, reticulata type, with ruffled petals. Flowers profusely. Small dark green leaves. Self grooming, compact shrub. {(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x (**Buddha** x **Tiny Princess**)}. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW89).

Avacato Salleri. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Saleri**.

**Ave Maria.** (*C.japonica*), Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.32: A fully formal double to peony form seedling; originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA. The colour is a shade deeper than 'Pink Perfection', (**Otome**). The petals number 45-50. The plant, which resembles **Debutante**, starts to bloom a little earlier than **Daikagura**. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.58, Reg. No.270: A 10 year old seedling of 'Paeoniaeflora', (**Aspasia Macarthur**), bloomed for the first time, 1953. Orthographic errors: 'Ava Marie', 'Ava Maria'. See colour photo, No.7, p.23, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Chinese synonym 'Maliya'.

Avenor. Townhall Park Nurseries Ltd. Southampton Catalogue, 1953-1954, p.4. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire**.

Avenir. *Floral Magazine*, 1878. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire**.

Avenire. Leguay, 1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30. Orthographic error for **L'Avvenire**.

**Averra.** (*C.japonica*), Fratell Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.12: (from) Negri. Imbricated, beautiful glistening red. Originated in Italy.



- Avery Island. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.27 as a suggested name for the rose red sport of **Vittorio Emmanuele II**, but in the following issue of 1956 and on, it has been listed as a synonym for **Mathotiana Supreme Variegated**.
- Avis Love.** (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept 2012, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2830. Regd by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala Fla. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.168 with colour photo; A 21 year old chance seedling, first flowered 1995. Propagated by Erinon Nursery, Fla; Small size formal double flower is soft coral pink, and 7.5cm x 3.2cm with 54 petals. Plant habit is spreading with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 5cm. Flowers midseason to late.
- Av'Soleri. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4. Abbreviation for **Avvocato Soleri**.
- Avocado Leaf. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.24 as a synonym for **El Capitan**.
- Avocate Saleri. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri**.
- Avvocato Saleri. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.49. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri**.
- Avvocato Salleri. Loureiro 1872-1873, *Calaogue*, No.9. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri**.
- Avril Carr.** (*C.sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, No.123, 1992, No.5, Reg. No.411: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland NSW, Australia. A controlled cross of *C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** seed parent, x *C.sasanqua* **Mine-no-yuki** pollen parent. First flowered 1976. A white semi-double flower with a light red tinge on the back of the outer petals, 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with fluted and frilled petals. Flowers prolifically. Plant growth upright and dense. Leaves glossy green, elongate with occasional notch, 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.
- Avvenire. *I Giardini, giornale d'horticulture*, 1855. Abbreviation for **L'Avvenire**.
- Avvocato.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, 1875 as 'Avvocato'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Avvocato Alessandro.** (*C.japonica*), Scarlatti Catalogue 1888: Large, perfectly imbricated flower, petals rounded, snow white with a rare line of rose pink, almost invisible. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti, Florence.
- Avvocato Bruschi.** (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1874 p.28 as 'Avv. Bruschi'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Avvocato Saleri. Auguste van Geert, 1861, *Catalogue*, No.50, p.32. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri**.
- Avvocato Santini.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte, 1858, *Catalogue*, p.6 as 'Avvocato Santini'. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, *Catalogue*, No.54, p.32: Glowing red, striped with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Avvocato Soleri.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.4 as 'Avv.° Soleri'; van Houtte, 1858, *Catalogue* as 'Avvocato Saleri': Open peony to rose form double, colour rose carmine. Orthographic errors: 'Avacata Salleri', 'Avvocato Salleri', 'Avvocato Saleri', 'Avvocato Solerio', 'Avvocato Salario', 'Avocate Saleri', 'Avvocato Saleri'. Originated in Italy by Madoni.
- Avvocato Salario. Corbelli Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri**.
- Avvocato Solerio. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de Bruyères...*, p.239. Orthographic error for **Avvocato Soleri**.

Awaji. *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai*, (before 1868): Deep red with 4 rows of petals, with white spots, bamboo whisk-like stamens. Thought to be an error for **Awayuki**.

**Awaji**. (Island in the Inland Sea), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.118, p.59, description, p.122: Leaves green to dark green, obovate to rhomboid-ovate, curved, apex blunt-acute, shining, upper surface veinlets impressed, 6.2-7.7 cm long by 3.5-3.9 cm wide, petioles 8-9 mm long. Flowers, pink (Rhodomine Pink 527/2-3), semi-double, petals straightly spreading; 3-4 hairy petals, 8-11 normal petals. Androecium, 3.4 cm high, staminal tube short, stamens in 5 groups with 1-3 small petals; filaments creamy. Late flowering. Originated in a private garden, Saka-machi, Niigata, Japan. Collected, named and released by Susumu Ichikawa. For colour plate and description see Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.15 & p.199.

**Awajishima**. (Awaji Island), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzo Hanamakie*, vol.15: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309 Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: A variety existing for 300 years. White to pale pink striped crimson, medium size, anemone to semi-double, often with a petaloid centre. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, small, wide-oval, apex blunt acute, wavy, mid-green. Plant habit, spreading, weak. For colour photo and description see p.199, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.370, pl.210; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.348, pl.382; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.15 & p.199: Often resembles **Kyôkarako**. An old variety from Edo, Japan. Awajishima is believed to be the island where a piece of aromatic wood was found on the beach and presented to Emperor Suiko, (6th Century). Such wood became used in the incense burning ritual called Kôdô.

**Awajishima**. (Awaji Island), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: This lists two camellias of this name. One is that above, the other is a small size, white single with rare red spots and protruding centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Awaotobe**. (Otobe's Pale Pink). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.15. A small, palest pink, sake-cup-shaped single with pinched cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves widely oval, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected at a wild japonica community in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, named and released by Shigeaki Takano in 1990.

**Awake**. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS, 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.239: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1972. The upright, open plant has glossy, dark green, 5.5 cm x 2.5 cm leaves. The 10 cm wide flowers are rosy pink, sometimes shading lighter to the centre. Blooms early to mid-season.

**Awamori**. (Personal name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: 1710, *Zoho Chikinshô*: A small, soft pink, single, 5 petals with a central column of stamens. Synonym: 'Awamori-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)

Awamori-tsubaki. Andoh, 1981, *International Camellia Bulletin*, p.47 as being listed in Hôrin's Diary, 1645, *Kakumeiki* and later known as **Awamori**.

Awa-otome. Different reading for 'Usu-otome', synonym for **Otome**.

**Awa-sekitei**. (Pale 'Sekitei'). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.47 with colour photo; Palest pink single, pinched stamen cluster, medium size. Flowers mid-season. A chance seedling of **Sekitei**, named and released by Yasushi Ihara, Shimane Pref., Japan, in 2004.

Awa-wabisuke. Savige, 1974, *International Camellia Journal*, No.6, p.29. Synonym for **Tarôkaja**.

**Awayuki.** (Light Snow), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Red, with snow-white spots, medium size semi-double, large size flower, with stamens like a bamboo whisk. Originated in Japan. (Believed exhnct.)

**Awayuki.** (Light Snow), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl. No.76, p.38, description, p.108: A very floriferous snow camellia, formal double with flowers of the palest pink (Rose Pink 427/3). Leaves, dark green, ovoid to narrow-ovoid, acuminate; lateral veins and veinlets, impressed, 7.2-8.3 cm long by 3-4.2 cm wide; petiole, 3-7 mm long, very densely hairy. Hairy petals 2-4, normal petals 46-54; oblong, shallowly emarginate, incurved, with nuance of palest yellow at base. Stamens, underdeveloped, 1-1.2 cm high, in 2-3 groups, filaments pale yellow. Late flowering. Originated in Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

**Awayuki.** (Light Snow), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.30, colour photo and description: Small size, white, vase-shaped single of 5-6 broad, overlapping, emarginate petals with a broad, cylindrical stamen cluster, filaments white, joined for lower half, anthers yellow. Leaves bright green, ovate, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chubû District, Japan.

**Awayuki.** (Light Snow). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.25 with colour photo; English translation p.16. White mottles on peach red, semi-double, thick and split stamens, medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Kôki**, found and named by Saneichi Ogawa in Kagawa Prefecture in 1997.

Awenni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **L'Avvenire**.

Axillaris. Loddige's Catalogue, 1820. The species *Gordonia Axillaris*.

Axillaris Vera. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. The species *Gordonia Axillaris*.

**Axoniensis.** (*C.japonica*). Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl.63. Originated in England. Leaves elliptic, lanceolate and acuminate. A full flower, cherry red with white splashes on the central petals. Four outside rows of regularly placed petals, smaller central petals cut out and folded.

**Ay Ay Ay.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, July 1995, Issue No. 121, vol.XIX, No.2, colour plate p.16, text p.19: ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2574. A sport of **Oo-La-La**, first observed 1992 and propagated true for 5 years. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 1999 catalogue. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, colour photo p.c9. The strawberry pink single to semi-double flower is heavily striped with dark red, and sometimes mottled white. Flowers measure 9-10 cm across x 12.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Jingya'.

**Ayabe.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.88, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, campanulate single of 6 rounded, overlapping, long, emarginated petals with tips reflexed. Compact flower. Stamens in a central column, filaments white, joined for the lower half, anthers pale yellow. Occasionally produces pink or red flowers. Leaves elliptic, bright mid-green, apices tapering acute, margins bluntly serrate. Late flowering. Originated in Saga Prefecture, Japan.

Ayagawa. Different reading for **Ayakawa**.

Ayagawa-shibori. Different reading for **Ayakawa-shibori**.

- Ayaha.** (Place name in Ikeda-shi, Ôsaka), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.97, colour photo, p.96, description: Medium size, soft pink, saucer-shaped single of 5 large, round petals, edges a little irregular. Stamens numerous, in a large, spreading cluster, filaments creamy, joined for lower third, anthers dull yellow. Leaves dark green elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of 'Engei-tarô'an'.
- Ayahime.** (Female Name), (*C.japonica*), Kinji Ohara, 1993-1994, *List of Camellias*: Bright red, tubular single, small to medium size. Collected from wild camellia in Kyûshû, Japan.
- Ayakawa.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.51 as 'Aya-kawa'. No description. Different reading: 'Ayagawa'. Originated in Japan.
- Ayakawa-shibori.** (Dappled Ayakawa), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*; Chûgai Nusery Co., Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.18; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars from Japan*, p.272, pl.157; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.334 & pl.293; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13, colour photo, p.199, description: Flower, informal double red, peony to anemone, with cloudy white blotches, large outer petals with a centre of confused, small petals and petaloids mixed with stamens, 8-10 cm across. Flowers late season. Leaves, medium size, narrowly elliptic, apex caudate, reflexed, finely serrulate. Plant growth habit, vigorous, erect. Different reading 'Ayagawa-shibori'. Resembles **Yokogawa-shibori**. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.
- Ayakomai.** (Traditional Dance in Niigata), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan* p.67; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.13, description, p.199: A medium size, cherry red, formal double, often tiered, emarginate petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Kashiwazaki-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named by Ôoka, Tokuji.
- Ayakura.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.23, p.4, colour photo and description: Medium to small size, light red, campanulate single, 7 petals, central column of stamens, petals waved and fluted. Originated in Japan.
- Ayame.** (Japanese Iris), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.402: A semi-double white with large sections of red on its petals and a pinched in stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Ayamedori.** (Iris Bird), (*C.japonica*), Ôoka Chika-en, 1983-1984, Catalogue, p.9; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11, A-537: Bright peach pink, single, 5 irregular petals, tubular to campanulate blooms. Medium size. Early blooming. Leaves narrow and long, pointed at apex. See colour photo, p.106, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated in Shimane, Japan. A seedling of **Hatsukari**. Named and released by San-in Camellia Club in 1977.
- Aya-nishiki.** (Figured Brocade), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyokan*: White streaked purplish pink, large size, single, Higo form. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Aya-nishiki.** (Aya's Brocade), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.308, pl.118; Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*. p.67; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.14, coloured photo, p.199, description: Flower, soft fuchsia pink single with deeper stripes and speckles, campanulate to cup shaped, 8-10 cm across, early to mid-season flowering; stamens spreading, petals creped on margins. Fragrant. Leaves, dark green, medium size, elliptical, apex acuminate, base obtuse, venation impressed; petioles hairy. Vigorous, erect growing with spreading branches. Originated in Sifue-chô, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, by Hattori, Ayatarô. Thought by some to be a *C.x vernalis*.

- Aya-nishiki.** (Figured Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co.Ltd, Catalogue, 1986-1987, A-500: Dark red ground with horizontal, moires white. Flat, semi-double blossom. Originated in Japan.
- Aya-nishiki.** (Figured Brocade), (*C.x vernalis*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50: Light red, sometimes variegated with deeper red and white; medium size, single. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan.
- Aya-no-yume.** (Aya's Dream). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.23 with colour photo; English translation p.14. Pink graduating to white at the centre, single, acute at petal edges, cylindrical stamens, medium size. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves oval, medium size. Upright, growth a little weak. A chance seedling of 'Haru-chidori', named by Mineko Ôsawa in 1989, and released by Gifu Camellia Club, Gifu Prefecture.
- Aya-no-ue.** (Lady Aya), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.7: Pure white. Large, double with round petals. Originated in Japan.
- Ayaori-hime.** (Woman Textile Worker for Figured Cloth), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinchû*, p.13, colour photo, p.199, description: A medium size, very light pink, anemone centered, semi-double with large rounded, outer petals and a short, compact cluster of mixed stamens and petaloids Mid-season blooming. Leaves oval, apex acute, colour mid-green, twisted towards the apex. Originated in Kansai District. Named by Katayama Juraku-en Nursery in 1979.
- Ayasegawa.** (Ayase River), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. White, semi-double, with 3-4 rows of petals, medium size, divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Aya-shiro-wabisuke.** (Aya's White Wabisuke). (Wabisuke); *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.256 with colour photo; White, very rarely with slight, red radial stripes. Miniature single, flowers early to mid-season. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Upright growth. A sport of **Aya-wabisuke**, found and named by Takeo Ogawa, Izu Oshima, Tokyo, Japan, around 2000.
- Ayato.** (Personal name) (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.26; A chance seedling selected by Sachie Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan, in 1994 and named by Kazuyuki Yamabe. Large white semi-double. Stamen centre loosely arranged. Vigorous, somewhat upright plant. Leaves medium size, oblong, revolute at margins. Flowers mid-season. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.36 with colour photo.
- Ayatori.** (Bird's Crest), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.67; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.458, p.180; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinchû*, p.13, colour photo, p.199: Medium size, formal double, often tiered in an hexagon star form, with long, outer petals, developing keeled and pointed petals towards the centre. Soft pink with faint veining. Late blooming. Leaves, medium size, oval, flat, minutely serrate, hairy. See p.395, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated in Kariba Sub-prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka.
- Aya-tsubaki.** (Aya Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.307. Synonym for **Hinoki-tsubaki**.
- Aya-wabisuke.** (Figured Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.249, colour photo and description: Small size, vase-shaped single, white with some splashes and peppering of pink; 5-6 somewhat irregular rounded, overlapping petals and a short, abortive stamen cluster. Leaves shining mid-green, long, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Izu-ôshima, Japan. A seedling of **Funatsu**. Originated and named by Takeo Ogawa in 1989.

- Ayeka. Different reading for **Aeka**.
- Aye Marie. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.1. Orthographic error for **Ave Maria**.
- Ayer-Maid**. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2049: Medium to large, white semi-double *C.japonica*. Chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Claudia Ayer, Madison, Florida, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.79, with colour photo between p.60-61: The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 22 petals and 3 petaloids. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.
- Ayes di Casoretti. Castagnola Catalogue, 1861-1862. Synonym for **Ayez Casoretti**.
- Ayes Superba**. (*C.japonica*), Costa 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Ayez. van Geert, Catalogue, 1845. Abbreviation for **Ayez Casoretti**.
- Ayez Casoretti**. van Houtte, 1845-1846 Catalogue. No description. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.16, as 'Ayez'. Fine imbricated form, enormous size pink with paler centre. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.2: Perfect imbrication, one of the most beautiful forms known, enormous flower, pink with paler centre. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.276: A rose form double 10-11 cm across, of dark, orange-red, blending to vivid rose at the centre. Petals very numerous and symmetrical, cup shaped, veined blood red, 6-7 rows, 70-80 petals, rounded, notched. Originated in Italy by Casoretti. Orthographic variants: 'Ayes di Casoretti', 'Ayez', 'Ayez' (Casoretti), 'Ayez do Casoretti', 'Ayez di Casoretti'. It is thought that this camellia was named for the painter Francesco Hayez as some catalogues use the name 'Hayez'.
- Ayez (Casoretti). von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.33. Orthographic error for **Ayez Casoretti**.
- Ayez di Casoretti. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Orthographic variant for **Ayez Casoretti**.
- Ayumi-shiro**. (Ayumi's White Camellia). (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.108. No description.
- Azaleaflora White. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.17. No description. No valid listing located.
- Azarea. Hazlewood Bros Pty Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.5. Orthographic error for **Azurea**.
- Azebettô**. (Place name in Nagasaki Prefecture), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.25, colour photo and description: Small size, tubular single, white, of 5 overlapping petals. Cylindrical stamen crusted with golden anthers. Leaves bright green, ovate, apices acute, margins broadly crenate. Flowers mid-season to late. A wild japonica collected in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
- Azitaike. (Large Cone), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.71, No.510. Synonym for the *C.reticulata* **Aztec**.
- Azitaikeren. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.516, p.66. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Aztec**. Different reading 'Azitaike'.
- Azora. SCCS, 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.17: Medium pink. Medium size to large, single with flared stamens which, in some flowers are fully topped with white petaloids. Corruption for the Japanese name **Ôzora**.

**Aztec.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.126, Reg. No.1199: A 5 year old hybrid cross, *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x *C.japonica* **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'; originated by Howard J. Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long by 5 cm wide. The rose form double flower is rose madder, 23/1, with yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. The flower measures up to 15 cm across by 8 cm deep with 18-14 petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Colour photos: Macoboy, 1981, *The Dictionary of Camellias in Colour*, p.149; Frontispiece, SCCS, 1973, *The Camellia Review*, vol.33, No.3. Chinese synonym: 'Azitaike'.

**Aztec Warrior.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.84, Reg. No. 833: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Alec and Alice Horne, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm light green leaves. The anemone to loose peony form flowers are bright red with yellow anthers and pink filaments and measure 13 cm across by 7.5 cm deep. All petals are somewhat twisted, 28 petals are large and surround 14 smaller ones, curled and intermixed with 12 petaloids and the stamens. All curl outwards and downwards to form a ball. Blooms early to mid-season.

Azuma. Yashiroda Catalogue, 1939. Abbreviation for **Azuma-shibori**.

**Azumabeni.** (Eastern Red), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Meikan*, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26 as 'Tôkô'. Crimson double, peony form. Large flowers. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22: Large, deep pink bloom, well formed with some 12 broad, thick petals, some of which are curled and double. One of the earliest to flower. Stout, densely branched growth of upright nature. Different readings: 'Azuma-kurenai', 'Tôkô', 'Azumakô'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

**Azumabotan.** (Eastern Peony), (*C.hiemalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Medium size, dark red, irregular, peony form double. Originated in the Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.292 with colour photo; English translation p.204. Considered to be a seedling of **Egao**. Selected by Yoshikatsu Ueno in 1970s, named by Naotoshi Hakoda. Chinese synonym: 'Dongmudan'.

**Azumabotan-nishiki.** (*C.hiemalis*). *Sasanqua*, Shanghai Municipal Gardens, 2007, p.71 with colour photo; Crimson with white patches, peony form, large. A virus variegated form of **Azumabotan**.

**Azumakagami.** (Eastern Mirror), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*: White ground, red graduation, medium size, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan.

**Azumakagami.** (Eastern Mirror), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, Sadayuki, 1960, Juraku-en Nursery List of Camellias and flowers for Tea Ceremony Catalogue; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.148, p.74, description, p.132: Leaves, elliptical, deep green, minutely serrate; petioles glabrous. Flowers, single, rosy red (Crimson 22), cup shaped, with thick staminal tube. Flowers mid-season to late. See p.150, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated by Katayama Juraku-en, Kibe-machi, Ikeda-shi, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

**Azumakazari.** (Eastern Adornment), (*C.x williamsii*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.338, colour photo and description: Large size, semi-double, with 3 irregular rows of fluted and twisted petals, white ground with pink and red stripes. Stamens a little irregular, filaments light yellow, anthers gold. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to obovate, mid-green, apices acute, margins serrate. Originated in Izu-ôshima, Japan by Takeo Ogawa, from the cross *C.japonica* **Shokkô-nishiki** x *C.x williamsii* **Margaret Waterhouse**.

**Azumakenkyô.** (Eastern Astonishment), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Peach pink, formal double like **Kenkyô**. Different readings: 'Azuma-midoroki', 'Tôkenkyô'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

- Azumakô. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.32: Large size, light red, single *C.sasanqua* from Tokyo, Japan. Different reading for **Azumabeni**.
- Azuma-komachi**. (Beautiful Lady from the East), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nissho'en Chabaifu*: White ground, pale pink graduation. Medium size. Originated in Japan.
- Azumakurenai. Different reading for **Azumabeni**.
- Azuma-miodoroki. Different reading for **Azumakenkyô**.
- Azumanishika. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Corruption of the Japanese name **Azuma-nishiki**.
- Azuma-nishiki**. (Eastern Brocade), (*C.sasanqua*), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344: Variegation on the leaf edge. Synonym: 'Aifukurin'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Azuma-nishiki**. (Eastern Brocade), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu*: White ground with pink graduation, semi-double, medium size. Yokohama Catalogue, 1891, p.9 as 'Adzuma-nishiki': Pink. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Large, semi-double rose pink flower with a darker border. Weak, spreading growth. For colour photo see p.172, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Corruptions of name: 'Azumanishika', 'Azume-Nishiki'. Received a RHS Preliminary Commendation in 1935. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Dongfangjin'.
- Azuma-nishiki**. (Eastern Brocade), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Kaikaen Chinka Kyôkan*; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.14.39: Crimson streaks on a ground from white to light pink, 7-9 cm across, 57 petals, 120 stamens in a circle, filaments white, Leaves large, long oval, deep green, spreading growth. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Azuma-shibori**. (Eastern Dapple), (*C.rusticana*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.4: Deep red blotched white. Large size, rose form to formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.80; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.198, p.151, description, p.180; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11 & p.198, left hand photo: medium size, full, rose form double to semidouble, about 30 petals, scarlet spotted white (Rose madder 23/2). Flowers very late. Leaves small, narrowly elliptic to long-oval, impressed venation, tapered acuminate, serrulate, medium green, petioles hairy. See p.326, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Similar to **Hoshiguruma**. In America this name has been erroneously used as a synonym for **Margherita Coleoni Variegated**. Corruptions of name: 'Aduma-Shibori', 'Atsuma-shibori', 'Adzuma-shibori'.
- Azuma-shibori**. (Dapple of Azuma), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.80 as 'Azuma-shibori-Nagoya'; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.112 & p.307; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.65; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.11, colour photo, p.198, description. Note characters are different to one above. A medium size, single, campanulate pink with a dense flicking and striping of crimson and a central stamen column. Early flowering. Leaves medium size, long-oval, waved, sharply serrate, dark green. Plant habit, vigorous and upright. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. See p.282, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Synonym: 'Azuma-shibori-Nagoya'.
- Azuma-shibori**. (Eastern Dapple), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.43: White becoming red at the margins, medium size, single. Raised in 1974 at Kosaki Chinju'en Nursery, Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Toshiaki Kosaki.
- Azuma-shibori-Nagoya. Tuyama & Futaguchi, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.80. Synonym for **Azuma-shibori**.



**Azuma-uta.** (Eastern Song), (*C.x hiemalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, no.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Large size, dark red, formal double. Originated in Tokyo, Japan.

Azuma-wabisuke. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*. Synonym for **Kochô-wabisuke**.

**Azuma-wabisuke.** (Eastern Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, p.92, 93, 95 with colour photo and botanical drawings: Very small size, campanulate single of 6 purplish pink, petals, stamens abortive. Leaves mid-green, long elliptic, margins shallowly serrate. A seedling of **Tarôkaja**, originated by Kanematsu Funatsu in 1955, named by Takeo Ogawa in 1960. From Tokyo.

Azume-Nishiki. Hillier's Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Corruption of the Japanese name **Azuma-nishiki**.

Azura. Merrillees, 1951, *Shere Camellia List*. Orthographic error for **Azurea**.

**Azurea.** (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1862: Raised from seed by ourselves, a free grower and an abundant bloomer. The flower is of the largest size, peony shaped, the colour is a dark or metallic purple, and is, perhaps, the nearest approach to blue that has yet occurred in the tribe Flowers early to late. It has sometimes been confused with **Zambo** which, however, is formal double. Originated in N.S.W., Australia.