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- H. Dutterall. (*C.japonica*), Hazelwood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - *Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.100: Plum coloured, double. Originated in USA.
- H. Giogello. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.10. Orthographic error for **II Gioiello**.
- H. Roberto. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.36. Orthographic error for **Robertii**.
- H. Guichard. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Abbreviation for 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard', synonym for **Hikarugenji**.
- H.A. Downing**. (*C.japonica*), Bailey & Miller, 1900, *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, ed.1, vol.1, p.225 with black and white illustration: Blood red semi-double, 10 cm across. Central stamens, showy yellow filaments tipped with brown anthers. Petals 4 cm x 3.5 cm, notched, curled and twisted. Leaves, long pointed, medium size, lanceolate, 10 cm x 4 cm, shallowly, widely serrate on a slow growing, low, bushy, spreading plant. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Helen of Troy', 'Lady Mulberry', 'Lauren Bacall', 'Long's Chandleri Rubra'. Sport **H.A. Downing Variegated**. See colour plate, p.101, Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias*.
- H.A. Downing Variegated**. (*C.japonica*), Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947: Rose red, marked white. Large semi-double with 3 rows of very broad petals and long, yellow stamens in the centre. A new, variegated sport of **H.A. Downing** with the same form and habit as its parent. Mid-season blooming. Synonyms: 'Mardi Gras', 'Helen of Troy Variegated'. See p.163, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.
- H.B. Sheather. Nairn & Son Catalogue, 1892. Abbreviation for **Harriet Beecher Sheather**.
- H. Beecher Sheather. Anderson & Son Nursery Catalogue, ca.1927. Abbreviation for **Harriet Beecher Sheather**.
- H.C. Anderson**. (*C.japonica*), Greenbrier Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Scarlet red. Medium large, loose, rose form double with loosely arranged petals. Originated in USA by Greenbrier Nursery, Norfolk, Virginia.
- H.C. Blanks**. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.7. "Seedling not bloomed". No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- H.C. Rambath**. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, 1992, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.34, Reg. No.2244: Originated by Jack Mandarich, California, USA. Very large, bright deep red, semi-double to loose peony form. A 10 year old seedling of **Nuccio's Ruby** x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) that first bloomed 1989. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16 petals and golden anthers/ Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. See colour photo pp.40-41.
- H.C. Scott**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.90, Reg. No.2030: A medium sized, deep pink with red stripes, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Late flowering. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. The 16 years old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 69 petals. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5.3 cm.
- H.G. McCord**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: White marked and striped red. Large, flat semi-double. Vigorous growth. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina. Synonym: 'Grady McCord'.

- H. Guichard. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Abbreviation for 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard', synonym for **Hikarugenji**.
- H.M. Stanley.** (*C.japonica*), Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: Flower, medium in size, about 7.5 cm across, rosy carmine in colour, semi-double showing yellow anthers in the centre, some petals veined with rose. A new Camellia introduced from Japan by Gerald Waller.
- H.S. Number 101. Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27 as 'HS #101'. Early identification for **Florence Hudson**.
- H.T. Shasta. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Mount Shasta**.
- Habana. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, Index p.427. Orthographic error for 'Hibana', synonym for **Hirenge**.
- Habeier. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.73, No.281. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Allie Habel**.
- Habel 13. (*C.japonica*), Shackelford, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Hachihaluro.** (White Heron's Feather). (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1997, *Japan Camellia*, No.54, p.11, colour illustration No.15: Small white spherical single with compact stamen group and yellow anthers. Leaves dark green. Originated in Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Hachiman. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.230, 410, 632; Hirayama's *Tsubaki Byôbu*, (17th century). See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. Synonym for **Hachiman-tsubaki**.
- Hachiman-tsubaki.** (Camellia from Hachiman), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Deep red, very large double, stamens partly divided. Synonyms: 'Hachiman', 'Yawata', 'Yawata-tsubaki', 'Botan-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. For colour plates see *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.230, 416, 632. (Believed extinct.)
- Hachimangû.** (Hachiman Shrine), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*, No.5: Light pink, very large, slightly tinted white at base. Leaves medium size. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Fujisakigû'.
- Hachiman-kasuri.** (Hachiman Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700) Watanabe, 1969, pl.176: A variegated form of 'Hachiman'. Large red double, with white splashes. 'Kasuri' or its different reading 'Tobi'iri' means patches of colour, particularly in plants. Different readings: 'Hachiman-tobi'iri', 'Yawata-tobi'iri', 'Yawata-kasuri'. (Believed extinct.)
- Hachiman-shibori.** (Hachiman dappled), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: Large red double. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki* No.5, p.28. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yawata-shibori'. (Believed extinct.)
- Hachiman-tobi'iri. Different reading for Hachiman-kasuri.
- Hachinomiya-tsubaki.** (Hachino-miya Shrine Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. Synonym for 'Hachinomiya' or **Yatsunomiya** in *Chinka Zufu*. Different reading: 'Yatsunomiya-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.)
- Hack's Favorite.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1863-1864, p.38. Perfect form. White streaked with red. Originated in USA.
- Hack's Favourite. Jean Verschaffelt, 1867-1868, Catalogue No.11. Orthographic variant for **Hack's Favorite**.
- Hadesugata.** (Obscure), (*C.japonica*), Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.28: Single, funnel-campanulated pale pink with red stripes. Originated in Japan.

- Hadu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Harriet Durrant**.
- Haemanthus.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.6: Deep red, heavily veined with reddish purple giving the whole bloom a purplish cast. There are small, white blotches on most of its petals. Blossoms are of a large, loose peony type with heavy petals; centre petals interspersed with stamens. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.
- Haematodes.** (*C.sasanqua*), Wada, 1941, *Carden Treasures of Japan*, p.27. An unknown species according to Wada as *Camellia haematodes*. Leaves small, oblong, acute, both ends like *C.sasanqua*. Flower 5 cm across, 5-6 petals, intense blood red, waxy and transparent. Originated in Japan.
- Haematodes Flore Plena.** (*C.sasanqua*), Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.27. Leaves small, oblong, acute at both ends like a *C.sasanqua*. The flowers are 5 cm across. Colour intense blood red. Semi-double. An unknown species from China according to Wada.
- Hafilda. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Halfilda', synonym for **Sacco Nova**.
- Hagakure.** (Flowers hidden by Leaves), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.142, p.71, description, p.130 as 'Ha-gakure': Branches horizontally spreading or pendulous, flowers mostly facing downwards under the leaves. Leaves large, elliptical, shiny, remotely serrate, suddenly acuminate, 8.5 cm x 3.5 cm; petioles 6-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers dark currant red 821 /3, single, 5-6 petals, largest 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm. oblong, deeply emarginate. Filaments cadmium yellow with a pink shade. Style 2.6 cm long, rosy with 3 sub-erect arms. Flowers late. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. "Hagakure" is also the title of the ancient textbook for warriors of the Nabeshima Clan in the Saga Prefecture.
- Hageitô.** (Leaf Cockscomb). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.324. English translation p.237. Medium size, red graduation on pink ground, lotus-form semi-double, scattered stamens. Flowers early. Leaves broadly elliptic, small. Upright, fast growing. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.yuhsienensis*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1982. From Niigata Prefecture.
- Hageman. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Ruta Hagmann**.
- Haggerty Old Rose. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Hagi-komachi.** (Hagi Beauty). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.191 with colour photo; English translation p.133. Small, peach red, tubular single, tapered stamen cylinder. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from a wild japonica community at Toragasaki in Hagi City. Discovered by Jûro Saneyasu, named by a public application in 1984. From Yamaguchi Prefecture.
- Hagi-no-sato.** (Home Town, Hagi). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.191 with colour photo; English translation p.132. Medium size, vermilion, tubular single, tapered stamen cylinder. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic to broadly elliptic, medium to large. Upright, dense growth. One of the wild camellias growing on Mt Kasayama in Hagi City. Displayed at the Hagi Camellia show since 1970. From Yamaguchi Prefecture.
- Hagi-no-tsuyu.** (Dewdrops on Bush Clover). (*C.hybrid*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.191 with colour photo; English translation p.132. Medium size, deep pink graduation on pink ground, cup-shaped single, petals shatter, apricot stamens, fragrant. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small, recurved. Spreading, dense growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.saluenensis*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1979. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hagler. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 18, No.4, inside rear cover; SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.62: Deep red and white. Large anemone of variable form. Originated in USA by Mrs Hagler, Augusta, Georgia.

Hagorome. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.40. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hagoromo**.

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), (*C.japonica*). The name 'Hagoromo' has been used for about 9 cultivars, some now extinct, including Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Persimmon pink, pointed petals, double. Iwasaki, 1821, *Honzô*: Cherry pink, formal double. Both different to the modern **Hagoromo**. Yashiro Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311. No description; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* lists three **Hagoromo**. One a single cherry pink, sake cup shape; the second one is a persimmon pink, double, small; thought to be the same as Itôs; and finally the third as 'New Hagoromo': Large size, palest pink, double lotus form, which appears to be the same as the modern cultivar. A classical hose-in-hose semi-double of blush pink. Medium sized. Petals are curved gradually outwards. Slender stamen column. Leaves narrowly-elliptic to narrowly ovate-elliptic, undulate, veins slightly impressed; crenate-serrulate margins. A Japanese camellia of antiquity, it was imported to Italy in 1886 and renamed 'Magnoliaeflora' ('Magnoliiflora'), by which synonym it is generally known in the Western World. It was given an "Award of Merit" in 1953 by the RHS. Its red sport in Portugal was named **Magnolia** and appeared later, in California where it was named 'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora'. Synonyms: 'Magnoliiflora', 'Rose of Dawn', 'Angel's Robe', 'Feather Robe', 'Hagoromo-Tokyo'. 'Magnoliaeflora'(Southern). 'Magnoliaeflora'(Kiyono's), 'Southern Magnoliaeflora', 'Magnoliaefolia', 'Magnoliaeflora Rosea'. Orthographic errors: 'Hagorome', 'Magnoliaeflora'. Pseudonym: 'Cho-no-hagasane'. Originated in Kantô, Japan. See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.95, p.160; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.29, pl.82; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.91, p.46 as 'Hagoromo-Tokyo'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.114; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.306; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi, vol 1, Tsubaki*, p.52. Chinese synonym 'Yuyi'.

Hagoromo. Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*. Synonym, for **Higo-hagoromo**.

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), (*C.sasanqua*), Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22; Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Dantairin, Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite*: Medium white, thoroughly flushed with rose; slightly creped, small, thick petals form a lovely, small bloom. Upright, stout branched, good grower. Early flowering. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), (*C.sasanqua*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Pale pink, single with white dapples and streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1821, *Honzô Zufu*: Formal double, pale cherry red. Originated in Japan. (believed extinct.)

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), (*C.japonica*). Yasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Single, soft cherry pink, sake-cup shape, stamens in a cylindrical cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hagoromo. (Angel's Robe), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*: White ground, pale pink graduations, large size, semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Hagoromo. (Robe of Leaves), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Small, persimmon coloured double. Note: First character is "Ha" for leaf instead of feather. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hagoromo (Higo). Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1. Orthographic variant for **Higo-hagoromo**.

Hagoromo-Kansai. ('Hagoromo from Kansai), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.90, p.45, description, p.113: Bush Camellia. Leaves elliptic, gradually acuminate, petioles glabrous. Flowers hold in the half opened condition for a considerable period. Palest pink with deeper shade of pink on outside, petals 15 with the innermost 2-3 longer than the outer ones, the largest 4.4 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, shallowly emarginate. Stamen column short and stout. Synonyms: 'Haru-no-akebono', 'Maruben-hagoromo', 'Kansai-hagoromo'. Originated in Katayama Juraku-en, Ikeda City, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo: pl.215, p.106, p.215, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972 as 'Kansai-hagoromo'; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol. 1, Tsubaki*, p.52. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.121 & 240, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.305, both as 'Haru-no-akebono'.

Hagoromo-no-kyoku. (Angel's Music), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.9: White with pink bottom. Large semi-double with petals long and incurved at the edge. Leaves variegated. Originated in Japan.

Hagoromo-no-musume. (Hagoromo's Daughter). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.196 with colour photo; English translation p.136. Medium size, white, lotus to peony form double, petals thick and falling in pieces at the end of blooming, tubular to split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate to oblong, medium size, pale green. Spreading growth. Believed to be a natural seedling of **Hagoromo**. Originated by Matsuhiko Ishida. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hagoromo-Tokyo. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, No.91. Synonym for **Hagoromo**.

Hahasono. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.105. Orthographic error for **Hahasonomori**.

Hahasonomori. (Oak Forest), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Five petals; one is red, another is half red and half pink, another is pink, the others mostly pink or red. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.105, as 'Hahasono'. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Tôan', 'Tôan-Tsubaki'

Hahi-tsubaki. Yanagida, Yoshizô, 1936, see Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.165. A local name for *C.rusticana*

Hahn Supreme. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.69: Bright veined pink. Very large semi-double with irregular petals and interspersed petaloids and anthers. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California.

Haibei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the France *C.japonica* **Sea Shell**.

Haidao Zhijin. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Pirates Gold**.

Haidun. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.77, No.348. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.pitardii* hybr. **Nonie Haydon**.

Haiermian. (Child's Face). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 21st Jan. 1993: White with some blush, especially in early unfolding, formal double; medium size. Vigorous compact growth. Blooms early to late. Originated in Sichuan Province, China.

Haiersidun. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.77, No.411. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Louise Hairston**.

Haihong. (Crab Apple Red), (*C.sasanqua*), Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu*. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: The colour is light red. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hai-hung'.

- Hai-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki - Hana to Kino Bunka*, p.156. Different reading for **Haihong**.
- Hai Hung Hua. Chinese Group name for *C.sasanqua*. Different reading: 'Haihonghua'. Japanese reading: 'Kaikoha'.
- Hai Liu Cha. Chinese group name for wabisuke. Japanese reading: 'Kairyu Cha'. Different reading: 'Hailiuhua'.
- Hailiu Cha.** (Dwarf Pomegranate Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Li, Shishen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu*. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: The calyx is green, the flowers pomegranate red and the petals fragmented. Originated in China.
- Hailunnuo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Helenor**.
- Hailunnuo Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Redgrove**, as 'Helenor Rosea'.
- Hailstone Double. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.346. Synonym for **Yae-arare**.
- Hainan Baozhu. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p. 319 with colour photo; Synonym for **Jaune**.
- Hainanshan Cha. Chinese group name for *C.paucipunctata*. Different reading: 'Hai Nan Shan Cha'.
- Haipao. Chinese synonym for USA (*C.japonica*) **Sea Foam**.
- Haiseyama. Watanabe, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.53 as 'Haise-yama'. Orthographic error for **Hatsuseyama**.
- Haite. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Willie Hite**.
- Hai-tsubaki. Satomi & Peer, 1956, SCCS, *The Camellia Review*, vol.17, No.8, p.34. This is one of the old names in Japan for the 'Snow Camellia' or *C.rusticana* and translates as "Creeping Camellia".
- Haiyô. Japanese name for *C.japonica* var *concava* 'Makino'.
- Haiyunxia. (Glow on the Sea), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.61, colour photo [p.146]; Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, No.189, p.38, colour photo No.100: Medium size, 8 cm across, purplish red, rose form to formal double with 30-40 petals in 3-5 rows; finally fully opening to show about 50 stamen in the centre. Blooms mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, apices acuminate, coarsely serrate. Originated in China. Chang reports it as synonymous with **Dahonglian**.
- Haiyunhong.** (Red Clouds on the Sea), (*C.japonica*). Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shan Cha Hua: A red, rose form double*. Originated in China.
- Haizi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.134. Chinese synonym for **Anne Hazelwood**.
- Hajikano-de-benten.** (Benten from Hajika), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5 in the section of camellias with different coloured margins to their leaves. White margined leaves, red, single flowers. Synonym: 'Bakurô-tsubaki'. Different reading: 'Hakano-de-benten'. (Believed extinct.)
- Hajikano-de-nihon'ichi.** (Japan's Best from Hajika), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on variegated leaves. Big, broad, flat leaves. Resembles 'Nihon'ichi-tsubaki' in

Sômoku Kihin Kagami, 1827. Different reading 'Hakano-de-nihon'ichi'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hajime-tanakai. Yanagita, 1936, *Camellia japonica* var *hajimetaka* var. *nov.* Forestry Society of Japan, 18:629. Botanical synonym for *C.rusticana*.

Hajirai. (Shyness), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.114, colour photo, p.237, description: Medium sized, deep pink (RHS.CC. Red Group 50C) with deeper veining, petals 5-6, large, broad with creped margins. Stamen cluster, stout columnar, pinched in at top. Slightly fragrant. Leaves, glossy, dark green, prominent venation on upper surface. Originated in Izu Ôshima Isle, Japan. A sport of **Tôkai**.

Hajuro-nishiki. (*C.japonica*), Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.40. No description. Imported from Japan by the Star Nursery, California, USA in 1930.

Hakaku. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1990, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hakkaku**.

Hakano-de-benten. Watanbe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*-, No.10, p.120. Different reading for **Hajikano-de-benten**.

Hakano-de-nihon'ichi. Different reading **Hajikano-de-nihon'ichi**.

Hakata-murasaki. (Purplish Camellia from Hakata). (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.113 & 127. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Hakata-yuritsubaki. (Lily Camellia from Hakata), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.718 as 'Hakata-yuri-tsubaki': Medium sized, white single of 8 erect and undulated petals and a long stamen column. Originated in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakete. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Melinda Hackett**. Previous synonym 'Mailinda'.

Hakeyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Paul Harkey**.

Hakikake. (Splashed), (*C.japonica*), Hirayama, Tokuo, (Latter 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu*; Asai, 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47, 48. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakikomufu. (Mixed Markings), (*C.japonica*), Kaoru, Hagiya, 1979, *Tsubaki no Sazanka*, p.27, No.4: Green elliptic leaves with pewter green and creamy streaks. Serrulate margins. Originated in Japan.

Haki-no. (*C.japonica*), *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Locarno 2005, Kamelien an Küsten des Schwarzen Meeres, Nakhutsrishvili, G; A Japanese cultivar imported to the coast of Adshariens at the end of the 19th century. Peony form.

Haki-Raku-Ten. Woodroof, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin* 8(6):5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hakurakuten**.

Hakkaku. (White Crane), (*C.japonica*), Yoshida, Shigekurô, 1933, *Tsubaki Meikan*; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, colour pl.53, p.99 and Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.16, p.8, description p.89: Bush camellia of open, vigorous growth. Leaves, often large, rhombo-elliptic gradually tapering to apex, somewhat concave on upper surface, laxly undulate, evolute at margins. Flowers widely campanulate, strongly wavy at margins, reflexed half above in full blossom, pure white with one or two short, thick or thin pink streaks. Similar to **Kamohonnami** except for the red streaks. Similarly the tip of the style is exposed before the bloom opens. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan and first described by Shigekurô Yoshida in 1933. 'Haku' is white and 'Kaku' is the common name for the red crowned Japanese crane, so the name alludes to the short, red streaks on the big white petals.

See Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.22 as ‘Hakutsuru’; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.112 & 237 as ‘Hakutsuru-Chûbu’. Different readings: ‘Hakuzuru’, ‘Hakutsuru’, ‘Hakukaku’. Synonym: ‘Hakutsuru-Chûbu’. Note: The orthography ‘Hakutsuru’ is retained for the Higo camellia of the same characters.

Hakkaku-higo. Synonym for **Hakutsuru**. (Higo).

Hakkan. (Chinese Pheasant), (*C.rusticana*), Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Koeki Chikinshô*, as ‘Hakkan-tsubaki’; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki’e*; Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*, as ‘Hakukan’; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* as ‘Hakkan-tsubaki’; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as ‘Hakukan’; *Tsubai Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai* (before 1868); Itô, Ko’emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.282, p.176; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.103: Leaves elliptic to narrowly obovate-elliptic, acuminate, manifestly serrate, venation impressed, petioles very hairy. Flowers single, very large, petals spreading horizontally, red (Currant Red 821/3) marbled white in varying degrees. Late flowering. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Believed to be the same variety as **Norikoboshi**. Resembles **Maizuru**. Different reading ‘Hakukan’. Synonyms: ‘Haku-hakkan’, ‘Hakkan-tsubaki’.

Hakkan-tsubaki. Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Koeki Chikinshô*, Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*: Synonym for **Hakkan**.

Hakkan. Different reading for **Hakugan** in *Zôho Chikinshô*.

Hakkenya. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.7. No description. Originated in the Fuku’oka Prefecture, Japan.

Hakone-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Hakone). (Wabisuke). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.259 with colour photo; Small red single with short stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Found by Ryuichi Tsuchiya in the precincts of Hakone Shrine in 1993. Can also throw pink flowers. From Kanagawa Pref., Japan.

Hakubai. (White Apricot), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai, 1934-1935, Catalogue, p.32 as ‘Haku-bai’: Snow white, round petalled single. Originated in Japan

Hakubaishin. (White Plum stamens), (*C.japonica*), Hagiya, 1982, “Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias using *C.chrysantha* Pollen”, p.3. JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No,21, p.4. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hakubi. (White Eyebrows, or Masterpiece), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.26, colour photo and description: Small size, white, compact, cup-shaped single, 4-5 cm across, with a central column of stamens, with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves waved, mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices recurved, acuminate, margins rolled, serrate. Originated in Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1981. Note: ‘Hakubi’, “White Eyebrows” means a person or thing of exceptional merit.

Hakubishi. Uekiya Seigoro, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.I. Different reading for **Shirobishi**.

Hakubokuhan. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.6. Different reading for **Shirobokuhan**.

Hakubotan. (White Peony), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ko’emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Large white, peony form; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.112, pl.63 as ‘Haku-botan’; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.24, p.14, description, p.95 as ‘Haku-botan-Tokyô’: White, peony flowered, bush camellia cultivar, of very stout growth. Leaves broadly-elliptic and somewhat wavy, with long, glabrous, rarely a little hairy, petiole, glossy, dark green, abrupt acuminate, finely serrate. Petals 10-15 or more, wavy or irregularly wavy. Stamens irregular, often grouped into 5 bundles, or intermingled with irregularly curved petaloids. Late flowering.

Vigorous, spreading, upright growth. Different reading: 'Shirobotan'. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Note: K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Alabama, USA named one of his seedlings 'Shiro-botan' in his 1949 Catalogue. Synonyms: 'White Peony', 'Hakubotan-Tokyô', 'Hakubotan-Kantô'. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.113 Colour photo and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1973, pl.245, p.116. There is a similar 'Hakubotan' from the Kansai District, Japan. Resembles **Yukibotan**.

Hakubotan-Chûbu. (White Peony from Chûbu), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.103 as 'Hakubotan'. To prevent confusion the name was changed to **Hakubotan-Chûbu**. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.113, colour photo, p.237 description: Medium size, pure white double, 4-5 rows of rounded, concave petals forming a cupped bloom with a sparse, irregular stamen group in the centre. Leaves strong, shining green, obovate-elliptic; apex acute, margins finely serrate, slightly recurved. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Hakubotan-Kantô. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.113, Synonym for **Hakubotan**.

Hakubotan-Kyôto. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.112. Synonym for **Hakubotan-Reikanji**.

Hakubotan-Reikanji. (White Peony from Reikan Temple), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.42, p.21, description. p.97: Bush camellia cultivar of stout growth with leaves thick and dark green. Leaves broadly-elliptic to narrowly elliptic, shortly acute, shallowly crenate-dentate and manifestly evolute at the margins. Petioles glabrous. Flowers pure white, large, petals thick texture, rather narrow, suberect, gracefully recurved in upper parts. Stamens few in number, filaments white. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at the Buddhist Reikan Temple, Kyôto, Japan. Synonym: 'Hakubotan-Kyôto'.

Hakubotan-Tokyô. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.34, p.17, description, p.95. Tuyama added "Tokyô" to the name of the original **Hakubotan**. However as the original name always has priority, this is regarded as a synonym for **Hakubotan**.

Hakubyôshi. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.114. Different reading for **Shirabyôshi**.

Hakuchinka. (Rare White Flower), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô*, vol.II; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, as 'Hakuchinkwa'; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306 & 311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White, medium size double. (eightfold), Autumn blooming, very early. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Hakuchinkwa', 'Shirochinka'. Synonym: 'Hakuchinka-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan.

Hakuchinkwa. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*. Different reading for **Hakuchinka**.

Hakuchinka-tsubaki. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.89. Synonym for **Hakuchinka**.

Hakuchô. (Swan), (*C.japonica*), Cho, (before 1867), *Chinkafu*, p.27-27: Pink and white, single flower. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Shiratori'. (Believed extinct.)

Hakuchô. (Swan), (*C.japonica*), Chugai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: A medium sized, white, rose form double with the outer 3-4 rows of petals imbricated, with some irregular centre petals which can be mixed with a few white filamented stamens when fully open. The characters for 'Hakuchô' can be read 'Shiratori' but this romanization has been restricted to another cultivar.

Hakuchô. (Swan), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.15: Double, pure white, 6 cm across x 4 cm deep, with over 40 petals; when fully open, petaloids and stamens to the extent of 30 are visible. Late flowering. Leaves are small, 7 cm long, ovate. A cross between japonica and rusticana. Collected in Mishima-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.112, 237 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.388.

Hakuchô. (White Butterfly), (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.40 as ‘Haku-cho’: White, medium semi-double. Believed to have originally been imported from Japan by the Star Nursery, California in 1930. However it is incorrectly identified and not the original Japanese **Hakuchô**. Synonyms: ‘White Butterfly’, ‘Mrs Albert Dekker’.

Hakuchô-no-mizu’umi. (Swan Lake), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.112, colour photo, p.237 description: Medium sized, (8-9 cm) white single to semi-double with one or two erect petals dividing the spreading stamen cluster. Leaves elliptic, apex blunt acute, shallowly, finely serrate, glossy, dark green. The original old tree survives at Jôritsuji Temple, Fuoi District, Japan. Named and released by Takuo Iwazumi. Synonym: ‘Shirochasen-kagura’.

Hakudaikagura. Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokabutsu Zufu*, vol.4. Different reading for **Shiro-daikagura**.

Haku-Fuki. Inazawa Nurseries Catalogue Wholesale, 1986-1987. Orthographic error for **Hanafûki**.

Hakugan. (White Wild Goose), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshô*: White, very large, semi-double with 3-4 petal rows and cylindrical stamen cluster. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki’e*: White, very large semi-double with 2 rows of petals, bamboo whisk stamen cluster. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Description same as Itô, 1710, however in the third part of *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* it is described as pinkish white, peony form flower. Itô, Ko’emon, 1879, *Chinkashû* with first modern description. See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Culture of Japan*, pl.88, p.146; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.68, p.34, colour photo, p.105, description: Leaves broadly elliptic to oblong, slightly folded along the midrib, venation impressed; petioles glabrous. Flower, petals rather few, outer ones large and widely opened, inner ones loosely incurved with poor stamens. White, faintly blushed pink. Flowers mid-season to late. Different readings: ‘Shirokari’, ‘Shirogan’, ‘Hakkan’. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Synonym: ‘Shirokari’. See, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.111; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.222, p.108.

Hakugasane. Incorrectly listed in Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, 1960, No.1, p.53 and 1970, No.10, p.121, as included in the *Kadan Kômoku*.

Hakagura. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Different reading ‘Shirogura’, synonym for **Shiro-suminokura**.

Haku Gyoku. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.96. Synonym for **Shiratama-bana**.

Hakugyoku. (White Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large size, white, semi-double with petals in 3-4 rows, stamens dispersed. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakugyokuka. Different reading for **Shiratama-bana**.

Hakuhai. (White Cup), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia Of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.65, p.59, description, p.300: White, cup-shaped single of 7-8 petals and a large, central column of stamens with yellow anthers and cream filaments. Small size, 7-8 cm across. Leaves small, elliptical, midgreen, bluntly acuminate, shallowly, coarsely serrate. Originated in Kanaoka Chinka-en, Kansai District, Japan. Synonym: ‘Hakuhai-Kansai’. There is another cultivar of the same name from Kagawa, Japan.

Hakuhai. (White Cup), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.237, description: Pure white, large single with “chasen” (tea whisk) stamens, filaments deep yellow. Early season blooming. Leaves long-oval, medium sized, acuminate apex, glossy green. Plant habit erect and vigorous. Originated in Mure Town, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named by Saneichi Koyama in 1976. Synonym: ‘Hakuhai-Kagawa’.

Hakuhai-Kansai. Synonym for the **Hakuhai** from Kansai district.

Hakuhai-Kagawa. Synonym for the **Hakuhai** from Kagawa Prefecture.

Haku-hakkan. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.242. Cited from *Kôeki Chikinshô*, 1719 and described as an error for **Hakkan**

Hakuhan-kujaku. (White Spotted Peacock), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.372; and 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.300, p.152, description, p.180 as 'Haku-han-kujaku': A white blotched or marbled form of 'Kujaku'. Branches erect to weeping, leaves linear, curved, thick, margins obscurely crenate. Flowers red (Carmine 21) spotted white with 12-22 petals, linear. Stamens long, irregular, few. Flowers mid-season. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.90, p.33 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.46, 211, lists this cultivar as 'Kujaku-tsubaki'. See colour photo: p.332, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Synonym: 'Kujaku-tsubaki'. Originated in Mikawa, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Haku-Han-Ka-Jaku'. Chinese synonym 'Kongquechun'.

Haku-Han-Ka-Jaku. Cannon, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.28. Corruption of Japanese name **Hakuhan-kujaku**.

Hakuhassaku. Different reading for **Shirohassaku**.

Hakuhô. (White Phoenix), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.27 as 'Haku-how': White, with the palest pink cast, medium large peony form with frilled petals. Early to mid-season blooming. Medium spreading growth. See colour photos: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.55, p.20; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.113; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.428; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.21. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Tarô'an** x **Daikagura**. Resembles **Owari-otome**. Different readings: 'Hakuhoh', 'Haku-how'. According to SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature*: "Very similar to, if not the same as 'Yohei-haku'."

Hakuhô. (White Peak), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Large size, white, formal double, lotus shape with long petals. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakuhô.(White Phoenix), (Higo), *Higgo Rokka*, 1989, p.31: Large size, 11-12 cm across, snow white with 6-8 petals. A sport of **Yamato-nishiki**. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.232 with colour photo; Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Filaments yellow, ume-jin (apricot type).

Hakuhoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika, no Shôkai to Saikai*, pl.55, p.20. Different reading for **Hakuhô**.

Hakuhôtô. Synonym for **Baibaota** of Chinese origin.

Haku-how. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 193~1937, p.27. Different reading for **Hakuhô**.

Hakuhôju. Synonym for **Hôshu**.

Hakuhôshu. (White Gem), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants*, p.15. Synonym for **Baibaozhu** of Chinese origin.

Hakui. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.200, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, campanulate single with 5 rounded, embracing, reflexed petals and central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third and bright yellow anthers. Blooms late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Selected from wild japonicas in Hakui City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tsuyoshi Ishigame in 1983.

- Hakui-no-sode.** (Sleeve of White Gown). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.191 with colour photo; English translation p.133. Semi-double white, with a single red stripe on one petal, thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Selected by Fumio Naitô in 1997. From Aichi Prefecture.
- Hakujishi.** (White Lion), (*C.japonica*), Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zuku*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.68, p.119: Medium sized, white, open peony type with 2-3 outer rows of large, ruffled petals, enclosing a centre of mixed, erect, small petals and petaloids and scattered stamens with golden anthers. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hakushishi', 'Shirojishi', 'Shirajishi'. Colour photo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.76, description, p.222 as 'Shiro-jishi'.
- Hakuju.** (White Age = 99 years old), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.323, description, p.246: A small, campanulate, single white of 6-7 petals with a short, slightly irregular column of stamens with light yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves, obovate, mid-green; apex tapering acuminate; margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. A wild japonica from the Kono'e family, Goshô, Kyôto City, Japan. Selected by Motoharu Miyazawa in 1963, named by Zenkei Shibayama in 1978. See, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.29. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.111 colour photo. This birthday is specially celebrated in Japan.
- Hakujuka. Different reading for **Shiratama-bana**.
- Hakukaku. (White Crane), (Higo), Tamura, 1956, *Higotsubaki Shinkaki*. Different reading for **Hakutsuru**.
- Hakukan. (White Pheasant), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.6 as 'Haku-kan': White blushed pink. Large double, peony form. Midseason blooming. Satomi's description is thought to be an error for **Hakugan**, ie. confusion between **Hakkan** and **Hakugan**.
- Hakukan. (White Leisure), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*. Synonym for **Hakkan**, See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.108.
- Hakukei.** (White Fowl), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.9: Pure white. Large single. Originated in Japan.
- Hakuko.** (White Child), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section "Ha": White, semi-double with 2-3 rows of petals, stamens dispersed, petaloids erect in centre of flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.23.
- Hakumanyô.** (White Myriad Petals), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Nayose Hanagata Tsuki Meisai*, [before 1968]: Formal double white, with 4-5 petal rows, average size. Lotus shape with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan.
- Hakumyôrenji.** (White 'Myôrenji'), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.184 as 'Haku-myôrenji': White, cup-shaped single, medium size, 7-8 large outer petals, somewhat crêped on the edge, with a bold, central column of stamens with golden anthers. Leaves broad-ovate; apex blunt acute, shallow, medium serrations, definite venation. Blooms very early to mid-season. Resembles **Meigetsu**. See colour photos, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.113, 237; p.41, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Katei, Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol.1*, *Tsubaki*, p.43. Different reading: 'Shiromyôrenji'. Synonym: 'Sakigaki'. Myôrenji is the lotus sutra shrine. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Haku No Yuki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.96. Different reading for **Shirayuki**.

Haku-ô. (Whitish Yellow), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: White, double, large size petals piled up. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Corruptions of Japanese name: 'Hakou', 'Haku-ow'.

Haku-ô. (White King), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.44, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, tulip-shaped single, with 5 obovate, emarginate petals and a central stamen column, with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices long acuminate. Originated in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Seiôbo**. Named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1980.

Hakuo. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.13. Abbreviation for **Haku-otome**.

Haku-osaraku. Different reading for **Shiro-osaraku**.

Haku-otome. (White Maiden), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White, medium size. New variety. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû* in the section on formal doubles: White, medium. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.44, p.82; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.60, p.30, description, p.103: Leaves elliptic to oblong-elliptic, a little folded along the midrib, veinlets impressed, petioles hairy. Petals deciduous. Flowers mid-season to late. Formal double with no stamens. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. See colour photos: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.386; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.408, p.171; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.386. Synonyms: 'Virgin White', 'Shiro-otome', 'White Bleichroeder', 'Bleichroeder White', 'White Otome', 'Mrs Helen Reynolds'. Sports: **Somekawa**, **Sumizome**. Corruption of name: 'Kurozome'. Resembles: 'Shiragiku', 'Furansujiro', 'Hasumi-jiro'. Different reading: 'Shiro-otome'. Abbreviation 'Hakuo'.

Haku-otome. (White Maiden), Synonym for *C.sasanqua* **Fuji-no-mine**.

Haku Rakutan. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1947. Corruption of the Japanese name **Haku-rakuten**.

Hakurakuten. (Name of T'ang Dynasty Poet), (Higo), *Higo Rokka*. ca. 1989, p.31: Large size, 12-13 cm across, with 6-7 snow white petals. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Latest *Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias*, (*Camellias of Japan*), 2010, p.233 with colour photo; Filaments ume-jin (apricot type). Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves obovate, medium size. Vigorous upright growth. A sport of **Shintsukasa**, recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in the 1980s.

Hakurakuten. (Name of T'ang Dynasty Chinese poet), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: White double, large, curved petals. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*, with colour plate: A large white flower with broad petals and stamens in the centre, 8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals are long, narrow, overlapping, fluted and satin texture. Central stamens, about 90, mixed with petaloids in the form of a cylinder. Leaves, medium-green, tapered at ends, acuminate, margins shallowly indented. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Synonyms: 'Refugee', 'Wisley White', 'White Crane'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Haku Rakutan', 'Haki-Raku-Ten', 'Haku-rotaten'. Different readings: 'Haku-rakuten', 'Haku Rakuten'. Received the RHS., "Award of Merit", 1977. See Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.57, p.29, description, p.102.

Hakurakuten. (Name of T'ang Dynasty Chinese Poet), (*C.sasanqua*), Ishizawa & Hagiya, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1967, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.584, p.223: Medium sized, white single of 7 petals, about 8.8 cm across. Petals irregular, crimped and waved. Blooms early to mid-season. See also Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.407, p.207 as 'Haku-rakuten'. Selected from seedlings at Yoshimura Meika'en

Nursery, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated and registered by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1977.

Hakurakuten. (Name of T'ang Dynasty Chinese poet). (*C.japonica*), Yamaguchi, Tsubaki-en Catalogue, 1991-1992, No.571: Large, white, hose in hose flower. Seedling of **Hagoromo** x **Betty Sheffield Supreme**. Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1993-1994, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, No.114: Pure white double with distinctive rows of petals. Large size. This is the fourth Japanese cultivar of this name. First bloomed in 1988. Originated by Misoji Yamaguchi, Tsubaki-en, Kyôto, Japan.

Hakurei. (White Peak). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.195 with colour photo; English translation p.135. Medium size, white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A cultivar raised by a private family in Kanazawa City. Discovered by Taku Shiota, named by Ishikawa Camellia Enthusiasts' Club in 1970. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Hakuren. (White Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Shirai, Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*; Watanabe, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78: Pure white, formal double, lotus shape, large flower. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Hakurenge. (White Lotus Flower), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu* as a small flower; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.79 as 'Haku-rence': A large size, white semi-double to rose form double with pointed petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Hakurenkwa', 'Hakurenga'. Synonym: 'Hakurengyoku'. Note: All descriptions except Iwasaki's are similar.

Hakurenge. (White Lotus Flower), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.352: White rose form double with incurved petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Last character different to above but with a similar meaning. Possibly the same as the cultivar above.

Hakurenge. (White Lotus Flower), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.519: Large, white semi-double flower formed like one flower growing out of another. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakurengyoku. (White Lotus Jewel), *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868). White with 4 rows of petals. Large flower. Originated in Japan. Synonym for **Hakurenge**.

Hakurenka. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.45, p.53 as 'Hakurenkwa'. Different reading for **Hakurenge**.

Hakuro. Different reading for **Shiratsuyu**.

Hakurô. (White Candle), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.337, p.140, description, p.247: Large white, cup-shaped, semi-double with 11-12 large outer petals in 2-3 rows and a central column of stamens. Selected from cultivars grown by a private family in Utsumi Town, Shôdo Island, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hasechika Imoto. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.237:- White semi-double, at first the stamens are closed but, in early spring, they become separated. Medium sized, early to mid-season flowering. Leaves small ovate with shallow serrations.

Hakurôgetsu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.121. Different reading for 'Shirorôgetsu'.

Hakuro-kaku. (White Dew Tower), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.7. No description.. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.195 with colour photo; English translation p.136. Medium size, white semi-double, somewhat lotus-formed, cylindrical

stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A cultivar raised by a private family in Komatsu Town. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1985. From Ehime Prefecture. Translated as (Egret Castle).

Hakuro-nishiki. (Early Autumn Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Light pink, streaked and dotted deeper pink. Large. Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Pale ground, double, large. Early blooming. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.195, p.342; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.357, p.181, description, p.196: Leaves ovate-elliptic to elliptic, long acuminate at the apex, slightly folded at midrib, margins manifestly serrate, petioles glabrous. Flowers double, pale pink (Neyron Rose 623/2), densely spotted or lined rose (Neyron Rose 623). Petals all incurved, embracing each other. Flowers early to mid-season. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.342. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Different reading: 'Shirotsuyu-nishiki'. See, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.113; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.352.

Haku-rotaten. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name: **Hakurakuten**.

Hakuryô. (White Dragon), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25: White, full double. Originated in Shikoku, Japan. Different readings: 'Hakuryû', 'Hakuryoh'.

Hakuryoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.216. Different reading for Hakuryô.

Hakuryû. (White Dragon), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1964, *Chinkaen Chinkashû*: White double. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.365 & vol.II, 1978, pl.451, p.177 as 'Haku-ryû'; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.184: A white, double anemome blossom, medium size with wide, wavy, outside petals in 2-3 rows. Filaments short and cream coloured, outer petaloids white, inner cream. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate; apex acuminate; margins shallowly serrate, venation conspicuous. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.113, 237. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. There is a camellia of the same name, but a different variety in the Shikoku area for which the variant reading **Hakuryô** is recommended.

Hakuryuh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.96. Different reading for **Hakuryû**.

Hakusen. (White Fan), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.10, 11; Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.121 as 'Haku-sen'. No description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.111: Large white Higo with 5 broad outer petals, crimped and waved with a burst of pale yellow stamens in the centre. Originated with the Shinohara family in Kumamoto City, Japan. Resembles **Shiro-osaraku**.

Hakusen. (White Fan), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.55, colour photo and description: Large size, white, single with 5 obovate petals in a trumpet shape, and a central stamen column, with lemon coloured filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown. Originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1988.

Hakusenshi. (White, Chosen Child), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki to Ochabana*: White, large, single. Flowers early to midseason. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.112, 236: Large white, single, opening bowl-shape to open cup-shape. Flowers early to late. Leaves mid-green, glossy, broad-elliptic; apex short acute; margins shallowly crenate. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.

Hakusha. (White Building). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.324. English translation p.237. Medium size, white, flat single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected by Kazuko Igase from wild japonicas in Sotonoura Town, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kôzaku Matsuda in 1982.

Hakushi. (White Paper), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.145: Ivory white semi-double, 16-18 petals in 3-4 rows; centre row semi-erect about a small stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hakushi. (White Master), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.565: Ash white semi-double, 14-16 petals, veined, rounded; irregular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. Note: The second character is different to that in the cultivar name above and means “Teacher” or “Master”. (Believed extinct.)

Hakushin-bokuhan. (White Stamens Bokuhan), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.224. Described as a synonym for **Bokuhan**. A local name in the Chûbu District for **Bokuhan**.

Hakushishi. Different reading for **Hakujishi**.

Hakushû. (Old Name for Shimane Prefecture), (*C.japonica*), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants*. No description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.111, 236 as ‘Hakusyû’: Campanulate white single, 5-6 small, rounded petals, slightly emarginate. Leaves malt green, ovate; apex long acuminate; serrate. Compact stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.29. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Meigetsu**, named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973. Different reading: ‘Hakusyû’.

Hakushû. (White Autumn), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.111, colour photo, p.236 as ‘Hakusyû’: Medium sized, white single, 7-8 petals, edges crinkled and reflexed. Compact stamen cluster. Early flowering. Leaves dark green, elliptic; apex abruptly acuminate, flat except recurved tip. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Kaga-hassaku**, named and released by Takshi Shioda in 1975. Characters different to that in the above cultivar and translate as “White Autumn”. Different reading: ‘Hakusyû’.

Hakushuden. (Palace of White Jewels), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.9 as ‘Hakushu-den’: Pure white. Large single with incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Hakushû-hyakka. (Hakuhû’s Many Flowers), (*C.japonica*), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980, *Lists of Plants* as ‘Hakushûhyakka’. No description. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.111, colour photo, p.236, description as ‘Hakusyû-hyakka’: Very large to large, semidouble, 12-14 round, reflexed petals in 3 rows; central column of stamens, a little irregular, yellow anthers, pale cream filaments. Different reading: ‘Hakusyû-hyakka’. Selected by Takashi Sumi from cultivars raised by a private family in Yonago City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1970.

Hakushun. (White Spring). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.192 with colour photo; English translation p.134. Small, white, tubular to trumpet shaped single, red shading on outer petals, wrinkled petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat curved outwards. Upright, vigorous growth. Considered to be a seedling of **Kôki**. Named by Saneichi Ogawa, released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.

Hakusyû. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.111. Different reading for **Hakushû**.

Hakusyû-hyakka. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.111. Different reading for **Hakushû-hyakka**.

Hakutaka. (White Hawk), (Higo), Cho, ca.1800, *Chinkafu*, illustr. [p.12-13]: Large leaves; snow white. Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*; Hiratsaka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.8, 11: White, 10 cm across with 6 petals with irregular crimped margins. Stamens 120 or more, whitish filaments, fully open, yellowish anthers. Leaves large, ovate to broad-elliptic, heavy venation. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol. I, 1972, pl.78, p.62, as 'Higo-hakutaka'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.112, description, p.237, lower corner, as 'Hakutaka'(Higo). Different reading: 'Shirataka'. Synonyms: 'Higo-hakutaka', 'Hakutaka'(Higo). Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hakutaka(Higo). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.112, lower corner. Synonym for **Hakutaka**.

Hakutama. Different reading for **Hakugyoku**.

Hakutei. (White Emperor), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.42, colour photo and description: Medium size, white, saucer-shaped single, with 6 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, and a wide central stamen column with ivory filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-ovate, apices recurved acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Seiôbo** x **Hatsu-arashi-Saga**. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.

Hakuteijô. (White Palace), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*: Snowy white single. Leaves medium size, late flowering. For colour photo see Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.156, p.53 as 'Hakuteijoh'. Originated in Japan. Note: This is the name of an ancient Chinese castle where a third century Chinese hero dies in a popular historic novel.

Hakuteijoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.53. Different reading for **Hakuteijô**.

Hakutori. Different reading for **Hakuchô**.

Hakutôsan. (Mt. Hakutô). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.194 with colour photo; English translation p.135. Medium size, white, formal double, long petals. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, large. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of **Hakuro-nishiki**. Originated by Teiji Himuro, registered to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery in 1993. Former name 'Shirota'e'. From Kanagawa Prefecture.

Haku-Tsura. Dodd Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.5. Corruption of Japanese name **Hakutsuru**.

Hakutsuru. (White Crane), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Pure white. Very large. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.18, p.9, description, p.90: Higo camellia bearing pure white flowers. Leaves small and flat. Petals spreading horizontally from the base, stamens widely opened and arranged in a ring. Leaves elliptic; apex cuspidately acute; petioles glabrous. Petals 7-9, undulate. Style a little shorter than the stamens, divided into 3-4 arms. Flowers late. The characters of the name of this cultivar are the same as **Hakkaku**, but to avoid confusion the Higo Camellia Society of Japan officially changed the reading to **Hakutsuru** for the Higo cultivar. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan. See, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.112 colour photo as 'Hakukaku'. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, pp.63, 70 as 'Haku-kaku'. Other readings: 'Shirazuru', 'Hakukaku-higo', 'Hakkaku-higo'. Synonyms: 'White Crane', 'White Stork'. Received an RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1968.

Hakutsuru. (White Crane), (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery 1938, p.17. See black & white plates, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.164; Sharp, 1948, *Camellias Illustrated*, p.145 colour plate. These show a self white incomplete, informal double, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with about 10 large petals, about 5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, irregularly

cleft, somewhat ruffled. The centre of the flower has some irregular, small petals, erect, intermingled with stamens, anthers yellow, filaments white. Leaves tending elliptic, cupped, coriaceous, averging 10.5 cm x 5.5 cm, serrations broad and shallow; apex short pointed. It is stated to have been imported from Japan by Domoto as 'Grandiflora Alba'. However all Japanese catalogues and illustrations show a simple single, for which the reading **Hakkaku** has been accepted as the valid name. There appears to have been a confusion in the USA as the early lists describe the variety as a single white. Synonyms given include 'White Crane', 'Haku-bai', 'White Stork', and 'Japanese White' and in the South of America, **Hakurakuten** has erroneously been equated with **Hakutsuru**.

Hakutsuru-Chûbu. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.112. Synonym for **Hakkaku**.

Hakutsuru-no-mai. (White Crane's Dance). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.193 with colour photo; English translation p.134. Large, white, semi-double, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, apices recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of 'Miyakojima'. Selected and released by Fumio Naitô in 1997. From Aichi Prefecture.

Haku-un. (White Cloud), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.92: A simple 5 petalled single white with very dark crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Shirogumo'.

Haku-un. (White Cloud), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.478: A single white with a pink flush at petal base and red streaks, 7-8 petals with irregularly notched edges. Stamens in a central cylinder. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Haku-un. (White Cloud), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, colour pl.23, p.9: Simple campanulate white of 5-6 petals, small with stout stamen column with deep yellow anthers. Blooms very early. Synonyms: 'Chôfuku-ji', 'Haku-un'(Tsubaki), 'Haku-un-chôfukuji. Originated in Kyôto, Japan.

Haku-un-higashiyama. (White Cloud - Eastern Mountain), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.224: Ivory white semi-double to open incomplete double of about 20 petals, some red spots and an occasional dash of colour. An urn-shaped stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Haku-un-tsubaki. (White Cloud Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Monk Horin, 1640, *Kakameiki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47.

Haku-un (Tsubaki). Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980. p.14. Synonym for **Haku-un**.

Haku-wabisuke. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.122. Different reading for **Shiro-wabisuke**.

Hakuzenryu. (Virtuous White Dragon), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.27, p.4, colour photo and description: Small size, white, vase-shaped single, with central stamen column, with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and light yellow anthers. Originated in Shirahama City, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan.

Hakuzuru. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.121. Different reading for **Hakkaku**.

Halcon. Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.5, p.28. Orthographic error for 'Halcyon', synonym for **Nellie McGrath**.

Halcyon. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.63. Synonym for **Nellie McGrath**.

Halesia. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1830; Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.77 as 'Hallesia':

Leaves large, oblong, much toothed, of a beautiful green; bud small, elongate; flower large, double, rose coloured; the first rows of petals recurved, imbricated; those at the centre small, twisted and striped with white. A few abortive stamens. Originated in England as a seedling of the red single (**Rubra**). As the camellia is named for Mr Hale, the orthography is **Halesia**. Orthographic errors: 'Halesii', 'Haleysia', 'Hallesia', 'Halleana', 'Hallesii'.

Halesia Vera. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie* ed,2, p.94, 95, as 'Hallesia Vera': Leaves average size, oblong, thick, prominent venation, of a dull green; flower, 8 cm across, double, rose coloured. The outer rows of petals is recurved, pointed, imbricated; the centre petals, small, erect with stripes of greyish white, A few abortive stamens. Originated in England as a seedling of **Expansa**. Orthographic error: 'Hallesia Vera'.

Halesii. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic variant for **Halesia**.

Haleysia. Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Halesia**.

Haley's Monarch. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1848. Orthographic error for 'Hally's Monarch', synonym for **The Monarch**. In the USA the name has been confused with **Enrico Bettoni**. Synonyms: 'Lateriatus', 'Macey Taylor', 'West Coast Sarah Frost', 'Venus', 'Hite Pink', 'Maurice Hurst', 'Red Walker', 'Elata'.

Half Pint. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion list, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Halfida. *Catalogue General des plantes la Société d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.22. Orthographic errors: 'Halfilda', 'Halphida', 'Halfila', 'Hafilda', 'Alphida'. Synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

Halfida Vera. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Synonym for **Sacco Vera**.

Halfila. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Halfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

Halfilda. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:44. Orthographic error for 'Halfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

Hali. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Harry Cave**.

Hali Boshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Dr Harry Moore**.

Halier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Hallie**.

Halifolia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.97. Orthographic error for **Hollifolia**.

Halisen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.340, p.77. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Woodford Harrison**.

Halisi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Cliff Harris**.

Halisdun. (Hallstone). (*C.japonica*), Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.260, pp.6, 72: A seedling raised in the USA by Ken Hallstone, California, and named in his honour by the Chinese Camellia Society. This cultivar has fimbriated petals. A seedling of **Gwenneth Morey** and pollen parent **Kona**. The cultivar has some yellowish colour and is a large peony form white with red streaks and dashes. Vigorous, spreading growth. As this cultivar had not been named it was given the name of the originator.

Hall Townes. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.27. Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti (USA)**.

- Hall Townes Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9 as 'Hall Townes Var.'. A variegated form of **Regina dei Giganti (USA)** - Bright pink and white. Originated in the USA.
- Halleana. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.53. Orthographic error for **Halesia**.
- Hallefolia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.97. Orthographic error for **Hollifolia**.
- Hallegi. Scheidweiler, M., 1845, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique ou Guide des Amateurs et Jardiniers*, p.95. Orthographic error for **Hallyi**.
- Halleii. Anonymous, 1844, *Florist's Journal*, 5:137-139, pl.59. Orthographic error for **Hallyi**.
- Halleii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Jose Maria Serra, *Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue*, 1855, p.6. Orthographic error for **Hallyi**.
- Hallelujah.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1986, *The Camellia Review*, vol.48, No.2, p.7: A cross of **Silver Anniversary** x **Silver Cloud**, 15 cm across, white semi-double. Originated by Meyer Piet & Lee Gaeta, California. USA.
- Halleri.** (*C.japonica*), Don, 1845, *Hortus Cantab*, p.718 as 'Hallerii'. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.35: Deep red with white stripe at the centre of petals; imbricated. Originated in England.
- Hallesia. Burdin Maggiore & Co., Catalogue, 1835. Orthographic error for **Halesia**.
- Hallesia Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.94, 95. Orthographic error for **Halesia Vera**.
- Hallesii. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. Orthographic error for **Halesia**.
- Halley. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Hallyi**.
- Halleyi. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1843. Orthographic error for **Hallyi**.
- Halley's Monarch. Anonymous, 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.55. Synonym for **The Monarch**.
- Hallie.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.71: Light orchid pink, shading lighter at the edge. Medium to large semi-double with mixed petaloids in the centre, to anemone form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by W.E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Halier'.
- Hallie Bland.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.227, Reg. No.928: A 16 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1951. Originated by H.C. Bland, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is pyramidal, rapid with dark green leaves, 11-12 cm long x 5.8 cm wide. The peony form flower is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 17 petals and 15 petaloids. Colour is light rose-pink with light yellow stamens. Fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Hallifolia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4 as 'Hallefolia'. Orthographic error for **Hollifolia**.
- Hallmark.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.59: White. Very large semi-double with crinkled petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Ashby.
- Halloween.** (*C.japonica*), Steffek, 1949, *Plant Buyer's Guide* ed.5, p.49. No description. Originated in USA by Clark & Son.
- Hall's Pride.** (*C.reticulata*), ACS., 1985, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.40, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.1980: A very large, radiant, salmon pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling of 'Cornelian',

(Damanao), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. The 9 years old seedling first bloomed 1981. An average flower size is 20 cm across x 11 cm deep with 20 petals, golden anthers and yellowish white filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm.

Hall's Pride Variegated. (*C. reticulata*). ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13: Valdosta Camellia Scions. A virus variegated, white blotched form of **Hall's Pride**. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Jiaobao'.

Hall's Townes. SCCS, 1996 *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.19. Orthographic error for 'Hall Townes' [**Regina dei Giganti (US)**].

Hallstone. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.260. pp.6, 72. Synonym for **Halisidun**.

Hallstone Spicy. (*C. hybrid*). Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.21; Regarded as a seedling raised by Ken Hallstone, Calif., USA, but not named by him. Small, bright pink, peony form. Spicy fragrance. Flowers mid-season.

Hallstone's Seedling. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.502, p.65. Synonym for **Jiazhoulaike**.

Hallstone's Yellow. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.503, p.65. Synonym for **Jiazhouhuang**.

Hallyi. (*C. japonica*), Anonymous, 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.47 erroneously as 'Halleyi': Produced from seed by Mr Hally of Blackheath, England. *The Florist's Journal*, 1844, p.137, colour pl. p.137, as 'Halleii'. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.IV as 'Halleii': It is of English origin, and was obtained from seed by Mr Hally, Blackheath. This variety has oblong-ovate leaves, tapered at both ends, 8-9 cm long x 6-7 cm wide with large coarse serrations. The blossom is regularly imbricated and made up of numerous large, rounded, slightly emarginate petals arranged in 8 or 9 rows, diminishing gradually in size towards the centre; they are of a deep blood-red colour, irregularly striped with white in the middle, giving a star-like appearance. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.25 as 'Halleii': Fully imbricated flower, formed of numerous, blood red petals, becoming violet, divided, for the main part, by a narrow, white stripe, paler central petals. Orthographic errors: 'Halleii', 'Halleyi', 'Halleye', 'Hallerii', 'Halley', 'Halteii', 'Hallegi', 'John Halley'. According to his own advertisement in the "Gardeners' Chronicle", he spelt his name Hally. Note: The name of the originator has been spelt variously as "Hally" and "Halley" in the literature of the time. Also, in that period, names ending in "y" which were to have been latinised by adding an "i" were changed by deleting the "y" and ending with a "ii".

Halnuts. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. Orthographic error for **Allnutii**.

Halnut's Splendens. Paxton, 1831-1832, *Horticultural Register*. Orthographic error for 'Mr Allnut's Splendid', synonym for **Coccinea**.

Halphida. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for 'Halfida', synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

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

Haluode. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *reticulata* hybrid **Harold L. Paige**.

Hamachidori. (Plover on a Beach), (*C. rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.4, p.2, description, p.85 as 'Hama-chidori': Leaves olive green, elliptic to oblong, shiny, impressed venation, margins slightly revolute. Petiole, yellowish green, hairy. Leaves 6.5-7.6 cm long x 2.9-4.4 cm wide. Hairy petals 1-2, normal petals white, 6-8, broadly orbicular, 3.5-3.8 cm

long x 3.1-3.6 cm broad, wavy and bilobate at the apex, wavy and wrinkled on the margins. Stamen cluster 2.2-2.5 cm high and 1.4-1.8 cm in diameter, cadmium yellow, becoming paler to the base, joined lower third, simple in structure, often with a few small, fan or funnel-shaped petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Togashi-Shinbô village, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. 'Hamachidori': Hamma = beach; chidori = Japanese plover. The name is used by poets for pretty little birds inhabiting coastal regions.

- Hamachidori.** (Plover on Beach), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.119 & 239: Light pink single, with long petals; tubular form flower. Large to medium size. Late flowering. Long elliptic leaves, apices acuminate, wavy. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.
- Hamada.** (Personal name), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.316, p.160, description, p.185: Leaves elliptic to narrowly-elliptic, acuminate at the apex, venation slightly impressed, margins grossly crenate, 6.2-7.7 cm long x 2.4-3.3 cm wide, petiole 7 mm long, glabrous. Flowers single, cup-shaped, white, partly striped or minutely punctate with pink in various degrees (Spinel red 0625 -0625/3). - Hairy petals 2, normal petals 3, the largest 3.8 cm long x 4.2 cm wide, emarginate or lobulate. Stamen cluster 3.2-3.7 cm high, simple, anthers often partly changed to small, fan-shaped petaloids. Flowers late season. Originated by the famous painter, Mr Hamada, Tôjiin, Kyôto-shi, Japan.
- Hamadayama.** (Place name in Tokyo), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinko, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.119 colour photo, p.239, description: Small, soft pink, compact, campanulate single of 6-7 petals and a short stamen column with cadmium yellow anthers. Petals do not open widely. Leaves dark green, strongly waved. Originated in Hamadayama, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Named and released by Yasukuni Matsudaira in 1970. Resembles **Kantô-yûzuki**. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.110.
- Hama-gasuri.** (Beach Splashed Pattern Kimono). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.203 with colour photo; English translation p.141. Medium size, trumpet shape to flat single, small red stripes and splashes on pale pink ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of **Meigetsu**. Named and released by Takashi Sumi in 1983. From Shimane Prefecture.
- Hamakaze.** (Windy Beach), (*C.x vernalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.40: Small size, rose-pink, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan.
- Hamakita-ômi.** (obscure), (*C.x vernalis*), Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, 'Cytogenetic Studies on the origin of *C.x vernalis*'; *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, p.208. No description. A triploid camellia from Japan.
- Hama-no-akebono.** (Dawn on the Beach). (*C.japonica* x *C.nitidissima*). Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1993-1994, p.11: Originated by Mr. Murata, Yokohama, Japan. **Hatsuarashi** x *C.nitidissima*. Very pale pink shading to light yellow at base. Small sized, cup-shaped single with slightly recurved petals.
- Hama-tsubaki.** (Seashore Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.307. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hambertii.** (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.8. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Hamilton Bland.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.63: Light rose-pink. Very large, peony form. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the USA by H.C. Bland, Sumter, South Carolina.

- Hamiltoiana. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18. Orthographic error for **Hamiltoniana**.
- Hamiltoniana.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Hamilton's Choice. (*C.japonica*), Rogers, 1974, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Hamite. Chinese synonym for USA *C.x williamsii*, **Julia Hamiter**.
- Hamochi-wabisuke.** (Wabisuke from Hamochi). (Wabisuke). "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.127. No description. From Niigata pref., Japan.
- Hamon.** (Ring of Ripples), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, Mar.1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.56, black and white photo. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.119 colour photo, p.239 description: Deep pink with fine veins of deeper pink, rose form double to formal double, 9-10 cm across. Inner petals inverted and folded, a few stamens remaining with yellow filaments when fully open. Petals about 64. Late flowering. Leaves obovate, 8-9 cm long. Collected in Mitsuke City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1960.
- Hampsteadii. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii**.
- Hampsteadii.** (*C.japonica*), Hovey, C.M., 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 7:257 as 'Hempsteadii': A shrub of vigorous growth, leaves 10 cm x 6 m. oval, somewhat acuminate, dentated, distinctly veined, deep green; petioles short; flowers large, 11 cm in diameter, full, a clear cherry red, veined a deeper cherry red, entire, cupped form on opening, recurved when fully expanded, regularly imbricated. Originated in the USA by Ritchie & Dick. Orthographic errors: 'Heamsteadii', 'Hampsteadii', 'Hampestadi', 'Hamsteadii', 'Hamsteadii'. Synonym: 'Hampsteadii Perfection', 'Hampsteadii d'Amerique'.
- Hampsteadii Perfecta. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for 'Hampsteadii Perfection'; synonym for **Hampsteadii**.
- Hampsteadii Perfection. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedica popolare*. Synonym for **Hampsteadii**. Orthographic error: 'Hampsteadii Perfecta'.
- Hampsteadii Amerique. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18. Synonym for **Hampsteadii**.
- Hamsteadii. Rovelli Catalogue, 1874, p.31. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii**.
- Hamsteadii. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.109. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii**.
- Hamusi Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms**.
- Hana-akari.** (Light of Flowers), (*C.rusticana*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.7: Small size, pale rose-pink, single with embracing petals. Late blooming. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.199 with colour photo; English translation p.138. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Spreading, vigorous growth. Named and released by Taki Ishii in 1983.
- Hana-arare.** (Flower Hail). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.324. English translation p.237. Medium size, peach red, peony form. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973. From Shimane Prefecture.

Hanabojyô. (Mother's Love for Flowers). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.203 with colour photo; English translation p.141 as 'Hanabojô'. Medium to large, vermilion cupped single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Iwane-shibori**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1984. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hanachiginu. (obscure). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.201 with colour photo; English translation p.139. Large, changing to white, peony form showing central stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Hanachirusato. (*C.x vernalis*), JCS., 1984, *Japan Camellia*, No.23, p.13: White streaked and splashed rose, semi-double, waterlily form. A seedling from the cross *C.x vernalis* **Asahi** x **Umegaka**. The flower has red spattered spots on a pale pink background with petals in 2-3 rows. Medium size. Flowers early. Originated in the Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. The name is that of a heroine in 11th chapter of *Genji Monogatari*.

Hana-daigin. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanadaijin**.

Hana-daijen. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name **Hanadaijin**.

Hanadaijin. (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.596: Medium size, red, single with central stamen cluster with gold anthers. The different Chinese characters of the name are the Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Hanadaijin**.

Hanadaijin. (Minister of Flowers), (*C.sasanqua*), Kaitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*: Peach pink, very large, petals edges curved inwards. Originated in Japan.

Hanadaijin. (Minister of Flowers), (*C.sasanqua*), Seibundô, Ishii, Kûgi, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26 as 'Hana-daijin': Deep pink semidouble. Very large flower. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32: Deep pink, gigantic, single. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20: Attains up to 15 cm (sic) diameter, deep rose, flat bloom; largest leaves amongst the sasanquas with light green, coarsely serrated leaves like a *C.japonica*. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan by Minagawa as a seedling of **Shinonome**. Flowers early. Different reading: 'Hana-otodo', 'Hana-daijin'. Corruptions of the Japanese name: 'Hana-daigin', 'Hana-daijen'. 'Hana-daizin'. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.299. Resembles **Shichifukujin**. Chinese synonym: 'Hana Daijin'.

Hanadaijin. (Minister of Flowers), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.57, p.31. see also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.118 colour photo as 'Hana-daijin': Medium sized, light red single, 7-8 petals with large, rounded edges, crêped and wrinkled. Stamens spread like a Higo. Leaves broad-oval, abruptly acuminate, sharply serrate, venation impressed. See colour photo, Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.83 as 'Sakura-daijin'. Same characters and meaning as the sasanqua of the same name. Its old name was 'Sakura-daijin' and it resembles **Benimyôrenji**. A seedling of **Usumyôrenji** according to Andoh. See colour photo, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.206. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.200 with colour photo; English translation p.139. Stated to be a seedling of **Benimyôrenji**. Originated by Harutarô Sakuragi in 1967, named by Eimei Nagata.

Hanadaizin. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949, p.379. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanadaijin**.

Hanadaijin-benten. (*C.sasanqua*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1983-1984 as 'Hana-daijin-benten'. A foliage sport of **Hanadaijin** raised by Domoto, California, USA. Variegated leaves with occasional grey-green stripe and light yellow margins. Large deep rose-pink single. Upright but very slow. Early flowering.

Hana-daijin Special. (*C.sasanqua*). Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.35. Sport of **Hanadaijin-benten**. Foliage grey-green, lightly bordered yellow. Single pink flower. Medium upright growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA.

Hanadaijin Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.97: A virus variegated form of **Hanadaijin**. Red with white blotches. Originated in USA.

Hanadate. (Flower Mansion), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.186, p.94, description, p.144 as 'Hana-date': Leaves rather large, narrowly ovate-oblong to oblong, apex gradually acuminate, a little folded at the midrib, venation impressed, petioles very hairy. Flowers semi-double, rosy red (Claret Rose 021/1), petals flat, narrowly obovate, manifestly emarginate, ultimately widely opened. Hairy petals 1-3, normal petals about 10, the largest 5.3 cm long x 3.8 cm broad. Filaments about 3 cm high, rather thin, filaments pale yellow, fused part pinkish. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Mr Adachi's Garden, Tahôji, Kanosemachi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hanafubuki. (Blizzard of Flowers), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.239: Large and small, red, vertical marks on a white ground. Speckled, single campanulate form. Medium size. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Early flowering. Leaves long-oval, dull green, prominent venation. Petioles hairy. Plant habit vigorous and upright. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Synonym: 'Hanafubuki-Chûbu'.

Hanafubuki-Chûbu. Synonym for **Hanafubuki**.

Hanafabuki (Niigata). (Blizzard of Flowers from Niigata), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.189, black and white photo as 'Hanafubuki'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.119 colour photo, description, p.239: Medium sized, formal double to rose form double, pale pink with crimson streaks and peppering. Shows stamens when fully open. Leaves obovate with long tapering apex and fine, sharp serrations, petioles hirsute. Originated in the Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Hanafûki. (Flower of Wealth and Honour), (*C.japonica.*), Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei, Shokubutsu Zufu*. Colour plates and descriptions in Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.104, p.178; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.119, p.60, description, p.122 as 'Hana-fû-ki' and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.118, 239, as well as *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.203, pp.102, 320. First listing in English - Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936. Leaves very dark green, oblong to oblong-elliptic, 8 cm x 4 cm; apex acute, venation strongly impressed, sharply serrate. Flowers semi-double, cup-shaped, pink (Spinel Pink 0625/1), petals up to 15, broad and incurved. Stamens in a complete cylinder or in fascicles, white filaments, yellow anthers. Plant habit upright, compact, slender, slow growing. Reported to have been raised from seed at Sakura-shi, Chiba Prefecture, Japan about 1882. There is also a variegated form. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.309. Received an RHS., "Award of Merit" in 1956. Synonyms: 'Mrs Howard Asper', 'Chalice', 'Waterlily'. Different readings: 'Hana-fû-ki', 'Hana Fuki', 'Hana-fukki', 'Hana-huki'. Orthographic error 'Hayer'.

Hanafûki. (Flower of Wealth and Honour). (*C.hiemalis*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.310 with colour photo; English translation p.218. Medium to large, pinkish red, double to peony. Petal colour stays true to the end of blooming. Very early to early. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. A new natural seedling of **Asakura** from Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture.

- Hanafuki Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Hana-fuki Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Hanafûki**- Soft pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Hana-fukki. Wada, 1941, *Garden Camellias of Japan*, p.29. Different reading for **Hanafûki**.
- Hana-fuuki.** (Wealthy and Noble Flower). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.140 as 'Hanafûki'. Large, pink semi-double, cupped petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers late. Leaves elliptic to obovate, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. A natural seedling, originated in Narita, Chiba Prefecture in around 1982. Introduced for the first time in Minagawa's *Chinkashû* in 1993. From Chiba to Saitama.
- Hana-fuyô.** (Flower Cotton Rose). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.226 with colour photo; Strong pink border, shading to white at the centre. Medium to large, peony form with stamens dispersed among the petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves fishtailed, medium size. Somewhat spreading growth. A cross of **Bontenjiro** with an unnamed peony cultivar. Originated by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, released in 2009.
- Hanagarô.** (Chief Retainer in Charge of Flowers), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.7: Medium size, pink ground with white base. Single, opening flat. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Different reading 'Hanakarô'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.199 with colour photo; English translation p.139. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A natural seedling growing near Shinkon Shrine in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1977.
- Hanagasa.** (Flower Hat), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Semi-double with occasional petaloides, white with pink graduations. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hanagasa.** (Flower Hat), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No. 26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Large size, rose-pink double. Early blooming. Originated in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.309 with colour photo; English translation p.217. Selected by Jisuke Minagawa from seedlings of **Hanadaijin**.
- Hanagasa.** (Flower Hat), (*C.japonica*), Colour photo, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.283, p.129 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.117, description, p.238: A large semidouble with about 18 petals in 3 rows and a small, central stamen cluster. Colour is light red with deeper coloured fine veining and white variegation variable from an odd, small spot to heavy blotching. Leaves elliptic, waved margins. Late flowering. There is a large tree in the grounds of the Hônen Temple, Shishigaten, Kyôto, over 500 years old. It is one of the three camellias at the temple with **Goshikichiri-tsubaki** and **Ate-tsubaki**. These three camellias are used in a ceremony for Buddha at the Temple, every year. Originated in Japan.
- Hanagasa-matsuri.** (Flower Parasol Festival), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*, No.34: Deep pink semi-double with a peony centre, prevailing white. Originated by Himuro, Japan. A seedling from **Kyôkarako**.
- Hanagasane.** (Pile of Flowers), (*C.japonica*), Himuro. 1982, *Murasuzume*, No.35: White striped rose, incomplete peony form in two layers. Originated by Himuro, Japan. A seedling from **Hanamiguruma**.
- Hanagasa-shibori.** (Dappled Bamboo Hat), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.215: Dark red ground with white spots. Medium sized semi-double. A white blotched form of **Hanagasa**. Originated in Japan.
- Hanagasumi.** (Haze of blossoms), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.128, p.64, description, p.125: Leaves ovate-elliptic to broadly lanceolate-elliptic, 7-7.5 cm long x 4-4.4 cm wide, venation subimpressed, petioles, 6 mm long, glabrous. Flowers, peony type, pale

pink (Neyron Rose 623/2), with a large mass of inner petals and petaloids, concealing the stamens. Hairy petals 2-3, normal petals 6-15, with 2-6 folded, irregularly shaped petals inside, and variously shaped petaloids, from several up to 79 in number. Filaments 2.3-2.8 cm high, divided into concentric fascicles, filaments pale creamy. Pistil, 2-2.3 cm long with 3-5 irregular arms split to the base. Flowers from early to late season. Originated at Mr Matsui's garden, Kami-sasahara, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Hanakasumi'. The name alludes to the mountain cherry blossoms displayed like a haze.

Hanagasumi (Shimane). (Haze of Blossoms). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.324 with black and white photo; English translation p.237. White, flat single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, flat. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas on Mt. Yahata, Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Hisao Matsumoto, named and released by Kôzaku Masuda in 1981.

Hanagawari-hagoromo. (Different flower 'Hagoromo'), (*C.japonica*), Izu-Oshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants*, p.15 as 'Hanagawarihagoromo'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hanagôri. (Ice Flower), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.117, colour photo, p.238, description: Medium sized semi-double, somewhat saucer-shaped, white with rose-pink streaks, petals 15-18 in 2-3 rows, somewhat hose-in-hose. Stamen cluster short and spreading, anthers yellow, filaments pale yellow. Leaves broad-oval, apex tapering acuminate, serrate, waved margins, mid-green. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Yonezawa City, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan.

Hanagoromo. (Flower Clothes) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.67, February 2002: A cross of the *C.hybrids* **Pop Corn** × **Wirlinga Belle**. Bright pink, semi-double, small, blooms early to mid-season. Tree upright growth. Originated by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Hanagumori. (Cherry Blossom on a Cloudy Day), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, Colour pl.67, p.34, description, p.105: A small leaved, snow camellia cultivar. Leaves a little undulate and recurved, slightly folded along the midrib, venation impressed, ovate-elliptic to broadly-elliptic, 4.4-5 cm long x 2.6-2.8 cm wide with petioles 9 mm long, hairy. Flowers opening flat, palest pink (Rose pink 427/3). Hairy petals 3, normal petals 16-17, orbicular with several small, petal-like or fan-shaped and filamently stalked petaloids in the centre, often erect. Stamens 12 or more, thick and irregular, 2.5-3 cm high. Flowers late season. Originated in Mr Tazawa's garden, Yokkaichi, Murakami-shi, Niigata-ken, Japan.

Hana-Garuma. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Corruption of Japanese name **Hanaguruma**.

Hanaguruma. (Flower Carriage), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Medium size, light red, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanaguruma. (Flower Carriage), (*C.japonica*), Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Itô Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: White striped crimson, Large pagoda form in peony group. First listing in English, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25 as 'Hana-guruma'. See colour photos: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.19, p.40; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.344, p.149; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.384, p.195; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.117, 238: A variegated form of **Genji-guruma**. Flowers large semi-double to open, informal double. Petals somewhat hose-in-hose, white striped carmine (Carmine 21/1). Irregular stamen cluster, often divided by small, trumpet shaped petaloids or petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Solid colour form: **Genji-guruma**. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.363. Different reading: 'Hanakuruma'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Hana-Garuma'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan.

Hanaguruma. (Flower Carriage), (*C.sasanqua*), Murayama, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1971, *Garden Life*. No description. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hana Hachibana. RHS., 1975, *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Magnolia*, p.107. Corruption of Japanese name **Hanatachibana**.

Hana-hakushaku. (Earl Flower). (*C.x williamsii*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.141. Medium size, white, lotus-formed semi-double, petals plicate, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves oblong, medium size, somewhat curved outwards. Somewhat upright. A hybrid between **Chôchidori** and **Tulip Time**. Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1985, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Hanahan. (Flower Part), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, Utakuni, *Setsuyô Kikan*, 1825. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hana-Imon. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Corruption of Japanese name **Hanajiman**.

Hana-ishô. (Flower Costume). (*C.hiemalis*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.309 with colour photo; English translation p.217. Medium size, deep pink, single of 5 to 6 petals, each petal curved inward forming a sake-cup shape, apricot stamens. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A new natural seedling of **Sakura-fubuki**. Originated and named by Minoru Satô. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hanajiman. (Flower to Boast of), (*C.sasanqua*). Kaitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*; Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910, p.46: White stripes on red. First listing in English, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Semi-double, red striped with white, very large. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*: Pink slightly shaded white with margins a deeper pink. Large semidouble. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.550, p.216; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.174. Chinese synonym: 'Huaziman'. Different reading: 'Hana Jiman'. A seedling of **Eikyû-shibori**, originated by Sôjiro Saitô, raised at Minagawa Chinka'en Nursery, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Hana-Imon'.

Hanakagami. (Flower Mirror), (*C.japonica*), Wada, 1937, Catalogue, p.27: Of Chinese origin. The flowers are very large, fully double, white, sometimes bright red, sometimes white striped red according to the branch. Originated in Japan.

Hanakagami. (Flower Mirror), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.112: A medium size, single of 5-6 large, orbicular petals, red with large white patches. Short, irregular stamen cluster. A different cultivar from the above. A sport of **Aya-nishiki**. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô.

Hanakago. (Flower Basket), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.252, p.127, description, p.167: Leaves ovate-elliptic to broadly elliptic, venation slightly impressed, manifestly serrate, 7.2 cm x 3.5 cm; petioles 7-9 mm long somewhat hairy. Flowers anemome type, forming a loose mass of smaller petals and stamens in the centre, deep rose (Rose Opal 022/1). Petals 8-11, wavy and wrinkled on the edges, largest 5.3 cm x 4.2 cm wide. Smaller central petals 14-103, various from oblanceolate to stalked, small, roundish ones. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Kyôto, Japan.

Hanakago. (Flower Basket) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.67, February 2002: A cross of the *C.hybrids* **Pop Corn** x **Wirlinga Belle**. Soft pink, semi-double, small, petals wrinkled, blooms in early to mid-season. Petals easily damaged by coldness outdoors. Tree compact with short nodes. Originated by Yaichirô Fujimoto

Hanakago-genji. (Flower Basket - Striped), (*C.japonica*), Tokyô Ono-en Catalogue 1928, p.37: Red spots and streaks on pink, formal double, large. Originated in Japan.

- Hanakanmuri.** (Flower Coronet), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.20, colour photo. For other colour photos see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. pl.345, p.143; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.117, 238 as 'Hana-kanmuri': Medium sized, open, campanulate single with 5 large, orbicular petals with a ground of white to pale pink, with broad and narrow crimson streaks. Early flowering. Leaves dark green, glossy, long-elliptic; apex acuminate, margins shallowly, sharply serrate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A seedling of **Bokuhan**. Originated and released by Kiraku Sakuragi in 1965.
- Hanakanzashi.** (Ornamental Flower Hairpin), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.183, p.96, description, p.318 as 'Hana-kanzashi': Large semi-double to informal double, 10-12 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 18-20 petals, narrow-oblong in 2-3 rows, pink (RHS.CC. Red Group, 55C veined 55A). Stamens are wide, open and scattered, anthers deep yellow. Leaves light green, broad oval; apex acute; margins sharply serrate, petioles hirsute. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.117, colour photo, p.238, description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.310. Originated with a private family in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.
- Hanakarako.** (Anemone Flower), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: No description. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan.
- Hanakarô.** (Chief Vassal of Flower), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.232: A seedling of **Tsumagome**. Early flowering. Spreading stamens. Originated in Japan. Different reading for 'Hanagarô'.
- Hana-kasumi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.122. Different reading for **Hanagasumi**.
- Hanakazura.** (Flower Creeper), (*C.sasanqua*), JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26., p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33; Peach pink, medium size, single. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in the Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan.
- Hanakemuri.** (Flower Smoke), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large white single, with large and small red lines. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hanakohime.** (Princess Hanako) (*C.sasanqua*). "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.61; White base, petal edges tinged red, semi-double, medium size, early. From Aichi (Inazawa). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.317 with colour photo; Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. First sold by Kosaki Chinjuen in the 1980s.
- Hana-koshimino.** (Flowered Straw Raincoat), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.120: Large flower of unusual form, one flower growing from another - white with large crimson markings. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct). Probably the same as the one below.
- Hana-koshimino.** (Flowered Straw Raincoat), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.251: White semi-double to incomplete double with an eruption of stamens and petaloids, with some rose coloured dots and streaks. Originated in Japan (Believed extinct.) Probably the same as the one above.
- Hanakotoba.** (Flower Language), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.66, colour photo: Deep crimson single of 5 petals with large, white spots and a central stamen column with golden anthers Tubular to cup-shaped flowers. Leaves elliptic, dark green, twisted, recurved, tapering acuminate, sharply serrate. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Iwane-shibori**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1954. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.117, 238, as 'Hana-kotoba'.
- Hanakuruma. Different reading for **Hanaguruma**.

Hanamidô. (Flower Temple). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.203 with colour photo; English translation p.141. Small to medium single, varied flowers – white to pale pink bordered white, striped red etc, fat stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate to broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright to spreading growth. Selected from natural seedlings growing in Niihama City. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1985. From Ehime Prefecture.

Hanamidô. (Flower Temple). (*C.hiemalis*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.310 with colour photo; English translation p.218. Medium size, semi-double, large white mottles and stripes on deep pink ground, petals curved inwards. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, closely resembling leaves of **Shishigashira**. Upright, vigorous growth. A new seedling of **Shishigashira**. Originated and released by Minoru Satô. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hanamigasa. (Flower Viewing Bamboo Hat), (*C.rusticana*), *Yuki Tsubaki no Kai*, 1967; black & white photo, p.23, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.189, Rose form to formal double with 5-7 rows of petals, medium size, with blush white ground having soft pink patches and crimson streaks. Petals about 25, notched at the apex. Leaves, glossy, dark green, long-ovate, bluntly acuminate, shallow sharp serrations, petioles hairy. See, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.119, colour photo. Synonym: ‘Kubikino-sato’. Resembles **Kikusarasa**. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.400. Originated in Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970. Chinese synonym ‘Huajianli’.

Hanamiguruma. (Cherry Viewing Carriage), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki*, pl.45; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, 1st section: Large size, white, semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals; red, streaked and spotted white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanamiguruma. (Cherry Viewing Carriage), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*; Itô, Ko’emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Pink spotted deeper pink, medium single. First listing in English -Tokio Nurseries Catalogue, 1896, p.13. For colour photos and descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.173, p.300; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.332, p.168, description, p.198 as ‘Hanamiguruma’-Tokyô; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.115, p.74; Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, margins depressed crenate-serrate, petioles glabrous. Flowers medium sized, single, widely opened, pale pink (*Camellia rose* 622/3), densely long and shortly striped with red in various degrees of shading. Late flowering. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* lists **Hanamiguruma** as one of three spouses with **Yukimiguruma** and **Beniguruma**, while Itô Ko’emon, 1979 lists it with **Yukimiguruma** and **Tsukimi-guruma**. Synonym: ‘Hanamiguruma’-Tokyô. Originated in Japan.

Hanamiguruma. Synonym for **Hanamiguruma-Nagoya**.

Hanamiguruma-Nagoya. (Cherry Viewing Carriage from Nagoya), (*C.japonica*), Yoshida, Shigekurô, 1933, *Chinkashû*: Very large, variegated flower. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, colour pl.173, p.300: Leaves ovate to ovate-elliptic; shortly acuminate, coarsely serrate. Flowers single, 5 petalled - palest pink, roughly striped red. Flowers mid-season to late. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.116, p.74 & 308 as ‘Chûbu-hanamiguruma’ and Satô. 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.27 as ‘Hanamiguruma’. Originated Chûbu District, in Japan.

Hanamiguruma-Tokyô. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.173, p.300. Synonym for **Hanamiguruma**.

Hanamikoshi. (Flower Portable Shrine). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.203 with colour photo; English translation p.141. Large, peach red to red, peony form mixed with large petaloids, slightly fragrant. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic,

large. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and **Brilliant Butterfly**. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1978. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hanamizuki. (Flowering Dogwood) (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref., *Japan Camellia* No. 67, February 2002: A natural seedling of **Lily Pons**. Pink shading off towards white base, single, trumpet shape, tubular stamen cluster, medium size, blooms in spring. Leaves elliptic, medium, somewhat twisted. Originated by Kunimitsu Suzuki in 1997.

Hana-mizuki. (Dogwood). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.279 with colour photo; Petal tips deep pink, shading to pale pink at centre. Medium size anemone form, tight centre of small curled petaloids. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size. A cross of **Shirokoshimino** x **China Lady**, named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Osaka, Japan, in the 1990s.

Hanamushiro. (Flower Carpet), (*C.japonica*), Tuyuma, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.265, p.134, colour photo, p.171, description: Leaves light green, thin, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, acuminate, 6.3 cm x 3 cm, petioles, 9 mm long, glabrous. Flowers complete, formal doubles, deep red (Currant red 821 /1), petals 42-48 recurving, diminishing in size to the centre; Late flowering. Originated in the Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.

Hana-nana. (*C.sasanqua*) SCCS, *Supplementary List*, 2014. Originated by Bobby Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. A seedling of **Hanajiman**, pollen parent unknown. Single white, bordered intense deep pink. Compact growth.

Hana-no-ame. (Rain of Flowers), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.348: A single with 5-6 petals, soft pink with an occasional red stripe, petals a little notched, cup shaped. Occasional some flowers are margined with white. Stamens in a short, central cylinder, anthers pale yellow, filaments light cream. Leaves dark green, obovate, acuminate, finely serrate, twisted. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.118, 239, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.278. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Hananobori. (Flower Flag). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.140. Large, semi-double, large and small vertical red stripes on white ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, large. Upright, vigorous growth. A mutation of **Kei-un**. Discovered by Kimura Shikishima'en Nursery in 1975. Named and released by Kiyoshi Enomoto. From Hyôgo Prefecture.

Hana-no-chô. (Flower Butterflies). (*C.x williamsii*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.201 with colour photo; English translation p.140. Medium size, pink semi-double, lotus-like flower with slender, plicate petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A cross between *C.japonica* **Miyakodori** and *C.x williamsii* **Tulip Time**. Originated and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Hana-no-kaino. (obscure), (*C.sasanqua*), Sandhurst Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Large size, single white. Originated in Japan.

Hana-no-ko. (Child of Flower). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.133 with colour photo; Large, deep red, formal double. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of **Bokuhan** x **Ezo-nishiki**, originated by Takashi Shiota, Ishikawa Pref., Japan in 1977, named and released in 2002.

Hana-no-miyako. (Capital of Flowers), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.118, colour photo, p.239, description: Medium red semi-double, 10-11 petals, broad, overlapping with crimped margins, short, compact, centre stamen column, anthers light yellow, filaments

light pink. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves obovate, shining, deep green, serrate. Originated in Nara Prefecture, Japan.

Hana-no-musume. (Sweet Sixteen). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.140. Small, pink, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat oblong, medium size, flat. Somewhat upright growth, vigorous. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1980. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hana-noren. (Flower Curtain). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.202 with colour photo; English translation p.140. Medium size, tubular to trumpet shaped single, large and small vertical stripes and splashes of deep red on pale pink ground. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A hybrid between **Setsugekka** and wild japonica, named and released in 1976. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hana-no-sakari. (Flower in Full Bloom), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*. One of the “polypetalla” camellias. Red, very large formal double. Satomi believed that this variety was probably the same as that existing in the Denko Temple, Nara referring to ‘Denkôji-chiri-tsubaki’, synonym ‘Mononota-tsubaki’. Synonyms: ‘Aka-owari’, ‘Aka-owari-no-chiri-tsubaki’. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.100.

Hana-no-sasayaki. (Flower’s Whisper) (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias*, (Camellias of Japan), 2010, p.149 with colour photo; Cloud-like and grainy red blotches on white ground. Large semi-double, with central stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. Originated in a private garden in Agano City, Niigata Pref., Japan.

Hana-no-sato. (Flower Village), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.215. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II. 1978, pl.369. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.118, 239: Large double of deep crimson with 34 rows of petals with fluted and ruffled margins, standing apart and a centre cylinder of about 50 stamens with gold anthers and red filaments. Blooms mid-season. Leaves broad-lanceolate, apex rounded to acute, glossy, dark green, crenate; young growth reddish. There are several old trees in Matsu’e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1975. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.315.

Hana-no-tobira. (Title Page of Flowers), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.11, colour photo as ‘Hananotobira’: Medium size, single of 7 petals, white to blush pink with specks and marks of crimson, cup-shaped with broad, overlapping petals and a bold, centre column of stamens with gold anthers and pale yellow filaments. Blooms early. Leaves broad-ovate, glossy, dark green; apex acute, slightly reflexed. A seedling of **Shûfûraku** x **Jurô’an**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1973. For colour photos see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.355, p.145. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan.

Hana-no-yuki. (Flowers Strewn like Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Semi-double, very pale pink, with deeper pink margins, large size. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym: ‘Hua’ao’.

Hana-no-yuki. (Flowers Strewn like Snow), (*C.sasanqua*). Hakoda, 1987, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Medium size, white ground, shading to pale red, single. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Hana-otodo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Different reading for **Hanadaijin**.

Hanashirabe. (Flower Tune). (*C.hybrid*). *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.5 and colour plate p.9: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Barbara Clark**. Small size, 7 cm across, single of 7 petals with a fine colour graduation, pink at edge,

shading to white at centre; yellow filaments. Mid-season flowering. Its name refers to its melodious colour graduations.

Hanashirube. (Flower Signpost), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.96: A medium size, 5 petalled single of campanulate form. Petals deep pink at their base, washing out almost to white at the petal edges, with an occasional streak of red. Leaves broad oval, dark green, blunt acute, fine, sharp serrations. Originated in Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture, Chûbu, Japan by Shigeru Itô. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1971.

Hana-shizuku. (Flower Rain Drops). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.200 with colour photo; English translation p.139. Medium size, tubular single, a few red splashes and stripes on pale pink ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size,. Upright growth, branches weeping. The original tree is growing at an old family home in Inazawa City. Named and released by Tatsumi Satô in 1972. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hanasome. (Dyed by Flowers), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*: Medium size, light pink flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanasoro'e. (Arranging Flowers), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344 as 'Hana-zoro'e': Large white with red spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ha-Na-Tachi-Bawa. Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957. Corruption of Japanese name **Hanatachibana**.

Hanatachibana. (Flowering Mandarin), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: Double, white petals with pink lines and small dots. Different reading 'Kakitsu'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hanatachibana. (Flowering Mandarin), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large double, peach pink with white speckles. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.22, pp.46, 47; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.291, p.132; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.109, p.38; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.118 & 238: This is a white blotched form of **Kumasaka**; an open, peony form to rose form double of deep pink with white variegation in various degrees, stamens sometimes in central cluster, sometimes in fascicles. Blooms mid-season to late. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.322. Different readings: 'Kakitsu', 'Hanatachibawa'. Synonyms: 'Gay Boy', 'Deacon Dodd', 'Lady Marion Variegated', 'Kumasaka Variegated'. In England **Hanatachibana** has sometimes been erroneously applied to **Kumasaka**. Corruptions of the name: 'Nana-Tachijant', 'Ha-Na-Tachi-Bawa', 'Hana-tashiwan Ban', 'Hanatachi-Bawa', 'Hana Taki Bawa'. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Hanatachi-Bawa. Van der Vis, Boskoop, *Camellia List*, 1964-1965, p.1. Orthographic error for **Hanatachibana**.

Hana-tachi-bawa. Exbury Gardens Ltd. Catalogue, 1962, p.1. A corruption of the Japanese name **Hanatachibana**, although, from the description, the cultivar is **Kumasaka**, the unvariegated form.

Hana-tashiwan Bana. Eastwood Hill Arboretum, 1982, *List of Trees, Shrubs and Climbers*, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanatachibana**.

Hana Tachi Bawa. Russell Ltd. L.R., Nursery Catalogue, 1964-1965. Different reading for **Hanatachibana**.

Hana Taki Bawa. Hyden Nurseries, Surrey Catalogue, 1969, p.16. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanatachibana**.

- Hanatakara.** (Flower Treasure), (*C.hiemalis*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.115: Soft pink peony form with irregular petals. Leaves small, obovate, mid-green. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Different reading: ‘Kahô’.
- Hanayama. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.13. Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai*: Different reading for **Kazan**.
- Hanayuki. Hume, 1952, *Camellias, Kinds and Culture*. Based on the same characters as **Hana-no-yuki**.
- Hanzaki-bokuhan. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.119, Orthographic error for **Hayazaki-bokuhan**.
- Hanazakura.** (Flower Creeper). (*C.sasanqua*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.320; English translation p.242. Medium size, peach red single. Flowers early. Leaves oblanceolate, medium size, somewhat yellowish green. Upright, vigorous, branches slender and weeping. The original tree is growing in Izu Peninsula, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. Named by Fusako Yamasaki.
- Hana-zone-nishiki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanazono-nishiki**.
- Hanazono.** (Flower Garden), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.118, colour photo, p.238, description: Large sized peony form, red with about 15 large, outer guard petals, the centre filled with small petals, twisted and folded, some with white variegation, and petaloids with stamens dispersed throughout. Flowers mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad, elliptical, acuminate, finely serrate. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Hanazono-nishiki.** (Flower Garden Brocade), (*C.sasanqua*), *Kajitsuuen Meikan*; Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.31: Palest pink, finely striped with red, medium size single. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. For colour photo: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, pl.543, p.215. Corruption of name: ‘Hana-zone-nishiki’.
- Hanazome. Different reading for **Hanasome**.
- Hanazoroe. Yashiro Kôken 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*. Synonym for **Hanasoro’e**.
- Hanazuri.** (Flower Dyed), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. p.314, colour photo and description: Large size, dark crimson, semi-double with 12-14 petals in 2-3 rows, lateral margins incurved and a central stamen cluster with red filamenst and gold anthers. Early to late blooming. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Seiji Kabuto in 1982.
- Handaresei-kujaku.** (Half Weeping form of ‘Kujaku’), (*C.japonica*), Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.52, with black and white photo: The ‘Kujaku’, or “Peacock” camellias are double forms of **Yuriba** or “Lily Leaf”. Their origin is obscure, and all those presently grown can be traced back to the city of Mikawa in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. The largest specimen in Mikawa is over 80 years old and seedlings exhibit all forms from the single **Yuriba** to the double **Kujaku**. This cultivar is the semi-weeping form of **Kujaku** and carries lily shaped, red, semi-double flowers with long strap-like petals; the leaves being linear or very narrowly-elliptic.
- Handelii. Camellia Haven Nursery Catalogue, New Zealand, 1997, p.11. Tiny white single, dwarf growth, fine foliage. Originated in China. A form of the species *C.handelii* (Sealy). See ICS Register, p.8.
- Handersonii. Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole*, p.203-204. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii**.

- Haneji-shirasagi.** (White Heron from Haneji). (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1994, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35, Illust. p.33: Originated by Hiroshi Matsuda, Okinawa, Japan. Small, white single flower, campanulate to spherical. Blooms early. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Plant spreading and sturdy. Originated in Haneji, Nago City; a large rice growing area, inhabited by many white herons.
- Hangongfen.** (Cold Pink Palace), (*C.japonica*), Wang, Xiangjin, 1621, *Qunfangpu*. No description. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).
- Hangzhou Yihao. ‘Hangzhou No.1’, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.76. Synonym for **Chiguan**.
- Hanhong Juban. (Blond Pink Chrysanthemum Petal), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20. Synonym for **Hentiangao**. Different readings: ‘Hanhungchupan’, ‘Hanhungtsueban’, ‘Han-hung Chü-pan’.
- Han Hung Chü Pan. Different reading for ‘Hanhong Juban’. Synonym for **Hentiangao**.
- Hanhungchupan. Durrant, 1972, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, p.10, 15. Different reading for ‘Hanhong Juban’, a synonym for **Hentiangao**.
- Han-hung Chü-pan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20. Different reading for ‘Hanhong Juban’ a synonym for **Hentiangao**.
- Hanhungtsueban. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, p.107. Synonym for **Hentiangao**.
- Haniori-otome. Macpenny’s Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Synonym for **Otome**.
- Haniri Otome. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.97. Corruption of the Japanese name ‘Haniori-otome’, synonym for **Otome**.
- Hank Stone.** (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.90, 91, Reg. No.2017: A large, rose to pale pink, rose form double *C.reticulata* (‘Crimson Robe’ [**Dataohong**] x **Arch of Triumph**), flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 years old seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size is 11 cm wide x 7 cm deep with 32 petals, yellow anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is erect and medium with dark green leaves.
- Hank’s Choice.** (*C.japonica*), *SCCS Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.57; Pale blush pink with prominent red splotches and stripes. Large semi-double. Vigorous, open, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. Raised by Vi Stone, Baton Rouge, La, USA. Published in 2007.
- Han-Ling Raspberry.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.211, Reg. No.1433: A very large, raspberry on white, early, formal double to peony form to semi-double. A *C.japonica* mutant of **Carter’s Sunburst** first observed in 1972. Originated by Dr Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA. The bloom is raspberry on white, 42 petals, 26-28 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellowish filaments. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 8.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5.5 cm.
- Han-Ling Snow.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.212, Reg. No.1432: A very large, pure white, an early formal double as well as a semi-double and peony form in mid-season. A *C.japonica* mutant of **Chow’s Han-Ling**, which was first observed in 1973. Originated by Dr. Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA. The bloom is pure white with 42 petals, 26-28 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellowish filaments. Average size is 12.7 cm across x 8.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late.
- Hanna Moor. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.6. Orthographic error for **Hannah Moore**.

- Hannach Moore. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Hannah Moore**.
- Hannah C. Blue.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1955, *The Camellia Review*, No.4. p.13. No description. Originated in USA.
- Hannah Moor. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Hannah Moore**.
- Hannahmoori. Dauvesse Nursery Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Hannah Moore**.
- Hannah Moore.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843. 9:53: Wide white spots, distinct on a bright crimson background, in the style of 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) petals spread out, centre irregular. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.8: Outspread petals with full, irregular centre, deep crimson with broad, white blotches. Orthographic errors: 'Hannach Moore', 'Hannahmoori', 'Henna Moor', 'Hannah Moor'. Originated in England.
- Hannam's Dream.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.355: Originated by A. & R. Hannam, Putaruru, New Zealand. Glowing red (RHS.CC.52A-D), semi-double with yellow anthers and filaments, 14 petals. Flowers 9 cm wide x 3-4 cm deep. Growth upright and medium. Leaves 8-9 cm long x 4 cm wide, dark green. A chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late.
- Hannibal.** (*C.japonica*), Paul, Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.17. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Hannü. (Chinese Maiden), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.71, No.514: Chinese synonym for **China Lady**.
- Hanoi-no-yoake.** (Dawn in Hanoi.) (*C.flava* hybrid). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.292 with colour photo; Bright yellow, semi-double with upstanding layers of petals, tubular stamen ring, medium size. Late flowering. Leaves broad-ovate, medium size, cherry leaf shape. Upright, vigorous, cold resistant growth. A cross of *C.flava* x (**Goshiki-chiritsubaki** x **Ôtani-tô-tsubaki**) originated and released by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan, in 2006.
- Ha-no-mai.** (Dance of the Second Part), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.27: Large size, white, double. A seedling of *C.yuhsienensis* x *C.x vernalis* **Umegaka**. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1986. Note: Traditional Japanese dances are composed of three parts, that is, Jo, Ha and Kyû.
- Hanshōjo.** (Court Lady Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Deep red, 6 petalled, anemone form, large, with light pink and white petaloids. Stamens pink, anthers yellow. Different reading: 'Funoshōjo', 'Hunoshōo', 'Hansyōjo', 'Hunosityōjo', 'Hunoshoyō'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.108.
- Hansyōjo. Different reading for **Hanshōjo**.
- Hansogakochi.** (Hanso's Mouth), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Deep red, small, campanulate single; white filaments. Resembles: **Ichiko-wabisuke**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.102.
- Hanxiu.** (Cherish Beauty). (*C.hiemalis*). China Regn No.2. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Jan 2006, No.2, p.49, with colour photo; A cross of *C.hiemalis* 'Dahong Mudan' (**Shishigashira**) and *C.sasanqua* 'Bai Shizitou' (**Fuji-no-mine**), Originated by Luo Shihua, Luodian No.3 Middle School, Jinhua, Zhejiang, China. Vigorous plant, dark green leaves reflexed and with prominent midrib. Rose red to deep red with all stamens as petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Slight fragrance.
- Hanzhi Boshi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.320, p.76: Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dr Lilyan Hanchey**.

- Haoen Furen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.416, p.81. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms**.
- Haojiao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.470, p.64. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Matterhorn**.
- Haosi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Frank Houser**.
- Haosidun Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Miss Houston**.
- Haoyue**. (Bright Moon), (*C.reticulata*), CSC., June 1989, *Report on the Camellias of China*: Rose form, white, outer petals pink shaded, inner spoon-like, seldom butterfly wings, 10-12 cm across with 18-24 petals. Stamens many, clustered into a single whorl, basally adnate with the inner petals, seldom mingled with petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate-elliptic, incurved length-wise in a broad Vee, 7-9 cm long x 3.2-4.5 cm wide. Originated in Yunnan, China.
- Happ.200. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Abbreviation for 'Happiness', a synonym for **Gauntlettii**.
- Happiness. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia Review*, vol.15. Synonym for **Gauntlettii** as 'Lotus'.
- Happiness**. (*C.pitardii* x *C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1976, vol.IX, No.6, p.27, Reg. No. 126: A seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *yunnanensis* x *C. reticulata* 'Willow Wand' (**Liuye Yinhong**). First flowered 1973. Originated by Mrs T. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. Growth habit is upright with pendulous branches; leaves dark green with fine serrations, 11 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is semi-double with an exceptionally high central boss of stamens with cream filaments and golden anthers. The 12-14 petals are heavily waved, deeply notched and folded. Its colour is RHS.CC Red Group 55C fading to 55D. and size is 11 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Early flowering.
- Happy**. (*C.japonica*), *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group; Purple flower, cupped corolla.
- Happy Amy Fenska**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1986, *The Camellia Review*, vol.48, No.2, p.7: Formal double, 6-7.5 cm across, some tight spirals, some are normal formals, some with a bud centre in various stages of pink. Originated in USA by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta, California.
- Happy Birthday**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1562: A large, light pink, striped deep pink, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooming early to mid-season. Originated by L.G. MacDowell, Lakeland, Florida, USA. This 9 years old seedling first bloomed 1973. The flower has 60 petals, 12 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Its size is 12-12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with fluted, ruffled petals. Plant growth is upright and rapid with mid-green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm.
- Happy Days**. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1593: A very large, rose-pink, rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid ([*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' x *C.hybrid Brigadoon*] x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe'), mid-season flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 5 years old seedling first flowered 1978. Average flower size is 16 cm wide x 6 cm deep. The flower has yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves.
- Happy Ever After. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.136. Synonym for **Chôjuraku**.
- Happy Goddess of Good Luck. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.178 with colour photo; Synonym for **Tafuku Benten**.

- Happy Harlequin.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.7; Medium to large semi-double, veined strawberry pink with rose red stripes, toning deeper at centre and bordered with an irregular, narrow white margin. Vigorous, upright, somewhat open growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Introduced 2006 under the name 'Harlequin'. Raised by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.
- Happy Higo.** (*C.japonica*) SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.50: Red, very large, single to semi-double, with flared, yellow stamens. Nuccio's N#8811. Strong, vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Colour photo *International Camellia Journal*, 1993, No.25, between pp.36-37. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. Chinese synonym 'Xingfu Chun'. Note; Form is close to, but does not fully reach the Higo requirement of the stamens reaching to two thirds of the flower diameter.
- Happy Holidays.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1984, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.43, Reg. No.1956: A large, light pink formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling that flowers early to mid-season. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 12 years old seedling first flowered 1972. Average flower size 10 cm wide. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, medium sized. Chinese synonym 'Xingfu Jiari'.
- Happy Memories.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.99, Reg. No.1725: A large, soft pink edged white anemone form *C.japonica* mutant of **Elegans Supreme**; mid-season flowering. Originated by Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. The 12 year old mutant first flowered 1974. Flower size 10 cm wide x 5 cm deep with 48 petals and 480-520 petaloids. The outer petal layer always has a red streak. Petaloids vary from ivory to blush. Plant growth is average in rate with mid-green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. Chinese synonym: 'Xingfu Huiyi'.
- Happy Spring. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Xiyinchun**.
- Happy Talk.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2902; Originated and registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.116 with colour photo; Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. A 10 year old seedling of **Happy Times**, pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2008. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is semidouble to rose form double, soft coral red. Gold anthers, cream filaments, falls whole. Upright growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers mid-season.
- Happy Times.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2662. A chance seedling that first flowered 1999. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 7.5 cm diameter, semi-double flower is variegated in soft red and white, with a central tube of bright yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Long lasting flowers fall whole. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.42 with colour photo p.c5. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers profusely mid-season to late.
- Haraifude. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Nude-fude'.
- Harakara-mikiwa. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Mikawa-no-tsuki**.
- Harbinger.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.34, Reg. No.134: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from an open pollinated seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) that first flowered in 1969. The 12.5-13 cm flowers are dark red and early flowering. Habit of growth is upright, dense and vigorous. The dark green leaves average 11 cm x 5.5 cm with an obtuse base, acuminate apex and fine serrations. Sport: **Harbinger Variegated**.

Harbinger Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), Cannon, 1975, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.1, as 'Harbinger Var.': A virus variegated form of **Harbinger**- Dark red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Harbor Light. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Harbor Lights**.

Harbor Lights. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement*, 2014. Red with white frosting on petaloids. Medium to large anemone form. Average, upright growth. Very cold hardy. Flowers early to midseason.

Harbour in Spring. (*C.hybrid*). *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.83 with colour photo as 'Harbour at Dawn'; Pink to deep pink, small sake-cup shaped single, thick petals, rusticana type stamens, fragrant. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves small and thin, branches weeping. A cross between **Kon-wabisuke** and *C.lutchuensis* originated by Mesami Murata, Japan and released in 1980. Note; this cultivar may have a prior Japanese name which would take precedence as the valid name.

Hardy Beauty. (*C.japonica*), Mahaux, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.50-52. An ancient camellia in Belgium of unknown origin with a semi-double bloom of 18 petals arranged in 2 rows. Its colour is a bright, pinkish red with golden anthers. The leaves are of average size, light green and daintily serrate. Plant growth is pyramidal and it is very cold hardy.

Harem. (*C.hybrid*), ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, P.35, Reg. No.145: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.williamsii* **Lady Gowrie** which first bloomed 1966. The semi-double, hose-in-hose, 10 cm flowers are dawn pink, shading lighter at the centre. (RHS.CC.523/ 1 /3).- It has a spreading habit of growth and blooms midseason. The leaves measure from 7-8 cm long x 2.5-3.5 cm wide and are dark green.

Harema. (A Lull in the Rain). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.207 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Medium size, peony form, a few red stripes on pale pink ground. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973. From Shimane Prefecture.

Haresugata. (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, illustration No.5, p.2. For colour photo see Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.122: A medium size, (9 cm across) soft pink, rose form double, imbricated with little regularity, about 40 petals; petals orbicular, a little emarginate; disordered central petaloids with degenerate stamens and pistil. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oval, serrations obscure, 7 cm long, petioles hirsute. Resembles **Otome**. Originated in Iwaki, Jô'etsu City, Niigata-ken, Japan. Collected in 1962 and named by Hagiya and Ishizawa in 1971.

Haresugata. (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), (Higo), Aikokai, 1977, *Higo Tsubaki*: Pink, becoming white as the flower ages, 10 cm across. Regularly spread stamens. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.69, color photo, as 'Higo-haresugata'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.237 with colour photo; Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic. Spreading growth. Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in 1977.

Haresugata. (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.102, colour photo: A large size, white, semi-double with red speckling and streaking, irregular stamen cluster, mixed with small, erect petals, giving the base of the petals a creamy cast. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Note: This is now considered identical with **Miyako-no-nishiki**, sport of **Ezo-nishiki**. Its sparsely freckled pattern is unstable.

- Haresugata.** (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), (*C.hiemalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48: Medium size, semi-double, white with petals tipped pale red. Originated in Shimizu City, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan.
- Haresugata (Chûbu).** (Beautiful Figure of a Bride). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.206 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Large semi-double, small stripes of deep red on white ground. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Esugata**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1969. From Aichi Prefecture.
- Haresugata (Niigata).** (Beautiful Figure of a Bride). (*C.rusticana*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.206 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Medium size, pale pink, formal double. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Somewhat upright growth, vigorous, of *C.rusticana* parentage. A cultivar being raised by a private family in Jo'etsu City. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973. From Niigata Prefecture.
- Hari Withers.** (*C.x williamsii*), ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.330 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia. A hybrid *C.saluenensis* seedling that first bloomed 1975. The medium sized 9 cm formal double flowers have a deep pink centre, fading to pale pink towards the periphery. Flowers mid-season. The upright, spreading, vigorous plant has midgreen leaves, 9.5 cm x 3.5 cm, lanceolate, finely serrated.
- Harkara-mikawa. SCCS., 1950. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.93. Synonym for **Sanga-no-tsu**.
- Harkaway.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.35, Reg. No.146: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia as an open pollinated seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) that first bloomed 1965. It has an upright, open growth habit and produces a 10 cm, currant red (HCC.821/3) flower with petals compact, crimped and some slightly rabbit eared. The dark green, reticulate leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm, are broadly elliptic with apex acuminate, medium serrations.
- Harkon. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Horkan', synonym for 'Variabilis', itself a synonym for **Pompone**.
- Harkon Alba. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1942. Orthographic error for 'Horkan Alba', synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba**.
- Harlequin.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:40: Flower medium, very full and globular, colour lake and rose on a background of clear yellow. Colours all new. Originated by Borghi, Italy.
- Harlequin.** (*C.japonica*), Hume, 1931, *Azaleas and Camellias*, p.32: Variegated white and pink with full double, peony-like flowers. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934: White and clear pink to solid pink. Medium sized variform of full peony to formal double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. Late flowering. There has been some confusion in America with this variety. Rubel listed this name as early as 1929 in his "Fall Wholesale Trade List" and in following lists but these turned out to be **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey**. Synonyms: 'Sponge', 'Conglomerate'(Rust) and 'Rast's Conglomerate'. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.167 for black and white illustration, and the pl. facing p.146, in *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954. Sports: **Harlequin Pink**, **Harlequin Blush Pink**, **Harlequin White**. Synonyms: 'Harlequin Flore Pleno', 'Harlequin Variabilis'.
- Harlequin Blush Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4 as 'Harlequin Bl. Pk.' A blush pink form of **Harlequin**. Originated in USA.

- Harlequin Flore Pleno. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.97. Synonym for **Harlequin**.
- Harlequin Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3. A pink form of **Harlequin**. Originated in USA.
- Harlequin Variabilis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.98. Synonym for **Harlequin**.
- Harlequin White.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3. A white form of **Harlequin**. Originated in USA.
- Harlekin.** (*C.japonica*), *Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia*, catalogue 2008, p.30 with colour photo. A seedling of **Dixie Knight Supreme**, first flowered 2007. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A mid-size, 7cm x 3.5cm, peony form flower, red (RHSCC 45B) base with considerable, mostly thin, white radial striping. Only a few yellow stamens visible. Dark green, glossy leaves, 7.5cm x 4cm, with slight serration. Compact upright growth.
- Harmonious. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.7 as 'Harmonius'. Synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Harmony. Gill & Searles Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.5. Synonym for **Triumphans**.
- Harnosiana.** (*C.japonica*), Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. Pale red.. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Harold Austin.** (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.11, Reg. No.192: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**), originated by H.G. Austin, New Plymouth, New Zealand that first flowered 1979 on a spreading, open plant of medium growth, with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5 cm. The very large, semi-double form, measures up to 20 cm across x 8 cm deep with 25 petals and an occasional petaloid. Anthers are golden and it flowers mid-season. Its texture is firm and its colour an intense Rose Madder.
- Harold L. Page. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2012, inside front cover with colour photo; Orthographic error for **Harold L. Paige**.
- Harold L. Paige.** (*C.japonica* x *C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.170, Reg. No.1266: An 8 years old hybrid seedling that first bloomed 1969. **Adolphe Audusson** x 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**), originated by Jack Osegueda, Oakland, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. The rose form double flowers are bright red (RHS.44A) and measure 13.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 24 petals. Anthers are gold with reddish filaments. Flowers have heavy texture. Late blooming. Received the "Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award" and the "Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award" in 1980. Abbreviation: 'Harold Paige'. Sport: **Harold L. Paige Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Haluode'.
- Harold L. Paige Variegated.** (*C.japonica* x *C.reticulata*), Gentry, 1986, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4, p.23 as 'Harold L. Paige Var'. A virus variegated form of **Harold L. Paige**-Bright red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Haluode'.
- Harold L. Smith.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.90, Reg. No.865: A 12 years old seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Smith's Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant habit is dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flowers are 10-11 cm across and 5 cm deep and have 15 petals and 40-60 petaloids. Colour is pink to lavender. Blooms early to mid-season.
- Harold Murphy.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List 2011*. Glowing coral pink. Medium size peony form. Strong, upright, well-branched growth. {[(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x **Buddha** x **Tiny Princess**]} x **Harold L. Paige**. Flowers midseason to late. Originated in 2008 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

- Harold Paige. *Beautiful Camellias of Descanso Gardens*, 1976. Abbreviation for **Harold L. Paige**.
- Harret Bisbee. Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.4, p.16. Orthographic error for **Harriet Bisbee**.
- Harriet**. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40. Similar in shade to Melinda Rubra Originated in England..
- Harriet Beecher. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Abbreviation for **Harriet Beecher Sheather**.
- Harriet Beecher Sheather**. (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1875: "Rosy salmon, perfect shape, one of the best". Lighter centre. Medium large formal double. Vigorous, spreading growth. A chance seedling originated by Silas Sheather, Parramatta, N.S.W., Australia. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.100. Synonym: 'Mrs H.B. Sheather'. Abbreviations: 'Harriet Beecher', 'H.B. Sheather', 'H. Beecher Sheather'. Orthographic errors: 'Harriot Beecher Sheather', 'Mrs H.B. Streeter', 'Harriett Beecher Sheather'. See colour photo ACS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.21. Sport: **Harriet Beecher Sheather Variegated**.
- Harriet Beecher Sheather Variegated**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.59 as 'Harriet Beecher Sheather Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Harriet Beecher Sheather** - Rosy salmon blotched with white. Originated in USA.
- Harriet Bisbee**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.227, Reg. No.948: A 9 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Frank D. Bisbee, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double flower is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep and has 75-85 petals. Colour is blush pink. Petals curve up like a water lily. Blooms early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Harret Bisbee'. See colour plate, front cover, ACS, 1967, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.4 and pl.77, p.45, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.
- Harriet Durrant**. (*C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1963, vol.III, No.4, p.5, Reg. No.18: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty**; originated by Dr Jane Crisp, Tirau, New Zealand. The plant is of slow, spreading growth and flowers freely. The flowers are semi-double to peony, 12-14 cm across x 8 cm deep. Petals number up to 25 with 12-20 petaloids. Inner petals waved and erect. Chinese synonym 'Hadu'.
- Harriet I Laub. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.7. Synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.
- Harriet Knapp**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.131, Reg. No.1013: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by A.D. Albritton, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Plant growth is slow and upright with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and has 30 petals and 8 petaloids. Rose variegated, with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.
- Harriet Salmon**. (*C.reticulata* hyb.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1738: A very large, rose-red to dark red semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (*C.reticulata* **Buddha** x *C.japonica* **All American**), mid-season blooming. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 10 years old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size 15.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 17-20 petals and 1-2 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 7 cm.
- Harriett Moughon**. (*C.japonica*), Gerbings Camellia Nursery, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.161, Reg. No.1066: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by G.W. Moughon, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is spreading and dense with dark green leaves

averaging 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The formal double blooms are 10 cm across x 4-5 cm deep with over 36 petals. It is red, variegated white. Mid-season to late blooming.

Harriette Ruster. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.274, Reg. No.365: A chance sasanqua seedling originated by Marvin Ruster, Pasadena, California, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves averaging 5 cm x 2.5 cm. First bloomed 1957. The flower, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep, is anemone form with white, undulating petals, tipped pink and has 12 petals and 18-20 petaloids. Flowers early. Received the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award for 1959.

Harrison Jones. (*C.japonica*), Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.12. No description. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Light salmon pink, unusually variegated with white pin stripes and white sometimes suffused with pink. Very large, anemone form with very large outer petals and crinkled and folded inner petals, mixed with stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Sport: **Harrison Jones Pink**. Originated in USA at the Longview Nursery.

Harrison Jones Pink. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960. *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.60: A solid, salmon pink sport of **Harrison Jones**. Originated in the USA.

Harrisonii. (*C.japonica*), Hovey ed., 1836, *Magazine of Horticulture*. No description. Berlèse, 1840 *Monographie*, ed.2, p.81: Originated by Harrison. Flower very pure white, 5.4 cm across, sometimes more, most graciously modelled. Petals small, regularly imbricated from centre to circumference. Orthographic errors: 'Harrisoni', 'Harrissonii'. Synonyms: 'Harrissoni d'Amérique', 'Harrissonii Nova'.

Harrison's Rose. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.98. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Harrissoni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9. Orthographic error for **Harrisonii**.

Harrissoni d'Amérique. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Harrisonii**.

Harrissonii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838, p.17. Orthographic error for **Harrisonii**.

Harrissonii Nova. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Harrisonii**.

Harry Bettes. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.212, Reg. No.1457: A large, pure white semi-double to anemone form to rose form double, to formal double, to peony form *C.japonica* that flowers mid-season. This 12 years old chance seedling first bloomed 1970. Originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. It has 50 petals, 100 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size 12 cm across x 6 cm deep. Mid-season blooming. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. See colour photo, inside back cover, ACS., 1977, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.1 and pl.78, p.46, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Harry Cave. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1990, Vol.XVI, No.5, p.42, Reg. No.274, with colour photo on front cover: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Bob Hope**. Grown by H.B. Cave, Wanganui, New Zealand from seed planted 1982. First flowered 1987. Plant growth is slow and compact and dark green foliage with leaves 10 cm x 4 cm. The flowers are deep scarlet red, semi-double with 15-17 petals and bright yellow pollen. Average flower size is 8.5 cm across x 4cm deep. Filaments are red and fused at the base and become cream higher up, where they spread wide open. Blooms early to mid-season on a floriferous, compact plant and last well. Colour RHS.CC.46A. Chinese synonym 'Hali'.

Harry D. Wilson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.315, Reg. No.157: A 10 years old chance seedling of Lady Vansittart, originated by Mrs Bolivar Kemp Jr., Amite, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1951. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate. Buds long and deep rose.

Flowers incomplete double, anemone form similar to **Elegans**, coloured a purplish rose. Size of flower 12.5-13 cm across with 19-21 petals. Flowers midseason.

Harry Jobson. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Harry M. Bloom. (*C.hybrid*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.172, Reg. No.1833: A large, salmon red semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (*C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Apple Blossom**] x *C.reticulata* '(Crimson Robe)', early to late flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 10 years old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 11 cm across with 12 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. Flower depth varies up to 7.5 cm with rabbit ears. Fragrant.

Harry Rawlinson. (*C.japonica*), Trues Camellias, 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.16, No.3, p.41. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Harry Rollinson. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1963, ACS. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.4, inside rear cover. No description. Originated by USA. No valid listing located.

Harry Sinclair. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.29. Abbreviation for **Mrs Harry Sinclair**.

Harry Swan. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1964, Vol.IV, No.1, p.11, Reg. No.23: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis* raised by R.H. Swan, Putaruru, New Zealand. The plant is upright and open; the leaves are mid-green, keeled, apices twisted; petioles long. The flower is open, semi-double with an occasional petaloid; the petals deeply notched, crêped, the colour shading to silver in the centre; size 11-12.5 cm across with 14-16 petals, gold anthers, silver filaments, fascicled; colour Fuchsine pink. (HCC.627/2-/3).

Harry Swinburn. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.6, Reg. No.162: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis*; originated by A.P. Gamlin, Manaia, New Zealand. First flowered 1977. Growth habit is upright, open and medium in rate. The 9 cm x 4 cm leaves are dark green. The flower is peony form, clear rose-pink with golden anthers and cream filaments. Size is 12 cm x 6 cm, averaging 50 petals with 180-200 petaloids. It has large outer petals with a central mass of small, upright ones intermingled with petaloids and stamens. Early blooming with slight perfume.

Hartigan Double Red. (*C.japonica*), Greenbrier Farms Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945: Bright red. Medium large, rose form double to peony form. Originated in USA.

Haru-akari. (*C.japonica*), *Book of Manuscripts*, ICS Congress, Miyazaki, 1999; White and Red Camellia at Nara's Todaiji Temple; Hagiya, Kaoru, p.43. No details.

Haru-akari (Okado). (Spring Light [Okado]) (*C.hybrid*), *Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p4 with colour photo; JCR Regn No 2014-3, (ser. No.16). A chance seedling of **Yume**, pollen parent unknown, sown 2004, first flowered 2012. Bright red single, columnar group of over 100 stamens, vivid yellow anthers contrasting well with petals. Cup-shaped, diameter 10-12 cm. Early flowering. Originated by Hiroshi Okado.

Harugasumi. (Spring Haze), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, ca. 1810, *Chinka Hini'i*: No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Harugasumi. (Spring Haze), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.73, p.37, description, p.107 as 'Haru-gasumi': Leaves large, oblong-elliptic to broad-elliptic, apex acute. Flowers whitish to pale pink (Paler than Rose-pink 427/3) taking the form of a rose with an unfolded mass of petals in the centre. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Takarazuki City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.

Harugasumi. (Spring Haze), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan* lists as best flower; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.14, 40; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.272,

colour photo and description: Medium size, pink veined deeper with fine white edge, flat single of 6-8 broad emarginate petals and a central burst of about 180 stamens in a ring formation. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves medium size, elliptic, deep green, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.120, 239. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Haru-no-kasumi'.

Harugasumi. (Spring Haze), (*C.hybrid*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1782: A miniature, rose-pink semi-double *C.hybrid* (*C.japonica* **Snow Bell** x *C.lutchuensis*), early to midseason flowering. Originated in USA by Longley and Parks. The 18 years old seedling first bloomed 1965. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 13 petals and an odd petaloid, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is spreading and open with medium to light green leaves. Synonym: **Spring Mist**.

Harugasumi. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Harusame-nishiki**.

Harugokoro. (Feeling of Spring). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.204 with colour photo; English translation p.142. Small, pale pink, tubular to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from a wild japonica community at Funaki Shrine, Hajima City. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club.

Haruhikage. (Spring Sunlight), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: Soft pink streaked pink, semi-double, opens flat. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Tarô'an**.

Haru-ichiban. (First South Wind of Spring), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.342, p.173, description, p.192: Leaves ovate to narrowly-ovate, gradually acuminate, strongly wavy, venation flat, depressed crenate margins, 8.5 cm x 4.2 cm; petioles 10-12 mm, glabrous. Flowers semi-double, widely cup-shaped, pink (Spinel Red 0023/2) spotted red (Currant 821/3) in various amounts. Petals 11-13, incised at apex, largest petal 5.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Stamens up to 4 cm high, irregular, often accompanied by smaller petals and petaloids, filaments pale pinkish yellow. Late flowering. Originated in Nagaoka City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Haru-ichiban. (First South Wind of Spring), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.119, colour photo, p.239, description: Small size, white single with 6 petals, saucer shaped with crimped petal margins. Central stamen cylinder, white filaments, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves, small, elliptic, waved, glossy green; apex acuminate, margins finely serrate. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Synonym: 'Jômanjishiro-wabisuke'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.204 with colour photo; English translation p.142. Colour is given as palest pink. Originated and released by Shinichi Asai in 1973.

Harakagura. (Springtime Shinto Dance), (*C.japonica*), Yûsuke Sakata & Kenich Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.20 as 'Haru-Kagura'. No description. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. '

Harukasane. (Spring Layer), (*C.japonica*), Himuro.1982, *Murasuzume*, No.37: Rose-pink with lighter pink centre petals, double with slender petals. Medium size. Originated in Japan.

Harukasumi. Different reading for **Harugasumi**.

Harukaze. (Spring Wind), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*, p.9: Single, white petals with red dapples. Originated in Japan. Synonym for 'Ichinenkô'. See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.105. (Believed extinct.)

Harukaze. (Spring Wind), (*C.rusticana*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Medium size, dark red, double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

- Harukoma.** (Spring Pony), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.414, p.166, description, p.258: Large, soft pink single with deeper coloured veinings, white margined, 8-9 petals, cleft at the apex, opening flat. Stamens in an irregular cluster, anthers and filaments yellow, with an odd petaloid. Leaves broad-elliptic; apex short acuminate, dark, glossy green; fine, sharp serrations, petioles hirsute. Originated with a private family on Sado Isle, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1974. See also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.120 for colour photo and p.239, description.
- Harumi.** (Personal Name). (*C.x williamsii*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.206 with colour photo; English translation p.143. Medium size, peach red, lotus-formed semi-double, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat oblong, medium size. Upright growth. A cross between **Chôchidori** and **Tulip Time**. Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1985 and released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.
- Haruno.** (Spring Fields), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.120, colour photo, p.240, description: Large to very large, lotus shape, white with the faintest trace of pink, semi-double, 23 petals in 2-3 rows, outer long-oblong, emarginate; centre, small stamen cluster, lemon coloured anthers, cream filaments, sometimes with white flagged petaloids intermixed. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, long acuminate, recurved. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1984.
- Haru-no-akebono. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Kôgyoku**.
- Haru-no-akebono. (Dawn of Spring), Williams and Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.39. Imported to USA by the Star Nurseries, 1930. Name changed by Tuyama in 1968 to **Hagoromo-Kansai**.
- Haru-no-akebono. (Dawn of Spring), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.121, 240; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.305. Synonym for **Hagoromo-Kansai**. Synonyms: 'Maruben-hagoromo'.
- Haru-no-akebonobeni. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Different reading for 'Shushokkô'.
- Haru-no-dai. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.29. Different reading for **Haru-no-utena**.
- Haru-no-hibiki.** (Sound of Spring) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.60 August 1999: A natural seedling of *C.rosiflora*. Looks like **Wirlinga Belle**. Peach pink, 5 to 6 cm across, petals pleated, projecting pistil, blooms in mid-season, bears fruits. Leaves elliptic, small. Tree upright growth. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto.
- Haru-no-koromo.** (Spring Garments), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, black and white photo, p.72: A 5 petalled, medium to large size, red, single with broad-elliptic to rotund leaves, blunt apices, sharply serrate. Originated in Japan.
- Haru-no-iro.** (Spring Colours), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden.1630, *Hyakuschinshû*: Very light azure pink, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.114.
- Haru-no-kaori.** (Fragrance of Spring), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11, A-524: Medium sized, pale peach pink, campanulate single with cylindrical stamen column. Originated in Japan.
- Haru-no-kasumi. Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*. Different reading for **Harugasumi**.
- Haru-no-kizashi.** (Signs of Spring), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.81, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale, blush pink, with white blotches, wide campanulate single, with 6 broad, rounded, emarginate petals with crinkled margins and a central

stamen cylinder, with white filament, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, flat, apices acuminate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A chance seedling, originated and released by Tsunehiro Miyazaki in 1980.

Haru-no-koromo. (Spring Garments), (*C.rusticana*), JCS, 1982 *Tsubaki*, No.21, black and white photo, p.72: A 5 petalled, medium to large size, red single with broad-elliptic to rotund leaves, blunt apices, sharply serrate. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-mai. (Dance of Spring), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.344; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.356, p.180, description, p.196: Leaves ovate to oblong-ovate, acuminate, serrulate; petioles more or less hairy. Flowers semi-double, pale pink dotted or lined a deeper pink. Mid-season to late flowering. For colour photos see: Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.121 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.318. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.336. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Haru-no-umi** x **Tamatebako**.

Haru-no-minato. (Harbour in Spring), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.9: Pure white. Large semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-minato. (Harbour in Spring), (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.206 with colour photo; English translation p.143. Medium to large, pale pink, cup to bowl shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size, thick. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Saitama Prefecture. Named and released by Hirai in 1990.

Haru-no-shokkô. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.53, as 'Haru-no-syokko'. Different reading for **Shunshokô**.

Haru-no-tomoshihi. (Light of Spring), (*C.rusticana*), Satomi, 1966, *Tsubaki*, p.63; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.191 black and white photo and description: A deep red, 5 petalled single of medium size with notched and crêped petals and a short, irregular stamen cluster. Late blooming. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-tsuki. (Spring Moon), (*C.japonica*), Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e*; Kyoto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127: Small white, sake cup shape. Originated in Japan.

Haru-no-tsuzumi. (Spring Drum), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Medium size, red to deep red, double lotus form flower. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.205 with colour photo; English translation p.143. An old tree grows in the garden of the Sahashi family in Tottori City. Discovered and released by Yoshio Yamada in 1979.

Haru-no-umi. (Spring on the Sea), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.240: Peach pink with spherical, white variegation on exterior petals, numbering 15; petaloids intermingled with interior petals, semi-double; filaments yellow. Medium sized, early flowering. Leaves, medium sized, long-oval, keeled at midrib, inconspicuous serrations; hirsute petioles. Originated in Gosen City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Haru-no-umi. (Spring on the Sea), (Higo), *Higo Rokka* ca.1989, p.32: Large size, 10-11 cm across with 6-7 petals. Pink ground with red and white variegation. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A mutation of **Sakuragari**, designated by the Higo Camellia Society in 1984.

Haru-no-ushio. (Spring Tide), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.121, colour photo, p.240, description: Soft pink with white spots, semi-double with 20 petals in 3-4 rows; centre stamen cluster irregular, yellow filaments and anthers. Leaves oblong, flat; petioles glabrous. Originated in Sado Isles, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

- Haru-no-uta.** (Spring Song). (*C.hiemalis* x *C.granthamiana*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Issue 127, 1997, vol.XX, No.2, p.9, colour plate: A *C.hiemalis* x *C.granthamiana* seedling. Very large, pink informal double with 17-18 emarginate, fluted petals. Originated in Japan.
- Haru-no-utage.** (Spring Banquet). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.205 with colour photo; English translation p.143. Medium size, red, single, cupped petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. A natural seedling of **Shirohassaku**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1979.
- Haru-no-utage.** (Spring Banquet), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.23, p.4, colour photo: A seedling of **Berenice Boddy**, clear, wisteria pink, single, petals widely cup-shaped, medium size; flowering early to mid-season. Stamens in a short, central column. The tree is rather spreading. Originated by Itô, Atsushi, Chiba Prefecture, Japan.
- Haru-no-utena.** (Tower in Spring), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as one of 5 trees; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Light pink streaked and blotched a deeper pink, large, double, lotus form. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.196, p.344; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.358, p.181, description, p.196: Leaves rhomboid-elliptic, broadly-elliptic to elliptic, acuminate, slightly folded at the midrib, impressed venation, minutely serrulate at the margins. Flowers semi-double, pale pink (Spinel Pink 0625/3), shortly striped red in varying degrees of shade; petals a little channelled at first, spreading straightly and apart from each other. Flowers late. For other colour photos and descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.353, p.152; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.342; and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.121, 240. The latter shows three different forms with varying depths of colour in their background, from white through blush to pink. Different readings: 'Haru-no-dai', 'Harunoutena'. Resembles: **Sazanami**, **Tori-no-ko**. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Note: The name of the next cultivar suggests that this existed before 1827. Chinese synonym 'Chunzhitai'.
- Haru-no-utena.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccios Nursery Retail Price List, 1990. Small to medium tubular single. Light pink with deep pink and red stripes. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. Note: This is a variable cultivar and is probably the same as the modern Japanese variety of the same name.
- Haru-no-utena-no-mishôyamataka-tsubaki.** (Seedling of 'Haru-no-utena' from Yamataka), (*C.japonica*), Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.122 listed it: 'Haru-no-utenano-misyô-yamatakatsubaki'. No description. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.158. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Haru-no-yoi. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.76. Different reading for **Shunshô**.
- Haru-no-yoso'oi.** (Spring Adornment), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.240: Peach pink, lotus form double. Petals number 20, narrowly outside reflexing; stamens spreading, filaments dark yellow. Medium to large size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves medium sizes, long-oval, acuminate, curved, keeled; petioles hirsute. Plant habit bushy and vigorous. Of Yuki-tsubaki lineage, originated in Takada City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released around 1962.
- Haru-no-yuki.** (Spring Snow), (Higo), Taniguchi.1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Greenish white. Large. Based on same characters as **Shunsetsu**. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Haru-no-yuki.** (Spring Snow), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.316, p.133, description, p.245: A very soft, light pink, semi-double with 8-12 petals, 7 cm across and an open stamen cluster with light yellow anthers and cream filaments. Leaves mid-green, glossy, lanceolate, apex acute, shallowly serrate and undulate margins and hirsute petioles.

Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yotaya Snow Camellia Lovers Club in 1980s. Same characters as the “Higo” above. See also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.121, 240.

Haru-no-yume. Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.53. Renamed **Beniyakko** as ‘Haru-no-yume’ already in use for another cultivar. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*. p.246.

Haru-no-yume. (Spring Dream), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.344: Soft pink semi-double with light red spots and streaks and fluted petals. Medium size, Mid-season flowering. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Haruranman. (Spring in full bloom), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.240: Dark red large and small lines on white ground and sprayed spots. Flowers may vary from large tubular to large bowl shapes. Stamens from cylindrical to spreading. Mid-season blooming. Leaves wide-ovate, acuminate, even, thick, dark green. Plant habit wide-spreading, vigorous. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Harusame. (Spring Rain), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, (before 1801), *Tsubaki Hyakka Nayose Irotsuki*, pl.34: Cherry pink, large size, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Harusame. (Spring Rain), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.120, colour photo, p.239, description as ‘Harusame’ (Niigata): Large semi-double with finely dotted, pale pink background and densely streaked, splashed and finely dotted with crimson. Spreading stamen cluster, yellow anthers, greenish cream filaments. Leaves light green, elliptic, shallowly serrate, petioles hirsute. Synonym: ‘Harusame’ (Niigata). Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1975.

Harusame (Chûbu). (Spring Rain Chûbu), (*C.japonica*). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.120, colour photo, p.239, description: Medium sized single, campanulate, 7-9 petals; white with crimson streaks to self crimson. Stamens in a spreading ring. Leaves light green, obovate, acuminate, sharply serrate. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Resembles **Kyô-nishiki**.

Harusame (Niigata). Synonym for **Harusame**.

Harusame-nishiki. (Spring Rain Brocade), (*C.sasanqua*), Sakata et al., Mar.1981, “Studies in the Flower Colours of Camellis, II”; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, vol.XVII, p.92; Sakata & Arizumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.22: ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Medium sized, single, red fading to white towards the centre. Early blooming. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: ‘Harugasumi’. Designated by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1977.. Chinese synonym ‘Chunyuujin’.

Haru-sazanka. Griffith, 1953, ACS, *Quarterly*, 8(1):4, 5. Japanese name for *Camellia x vernalis*.

Harushokkô. *Tsubaki no Saibai*, 1968. Different reading for **Shunshokô**.

Haru-shoko. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, pp.94, 179, 213 with colour plate. Different reading for **Shunshokô**.

Harusugata. (Figure in the Spring), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* p.240: Dark peach pink, single. Stamens in a cylindrical cluster. Medium sized. Mid-season flowering. Leaves, medium sized, long-ovate, undulate. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan as a wild japonica collected in Mure Town. Named and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1979..

Haru-wabisuke. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.217. The synonym for **Satsukijiro** used in the Mikawa District, Japan.

Haruyoi. (Spring Evening), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.122. Different reading for **Shunshô**.

- Haru-urara.** (Spring Serenity), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.104: Soft, pale pink, open anemone form, medium size with 8-12 large, frilled and wavy outer petals and the centre a variable mixture of small, erect, folded petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves medium size, elliptic, undulate, apex acute, sharply serrate, mid-green. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves and plant resembles **Hagoromo**, of which it is believed to be a seedling. For colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.120, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.366. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown. Originated and released by Shinichi Asai in 1970.
- Haru-wabisuke.** (Spring Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8. No description. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.
- Haruyokonami.** (Spring Cross Waves), (*C.japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: Cardinal red, moired white. Medium sized single form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Haruzaki-amagashita. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.278, p.175 as 'Haru-zaki-ama-ga-shita'. This is a renaming of the old **Amagashita** as "Spring Flowering Amagashita" to distinguish it from another cultivar named **Akizaki-amagashita** or "Autumn Flowering Amagashita". However it must be regarded as a synonym as **Amagashita** has priority.
- Harvest Moon.** (*C.japonica*). SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.60, Red. Large (11 cm across), semidouble with 12 notched outer petals and interspersed pale red stamens and petaloids in the centre. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. First bloomed 1958; originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.235, Reg. No. 740.
- Harvest Time.** (*C.japonica*), Marshall's Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1962, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.236, Reg. No.720: [SCCS.No.43-13] A chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Marshall's Nursery, San Gabriel, California, USA. Vigorous, upright growth habit. Anemone form, blush white flower, 10 cm or more across x 7.5 cm deep with a few stamens, mostly petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.
- Harvey Short's Finale.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1692: A very large, pure white semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooms mid-season to later. Originated by Harvey Short, La Mesa, California, USA. First bloomed 1979. Average flower size 16 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals, deep yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. See colour photo: Front cover, SCCS., 1983, *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.1.
- Harvey Taylor.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1836: A large, brilliant red, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling; early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Taylor, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with many petals and petaloids and bright yellow anthers on red filaments. The flower has two rows of guard petals, interspersed with petaloids. Plant growth is spreading, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm.
- Hasaku. Hayworth, 1987-1988, RHS., *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.92. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hassaku**.
- Hasama.** (obscure). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.196 with colour photo; English translation p.136. Medium size, semi-double, vermilion, thick petals, tubular to split stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, curved outwards. Upright growth. An old cultivar raised by a private family in Mure Town. Discovered and named by Shirô Imayuki, released by the Kagawa Branch of the JCS in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.
- Hasawaca.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.130, Reg. No.1486: A very large, rose-pink, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling. mid-season flowering. Originated by Walter

R. Morris, Vidalia, Georgia, USA. The 21 years old seedling first flowered 1960. The flower has 13 petals, 28 petaloids, yellow, pink-based filaments, yellow anthers. Average size 12.8 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with crêped petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Hasegawa-de-kifu. (Hasagawa's Yellow Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5 under the section on leaves with yellow variegation where it is described as having long leaves with yellow variegation. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Hasegawa-de-kihu'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.175. Synonym: 'Hasegawa-tsubaki'.

Hasegawa-de-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.122. Different reading for **Hasegawa-de-kifu**.

Hasegawa-tsubaki. ('Hasegawa's Camellia'), (*C.japonica*), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*, pl.24: Yellow variegated leaves, serrated. Yellow colour is excellent. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.157. Thought to be a synonym for **Hasegawa-de-kifu**. (Believed extinct.)

Hashi Chiban. (Hallstone's Fimbriated). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Originated by Ken Hallstone, California, USA, and taken to China where it was named. Light purple flowers with fimbriated petals. Peony to rose form double. Leaves elliptic to rose form, apices acuminate, veins elevated.

Hashi Weixiao. (Hallstone's Smile). (*C.hybrid*). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Originated by Ken Hallstone, California, USA, and taken to China where it was named. No description. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.141. Flowers coral pink, slightly darker at edges, fragrant, semi-double to peony, medium size to large. Flat leaves. Sturdy spreading growth. Flowers mid-season to late.

Hashidate. (Place Name), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.16: Single, white to pink on the edges. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Medium, bright pink, semi-double about 7.5 cm across. A round bloom opening cup-shaped. The margins of the petals are dark pink, shading lighter in the centre of the petals and darker at the apex. Stamen centre flares out but the whitish filaments are short, anthers pinkish yellow. Leaves medium green, elliptic, 5 cm x 2 cm; apex cuspidate, tapered base, serrations obscure. Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44: Medium size, white fading to red at the margins, single. Originated in Tokyo, Japan. Synonym: 'Hashidate(1)', 'Sasanqua Flesh Pink'. Orthographic error: 'Hoshidate'. Hashidate is an abbreviation for Amano-hashidate, a place in the Kyôto Prefecture noted for its beautiful scenery.

Hashidate (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Synonym for **Hashidate**.

Hashidate (2). (*C.sasanqua*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. White variegated pink, single, early blooming. Origin unknown.

Hashihime. (Princess Hashi). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.196 with colour photo; English translation p.136. Small, pale pink graduating to pink at the centre, flat single occasionally anemone, fragrant, profuse. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.fraterna*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hashimoto. (A Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.20: A medium to large sized, deep crimson double of 7-8 rows of petals with short stamens in the centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hasley. (*C.japonica*), Nantes. *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. No description. No valid listing located.

- Haspor. Mostra della Camellia in Campania, 1982, *Napoli Castel dell'Ovo*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Hanafûki**.
- Hassai**. (Higo), RHS., 1953, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.7, p.153: Large single to semidouble pink. A scented Higo camellia similar to 'Hatsusakura', (**Dewatairin**). Originated in Japan. Imported from Wada. Synonym: 'Hassai Wada'.
- Hassai Wada. Lanning Roper, 1954, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.8, p.139. Synonym for **Hassai**.
- Hassaku**. (First of August), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôho Chikinshû*: White single flower. Blooms in early spring. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hassaku**. (First of August), (*C.sasanqua*), Ito, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: White, large size, petals curved inwards. May be same as above. Early blooming. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Hasaku'. (Believed extinct.)
- Hassaku. Avenue Nurseries, 1958, Catalogue, p.19. Abbreviation for **Benihassaku**.
- Hassaku-shibori**. (1st August Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Katayama Juraku-en Botan-en Nursery Catalogue, No.237, 1957. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.169, p.294: Medium size, single, 5-7 petals, emarginate and fluted, opening cup-shaped, white to faint blush pink with a peppering and streaking of light red. Short, wide, irregular stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark to mid-green, glossy, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, twisted. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.261; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, p.69 as 'Shibori-hassaku'. Different reading 'Shibori-hassaku', synonym for **Tatsuta-nishiki** in Kansai, Japan. Sport: **Benihassaku**. It is not certain that this cultivar in Chûbu is different from one of the same name in Kansai, or not.
- Hassaku-tsubaki**. (First of August Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25: Pink with vermilion red variegation, single. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Golden Door'.
- Hasumi-haku. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.43. Different reading for **Hasumijiro**.
- Hasumijiro**. (Hasumi's White), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.78, p.134; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.55, p.28, description, p.101 as 'Hasumi-jiro': Leaves narrowly obovate elliptic, very shortly acuminate, a little folded along the midrib, venation impressed. Petioles glabrous. Flowers large size, white, formal double, petals broad, rounded and slightly notched at the apex, inner ones narrower, forming a cylindrical mass. Flowers mid-season to late. For colour plates see *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.412, p.173 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.114. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Resembles **Shiragiku**. The name has been published under different readings: 'Hasumishiro' and 'Hasumihaku'.
- Hasumishiro. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*. It is now considered that **Hasumijiro** is the correct reading.
- Hasunami**. (Wave of Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Miyazawa, 1954, *Kanshō Jumoku*: Pale red with slender, dark red stripes, large. Originated in Japan.
- Hasunami-utsushi**. (Drifting Wave of Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Large size, double flowers with large and small streaks on a white ground. Originated in Japan.
- Hatagumo**. (Cloud Banners), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.54; Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.114, colour photo, p.237, description: Large, 8-9 cm x 4 cm, crimson semi-double; petals, about 26, irregular, from large outer petals, waved and notched to small, strap-like, inner petals around a compact stamen column. Filaments yellow. Some white, linear marks on inner petals. A wild variety

collected in Takada City, Niigata, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.

- Hatano.** (Name of Owner of the Plant), (*C.rusticana*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan* p.17: Deep red. Medium (9-10 cm across) full, double with about 30 petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, round, glossy green with obscure venation. Note: It was first named 'Kirin-no-homare' but as Mr Kawamura already had a different cultivar of the same name, it was renamed **Hatano**. See colour plates: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.176, p.59; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.114 and description, p.237. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Hatchett.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Pink and white. Medium large, loose peony form. Originated in USA by Pflingstl.
- Hatsugura. Russell, L.R., Special Catalogue List, 1956. Corruption of the name 'Hatsusakura', synonym for **Dewatairin**.
- Hatsu Waraii. Fischer, 1986, *Kamelien*, p.79, colour pl. p.57. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hatsuwarai**.
- Hatsu Warei. *Collins Complete Book of Houseplants*, 1991, p.98. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hatsuwarai**.
- Hatsu-akari.** (First Light), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8. No description. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.
- Hatsu-arashi.** (First Autumn Storm), (*C.japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: Pure white, single, sake-cup shape. Blooms in winter. Nakayama, 1851, *Sendaôden*. It is not certain that these old 'Hatsuarashi' are the same as the modern one. Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.48, p.88; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.8, p.4, colour photo, p.86: Early flowering cultivar. Leaves dark green, ovate-elliptic, somewhat wavy and revolute at margins. Petiole, long, glabrous, greenish. Flower pure white, 5 petals, campanulate; petals waved and crimped on edge. Stamen column compact, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.70, p.60 & 301; Katei Gahô, ed., 1984, *Chabana Koyomi vol.1, Tsubaki*, p.42, 43; Sport: **Pink-hatsu-arashi**. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Often called 'Shiratama' in Japan. Considered by some to be synonymous with **Hatsu-arashi (Shiratama)**.
- Hatsu-arahi A. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life*, p.43. Synonym for **Hatsu-arashi-Saga**.
- Hatsu-arashi B. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life*, p.43. Synonym for **Hatsuarashi-shiratama**.
- Hatsu-arashi-Kansai. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellias Cultivars of Japan*, p.88; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115, colour photo as **Hatsu-arashi (Shiratama)**.
- Hatsu-arashi-Saga.** (First Autumn Storm from Saga), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.114; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.17, as 'Hatsuarashi'(Saga): Medium size, white, campanulate single, with 7 rounded, embracing petals and a central stamen cylinder, with creamy filaments, joined for the lower third, and dark yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic to lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrulate, venation impressed. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms: 'Saga-hatsuarashi', 'Hatsu-arashi A'. There has been confusion between this cultivar and the ones above and below.
- Hatsuarashi-shiratama.** (First Autumn Storm, Shiratama), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115, description, p.237; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.16, colour photo, p.17, description: Small size, white, single, opening through spherical shape to campanulate, with 5-6 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder, with creamy filaments, joined at the lower third, and deep golden anthers. Blooms early to

mid-season. Leaves bright, shining green, elliptic to obovate, with apices from abrupt acute to acuminate, margins serrate, undulate. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms: 'Hatsu-arashi-Kansai', 'Hatsu-arashi B'. Thought by some to be a synonym for **Hatsu-arashi**.

Hatsubana. Different reading for **Hatsuhana**.

Hatsufubuki. (First Storm). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7; White peppered with crimson dots. Medium size, campanulate single. Early season flowering. Originated by T. Kunitake.

Hatsugama. (First Tea Ceremony), (*C.hybrid*), ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.27 as 'Hatsu-gama': A cross of *C.japonica* var. *rusticana* **Shirokoshimino** x *C.irrawadiensis*. Medium size, white, incurved semi-double. Originated in Ōsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.197 with colour photo; English translation p.137. Parentage stated to be *C.rusticana* **Matsunami** x *C.irrawadiensis*. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa.

Hatsugan. Different reading for **Hatsukari**.

Hatsugari. (Spring Prune), (*C.rusticana*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Small to medium size, pale pink, tubular single. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hatsugasumi. (Early Mist), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Co. Ltd. Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.7, A-324; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.23, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, white, single, opening through spherical form, with central stamen cylinder with creamy white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms early to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins coarsely serrate. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan. A seedling of 'Gokokuji-chiritsubaki'. Originated and named by Takeo Ogawa in 1960s.

Hatsugasumi (Chûbu). (Early Mist). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.197 with colour photo; English translation p.137. Medium to large, pale pink, tubular to cup-shaped single. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous, dense branches. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Tarô'an**. Originated and named by Minoru Satô in 1989.

Hatsugeshô. (First Make-up), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.301: Large blush white with a pink flush on petal reverse. Petals, large, rounded, waved and crimped on edge. Compact stamen column, golden anthers, white filaments. Leaves broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, shiny, dark green, prominent venation, finely, shallowly serrate. For colour photo see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.116 as 'Hatsu-geshô'. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.102 as 'Hatsukeshô'. A seedling of 'Kakuba-shiratama', synonym for **Rôgetsu**. Resembles **Jôren-no-haru**. Different readings: 'Hatsukeshô', 'Hatsu-geshoh', 'Hatsu-Gesyoh'. Originated in Angyô, Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1970.

Hatsugeshô (Chûbu). (First Make-up). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.197 with colour photo; English translation p.137. Medium size, pink ageing to white, single. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Spreading, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Takane-no-yuki**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1980.

Hatsu-geshoh. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1985-1986. Different reading for **Hatsugeshô**.

Hatsuhana. (First Flower), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large size, pale pink, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

- Hatsuhana.** (First Flower), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Eight-fold to formal double, medium size, white flower mixed with red in a splashed pattern. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: ‘Hatsubana’.
- Hatsuhana.** (First Flower), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White with red streaks, single, stamens dispersed like an anemone form. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.22. Originated in Japan.
- Hatsuhanazome.** (Dyed with First Flower), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Deep pink. Petals narrow and long. (Satomi believed this to be a form of *C.japonica* f. *polypetala*). Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.102.
- Hatsuhi.** (Sunrise, New Years Day), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, p.5: Blush pink, large single. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan.
- Hatsuhi.** (Sunrise, New Years Day), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.147, pp.74, 131, 132 as ‘Hatsu-hi’; Seibundô Shinkôsha 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.116, colour photo, p.238, description. A medium sized, deep pink (Cherry 722/1) single with compact central stamen column. Leaves narrowly elliptic, gradually acuminate, loosely crenate at the margin, petioles long, glabrous. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Takarazuka City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Sport of ‘Miyuki-nishiki’, which is a synonym for **Tatsuta-nishiki**. This was formerly called ‘Hatsu-hinode’ but renamed because of the existence of the same name for another cultivar.
- Hatsuhi.** (Sunrise on New Year’s Day). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.198 with an incorrect accompanying photograph; English translation p.138. Medium size, red, sake cup-shaped single. Flowers early. Leaves broadly elliptic, large, waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Released by Katayama Juraku’en Nursery. From Osaka.
- Hatsuhikage.** (First Shadow), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*: Medium size, vermilion red, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan.
- Hatsuhikari.** (First Brilliance), (*C.hiemalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38 as ‘Hatsu-hikari’: Medium size, white ground shaded pale red towards petal tips, double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kôchi Prefecture, Japan.
- Hatsuhikari.** (First Light), (*C.japonica*), Ishizawa, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.22, as ‘Hatuhikari’: Medium sized, red, formal double with a slightly irregular centre of small, crinkled, erect petals with a little white streaking. Leaves elliptic, abrupt acute, sharply serrate, prominent, raised venation. Originated in Kurume, Japan. Considered to be a seedling of **Asakura**.
- Hatsuhinode. (First Appearance of the Sun), Kanaoka Chinju’en, 1960, *Tsubaki no Nashi*.
Synonym for **Hatsuhi**.
- Hatsuhinode.** (New Year’s First Sunrise), (*C.sasanqua*), Sôsei-en Catalogue, 1959: Vermilion red, large size. Originated in Japan.
- Hatsukagami.** (First Glance at the Mirror on New Years Day), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115, colour photo, p.238, description: Medium to small single, palest pink, 6-7, rounded petals, compact, central cylinder of stamens, yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves long-elliptic, mid-green. Blooms early to mid-season. See colour photo: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.76. Selected from wild japonicas in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Haruo Yoshida in 1975.
- Hatsukagami.** (First Glance at the Mirror on New Years Day), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Medium size, white

ground colouring to red at petal margins and reverse, single, early blooming. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan in 1950s. Named by Naotoshi Hakoda.

Hatsukari. (First Wild Goose), (*C.wabisuke*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in the section on early flowering: Small size, pink streaks on white ground. Itô, Ko'emom, 1879, *Chinkashû*: "White shaded pink, small, early blooming, single, scented." For colour plates see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.464, p.188. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.220, p.387. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.398, p.202. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115, colour photo, p.238; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.248, as 'Hatsukari'(Kantô): Leaves narrowly elliptic to oblong elliptic, obscurely crenate-serrulate at the margin, petioles glabrous; flower single, widely opening, palest pink with shadings of deeper pink on the outer petals. Flowers mid-season. Slightly fragrant. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Different reading: 'Hatsugan'. Synonyms: 'Hatsukari'(Kantô), 'Camellia reticulata alba-rosea', 'Shôwa-wabisuke', 'Yanagiba-wabisuke', 'Secchûka', 'Setchûka' in Japan. In USA 'Apple Blossom' is a pseudonym. Sports: **Fukurin-wabisuke**, **Momoiro-shôwa-wabisuke**. **Sukiya** and **Tarôkaja** are different cultivars which are similar to, and have been confused with **Hatsukari**. Orthographic error: 'Hatsu-kiri'. Note: Tuyama described this as a different form to **Shôwa-wabisuke**, but they are now recognised as the same. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Hatsukari (Chûbu). ('Hatsukari' from Chûbu), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.12 colour photo and description, as 'Hatsukari': A white single *C.japonica* with 7 large, rounded, overlapping petals and a dense stamen column with dull yellow anthers and white filaments. Opens wide campanulate. Leaves broad-ovate to ovate, abrupt acuminate, twisted, recurved, coarsely, sharply serrate. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115 colour photo as 'Hatsukari'(Chûbu). Synonym: 'Chûbu-hatsukari'.

Hatsukari (Kantô). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115. Synonym for **Hatsukari**.

Hatsukari-tsubaki. Synonym for **Hatsukari**.

Hatsukaze. (First Wind), (*C.sasanqua*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsukeshô. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.4, A-190 and colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.102. Different reading for **Hatsugeshô**.

Hatsukiri. Griffith, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.6. Corruption of Japanese name **Hatsukari**.

Hatsuko-sazanka. Different reading for **Hatsumukashi-sazanka**.

Hatsukoi. (First Love), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.209, p.104, description. p.321: Medium sized (9 cm across), open, peony form, soft fuchsine pink, with 2 rows of large, rounded, outer petals, surrounding an erect centre of small, twisted petals and stamens, anthers golden. Leaves mid-green, small, elliptic, acute apex, shallowly serrate, petiole hirsute. Originated in Yatsuo-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hideo Hori in 1965. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p. 116, colour photo.

Hatsukuni. (First Country), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsukura. (First Storehouse), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Small size, white single, tubular to campanulate form flower. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.197 with colour photo; English translation p.137. Leaves oblong, small, thick, flat. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. The original tree is thriving at the Iketani family home, Shimada City. Named and released by Toshihiro Iketani in 1980.

- Hatsumago.** (First Grandchild), (Higo), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.287, colour photo and description: Small size, white with dark crimson stripes, single of 6-7 broad, overlapping petals, and a central burst of yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, ovate, apices acute, margins coarsely serrate. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Hatsumomiji.** (First Red Maple Leaves), (*C.sasanqua*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Pure white, large size flower, opens flat, pink petal edge. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hatsumukashi. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16. Abbreviation for **Hatsumukashi-sazanka**.
- Hatsumukashi-sazanka.** (First Antiquity), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô*; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16 as 'Hatsumukashi'; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*: Large size, white, semidouble, with 2 row of petals, compact form, thick, broad petals. Different readings: 'Hatsuko-sazanka', 'Hatsumukashi'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hatsune.** (First Song), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.460: Medium sized single of 7 petals, notched, veined crimson at the base fading to white at margins. Resembles **Sanpei-tsubaki**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hatsune (Chûbu).** (First Song - Chûbu), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.116, colour photo, p.238, description: Medium large, deep pink single with 5 large rounded, overlapping petals and a compact stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves broad-obovate, dark green, apex acute, shallowly serrate. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.199 with colour photo; English translation p.138. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Benimyôrenji**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1971.
- Hatsune.** (First Chirp of the Year). (*C.sasanqua*). "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation, p.64; White tinged with red, medium size single, very early. From Saitama (Angyô).
- Hatsune-higo.** (First Song of a Bird - Higo), (Higo), *Higo Camellia Society*, 1965, *Higo List* as 'Hatsune': Pink, 10 cm across, single. Stamens spreading, filaments yellowish white. Flowers mid-season. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. For description see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.238.
- Hatsu-nishiki.** (Brocade for Firstborn), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.19; Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.36: White flushed pink on the edge. Medium semi-double with notched petal tips. Originated in Japan.
- Hatsu-nishiki.** (Brocade for Firstborn), (*C.sasanqua*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Large size, white ground with red scratches, single. Originated in Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.
- Hatsu-no-miyamagi.** (First Wild Tree), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kakan Kômoku*: White spotted pink, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct), See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, P.29.
- Hatsureyuki.** (Dappled Snow), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Semi-double with 2 rows of petals, white with red stripes, cup-shaped. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310; Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hini'i*. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hazureyuki'. (Believed extinct.)
- Hatusakura. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, as 'Hatsu-sakura'. Synonym for **Dewatairin** as 'Daitairin'.
- Hatsuse.** (First Rapids), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Eight-fold, large and variegated flower. Yasiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki*

Irohanayose Irotsuki: White, large size, double with small red speckles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsusegawa. (Hatsuse River), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i*. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in section on double flowers: Pale pink ground with small red stripes, large flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsuseyama. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.99. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Hatsuseyama'.

Hatsuseyama. (Mount Hatsuse), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.647: Large double with 6-7 rows of imbricated petals and a small centre of small, erect petals and stamens. Petals, soft pink fading to edge to white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Mount Hatsue is in the Nara Prefecture and often cited by ancient poets.

Hatsuseyama. (Mount Hatsuse), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Red, double form with large, white spots. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Resembles **Shikason**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsuseyama. (Mount Hatsuse), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Double, pinkish white marked deeper pink. Large. This is the modern cultivar. See colour photos and description: Tuyama.1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.175; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.355, pp.135, 344; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.85, p.31; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.343. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.116, 238: Large semi-double with 2-3 rows of large, rounded, overlapping petals, having a ground colour from white to pink with a white edge and heavily streaked and spotted with crimson. A small diameter, compact stamen column. Originated in Japan. Resembles: **Fukiage-shibori**, **Tanushimaru** and 'Oki-no-maru'. Corruption of name: 'Hatsuseyama'.

Hatsu-shibori. (First Dapple), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.226: Large white single with one crimson mark. Compact stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushigure. (First Winter Rain), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, ca. 1810, *Chinka Hin'i*: Pale pink, spotted with deeper pink and margined with white. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large double with 4-5 rows of petals. Pale pink with pink streaks and spots. Bamboo whisk form stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: These ancient cultivars are distinct from the modern ones.

Hatsushigure. (First Winter Rain), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.374; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.381; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.116, description, p.238: A medium sized, deep pink anemone form with an outer row of wide, notched petals and a centre of erect, folded, small petals with petaloids and stamens. Leaves glossy, mid-green, elliptic, acute apex, finely, shallowly serrate margins. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Collected in 1962 and named by Ishizawa. Locally erroneously known as 'Kantsubaki'

Hatsushimo. (First Frost), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.564: Small to medium size, open peony form, pinkish white with small, scarlet marks and a centre of long stamens and petals intermixed. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Resembles **Hakuro-nishiki**.

Hatsushimo. (First Frost), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large size, single flower; white with red peppering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushimo. (First Frost), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.672: Medium sized semi-double with erect petals cupping a stamen column with brownish anthers. Colour,

light pink with dense, fine crimson streaking and an occasional white blotch. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushimo. (First Frost), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Early flowering, true red, formal double, lotus shape. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.25 as 'Hatsusimo'. See colour photos: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.392; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.116, description, p.238: A formal double deep pink with 6-7 rows of petals and a bud centre. Medium size. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Orthographic errors: 'Hatsu-simo', 'Hatsu-sime'. Chinese synonym 'Chushuang'.

Hatsushimo-kasuri. (First Frost Bordered), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Formal double, red, with white spots, lotus-shaped. Early flowering. A sport of **Hatsushimo** above. Different reading 'Hatsushimo-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushimo-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Hatsushimo-kasuri**.

Hatsushirakumo. (First White Cloud), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.395 as 'Hatsu-shirakumo': Small, campanulate single, pink fading to white on petals edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsushishiro. (Meaning obscure), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Hatsushijiro'.

Hatsushijiro. Different reading for **Hatsushishiro**.

Hatsu-sime. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name **Hatsushimo**.

Hatsu-simo. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hatsushimo**.

Hatsutsubame. (First Swallow), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in section on single flowers; Itô, Ko'emom, 1879, *Chinkashû*: White spotted pink. Small. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hatsu-tsubaki. (First Camellia to Flower), (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Red mottled pink. Medium, single. Early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Hatsuwarai. (Babies First Smile), (Higo), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.16 as 'Hatsu--warai': Light pink with deeper pink base. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.71: Flower pink becoming deeper to base, 10 cm across, 6-7 petals. Stamens, circular, white, yellow at base, late flowering. Leaves, medium size, ovate-elliptic, venation impressed. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.51, p.54 as 'Higo-hatsuwarai' and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.117, 238. Synonyms: 'Higo-hatsuwarai', 'New Years Greetings'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Hatsuwarai', 'Hatsu Warai'.

Hatsuwarai. Torsanlorenzo Catalogue, 1984-1985. Corruption of Japanese name **Hatsuwarai**.

Hatsuyaki. (First Snow). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.199 with colour photo; English translation p.138. Medium size, white, tubular to sake cup-shaped single. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, thick. Somewhat spreading, vigorous growth. A cross between **Shûfûraku** and **Rôgetsu**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1983. From Aichi Prefecture.

Hatsuyo-no-hadashiro. Different reading for **Shoya-no-hadashiro**.

Hatsuyuki. (First Snow), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: Double, blush pink petals with a reddish cast, small size. Originated in Japan (Believed extinct). See: JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.118, 119.

- Hatsuyuki.** (First Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26 as ‘Hatsuyuki’: Pure white, giant flower. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*: Single. White tipped rose pink. Originated in Japan. Synonym: ‘Hatsuyuki(2)’.
- Hatsuyuki(1).** (*C.sasanqua*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: White, single, early. Originated in Japan.
- Hatsuyuki (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Hatsuyuki**.
- Hatsuyuki-sazanaka.** (First Snow Sasanqua), (*C.sasanqua*), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*, Jin-no-maki. Spotted variegation on the leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hatsuyume.** (First Dream of the New Year), (*C. reticulata* hybrid), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.74, colour photo and description: Small size, pale pink, wide tubular to campanulate single of 5-6 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, margins a little crinkled, and a central stamen cylinder, with yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Barbara Clark**. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1980.
- Hatsuzakara. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.99. Orthographic error for ‘Hatsusakura’, synonym for **Dewatairin**.
- Hatsuzakura. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.7. Different reading for ‘Hatsusakura’, synonym for **Dewatairin**.
- Hauhemu. (Piebald Herme), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese Synonym for **Hikarugenji**.
- Haute ville House. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2008-09, p.3; Synonym for **Hautehouse**.
- Hautehouse.** (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Red single. Synonym ‘Haute ville House’.
- Hautsione. (*C.japonica*), Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. No description. Origin unknown. No valid listing located.
- Hawai. Catalogue Descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1994, p.29. Orthographic error for **Hawaii**.
- Hawaii.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.224, Reg. No.541: A sport of **C.M. Wilson**, originated in 1954 by Hamilton & Clark Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Growth habit is medium, upright and average in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The pale pink, peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with many petals fimbriated. Flowers early to mid-season. Colour plate: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963 facing p.84. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.79, p.46. Sports: **Kona, Hawaiian Bride**. Chinese synonym: ‘Xiaweiyi’.
- Hawaiian Bride.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.32, Reg. No.324: A mutant of *C.japonica* **Hawaii**, fixed by N.T. Armstrong, Christchurch, New Zealand, which first appeared in 1984. Growth habit is upright and medium, foliage dark green and very serrated. Leaves 13 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Flower peony form, white with heavily textured, fimbriated petals. Average flower size 14 cm across x 7 cm deep with 26 petals and about 100 petaloids. A few golden anthers sometimes show. Blooms mid-season to late.
- Hawanei.** (*C.sasanqua*), McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.16 as (Japan). Not yet bloomed. No further data. (Believed extinct.)
- Hawei. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **C.M. Hovey**. Now amended to ‘Huowei’.

- Hawei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Mona Harvey**.
- Hawkin's Red.** (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1944, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.5. No description. Originated in USA.
- Hayabusa.** (Peregrine Falcon), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.65: Small white, bell-shaped single with reflexed leaves and a cylinder of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hayadôri.** (Early Passing), (*C.rusticana*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Medium size, dark red, bell-shaped single. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Hayafune.** (Fast Boat), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* No.130: Formal double. The corolla is red with white spots. The apex of the corolla is sharp. Small. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Originated in Japan. See Nakamura, 1982, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.86. Different reading: 'Hayahune'. (Believed extinct.)
- Hayahune. Watanabe, 1970. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.123. Different reading for **Hayafune**.
- Hayakawa.** (Swift River), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.238, 499: Medium size, tubular, single white, densely flecked and finely striped carmine. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hayamichi.** (Short Cut), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.487: Medium sized, bell-shaped flower with irregular white single with veined petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hayamichi.** (Short Cut), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.571: Medium sized, white, irregular semi-double. Petals notched and indented, flushed with pink on the reverse. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hayaoi.** (Early maturity), (*C.japonica*), Kondô, "Chromosome Numbers in the Genus *Camellia*", 1977, *Biotropica*, vol.9, No.2, pp.86-94. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Hayatojiro.** (Hayato's White), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.22, p.11, colour photo, p.91 description: Leaves oblong-elliptic, rounded base, tapered apex, 8.8 cm long x 5 cm wide, side venation raised, mid-rib depressed. Petioles 9 mm long, hairy. Flowers pure white, or rarely, palest pink, irregular semi-double with 17-19 petals, rather small, obovate, laxly wavy, emarginate. Stamens sometimes in a cylinder, sometimes divided into 5 or more fascicles, filaments yellow. Occasional fan-shaped petaloid. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Yatsuomachi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.
- Hayato-no-mai.** (Dance of Hayato), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.377, colour photo and description: Large size, pale pink with pink and crimson speckles and streaks, paler eyes, open peony form with 4 rows of wavy petals and clusters of deep yellow stamens amongst the centre petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. The original tree is growing in the Botanical Garden of Tropical Plants, Kagoshima City, Japan. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1980. Note: Hayato is the name of the ancient people of great bravery who once lived in the Kagoshima Prefecture.
- Hayato-no-tate.** (Shield of Hayato), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.277, colour photo and description: Large size, white, heavily striped crimson, single with 7 broad, fluted petals and a broad central cylinder of yellow stamens. Opens flat; fragrant. Blooms midseason to late. Leaves strong green, broad-elliptic, margins serrate. The original tree is

growing at a private family in Kagoshima City, Japan. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia City in 1980.

Hayazaki-beni-goromo. (Early Blooming Red Robe). (*C.hiemalis*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.310 with colour photo; English translation p.218. Small to medium, red, rose-form double. Very early to early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth. Sold at nurseries in Hamamatsu City, origin unknown. Considered to be of *C.hiemalis* parentage. From Shizuoka Prefecture.

Hayazaki-bokuhan. (Early Blooming Bokuhan), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.119 colour photo, p.239, description: Typical **Bokuhan** anemone form of 5 outer, red, guard petals cupping a compact, cushion of white flagged petaloids. Leaves dark green, elliptic, acuminate apex with depressed venation and shallow serrations. Early blooming. Resembles: **Akizaki-bokuhan**. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonym: 'Hayazaki-bokuhan-Kantô'.

Hayazaki-bokuhan-Ise. (Early blooming Bokuhan from Ise), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.180, as 'Hayazaki-bokuhan' but later changed to **Hayazaki-bokuhan-Ise** to prevent confusion with that above. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.119, colour photo, p.239, description: Typical **Bokuhan** anemone form of 5-6 irregular, red, outer petals surrounding a compact cushion of red, variegated white, petaloids, intermixed with a few stamens. Leaves lanceolate, apex long acuminate, margins finely serrate. Resembles **Shikibu**, but flowers are larger than it though smaller than **Bokuhan**. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Hayazaki-bokuhan-Kantô. Synonym for **Hayazaki-bokuhan**.

Hayazaki-honnami. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.225. This was a former name for **Zuigyoku**.

Hayazaki-kasuri. (Early blooming variegated), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.367: Medium sized, single white with many crimson flecks and stripes. Compact stamen column, pinched in at top. Opens flat. Different reading: 'Hayazaki-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hayazaki-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Hayazaki-kasuri**.

Haydon's Compact. (*C.saluenensis*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2005, Issue No.150, vol.XXIV, No.2, p.36, Reg. No.471. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A form of *C.saluenensis* collected from a wild population between Kunming and Dali in 1991. It has proved to be a genetic dwarf form, and is imparting that characteristic to most of its hybrid seedlings. Flower is a 6 petalled single, 5.5 cm across x 3 cm deep, with light pink (RHS.CC.56A) petals whitening towards the base and yellow anthers on pale cream filaments. Plant growth is very dense, spreading, vigorous and low-growing, with mid-green leaves 3 cm long x 1.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late. See *International Camellia Journal*, 1998, for further information: colour photo p.63; text p.65.

Hayez. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Haylochia. L.L. Liebig, 1830, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Haylockii**.

Haylochii. Carlo Maupoil Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Orthographic error for **Haylockii**.

Haylockii. (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: as 'Mr Haylock's'. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.310: White flowers of the waratah group. Berlèse, 1940, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.80, 225: Peony form with 14-18 outer petals in two rows, inner petals small, twisted and confused. White with an occasional pink stripe. See colour pl.177, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*. Orthographic variant: 'Haylocki'. Synonyms: 'Mr Haylock's',

‘Haylock’s White’, ‘Lakari’. Orthographic errors: ‘Haylokii’, ‘Hoylockii’, ‘Haylochii’, ‘Haylochia’. Originated in England by Mr Haylock. Very similar to, if not the same as, **Stephanie**.

Haylock’s White. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Synonym for **Haylockii**.

Haylokii. Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellia*, p.153. Orthographic error for **Haylockii**.

Haymannii. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1846, p.58. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.35: Large, broad petals, lightly marbled cherry red; imbricated. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error ‘Hezmannii’.

Haynsworth Pink. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Solomon’s Pink**.

Hayward Curlee. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov.1999, p.19, Reg. No.2503. A peony, occasionally rose form double, chance seedling. Rose red flowers, with bright yellow anthers and white filaments. 38 petals. Originated by Miles A. Beach, Mt. Pleasant, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.4, colour photo before p.1. Flowers mid-season to late. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Heavy petal texture. Plant growth is open and average, with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Hazel Asper. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.67. Renamed **El Dorado**.

Hazel Herrin. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.40. Abbreviation for **Hazel E. Herrin**.

Hazel E. Herrin. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949, p.247: Grown from a seed of unknown parentage by Thomas E. Herrin Sr., Pensacola, Florida, USA. First bloomed 1948. It has a loosely formed, semi-double, solid, old-rose flowers with 17 extra wide petals and 4 uniform petaloids set symmetrically in the centre with a large group of yellow stamens. Flower is up to 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Registration No.34 with American Camellia Society. Orthographic errors: ‘Hazel Herrin’, ‘Hazel E.Herring’, ‘Hazel Herring’. See colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.94. Sport: **Hazel E. Herrin Variegated**.

Hazel E. Herrin Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.60 as ‘Hazel E. Herrin Var.’: A virus variegated form of **Hazel E. Herrin** - Old rose blotched white. Originated in USA.

Hazel E. Herring. Feray’s Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Hazel E. Herrin**.

Hazel Herring. Wheeler’s Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. Orthographic error for **Hazel E. Herrin**.

Hazel Grosso. (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.118: Light red. Very large semi-double with irregular petals. Medium, upright growth. Originated in USA by R.F. Roggia, San Jose, California.

Hazel Lennard. (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1985, vol.XIV, No.2, p.28, Reg. No.228: A 10 years old chance seedling; originated by Trevor Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand that first flowered 1980. The plant habit is average, upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flower is about 15 cm across x 9.5 cm deep and opens early to midseason. A few filaments are cream coloured and the flower is Neyron Rose (RHS.CC.55A).

Hazel Wood Rose. (*C.hybrid*). Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Pink, imbricated.

Hazel’s Gift. (*C.japonica*), C.Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2009, p.9 with colour photo, Regn No.579; Originators Ann & William Mitchell, Wagga Wagga, NSW, Aust. A chance seedling

of **Aspasia Macarthur** that first flowered in 1982. The flower appears first to be formal double, then opens through rose form to informal double. Size is 13 cm diameter x 6 cm height. Colour is pale pink, flecked and striped with rose pink, and fading to paler with age. Flowers early to late. Leaves mid-green, flat, glossy, elliptic, 9 cm x 5.5 cm.

Hazuko. (obscure), (*C.x vernalis*), Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, "Cytogenetic Studies of *Camellia x vernalis*" *Journal of the Japanese Science of Horticultural Science*, pp.210, 211: A pentaploid cultivar of the *C.x vernalis* group. Medium size, pink, single with stamens united in a cylinder. Leaves small, ovate, 4.7 cm long x 2, 2 cm wide. Originated in Japan.

Hazureyuki. Different reading for **Hatsureyuki**.

Headford. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Vivid rose, lined on each petal. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.35: Vivid red, veined violet, striped with white; imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Headfort'.

Headfort. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Orthographic error for **Headford**.

Head Table. (*C.japonica*), Little Red Barn, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.4, p.23. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.131, Reg. No.996: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962, originated by Neal Cox, Georgetown, South Carolina, USA. Was exhibited as "Cox Seedling #420". Plant habit is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5 cm. The anemone form flower is up to 14 cm across x 5 cm deep with 25-30 petals and numerous petaloids, some variegated. Strawberry red. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Head Table Variegated**. See colour photo facing p.86, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969.

Head Table Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4, as 'Head Table V.': A virus variegated form of **Head Table** - Strawberry red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Hearnanthus. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias* p.3: Peony type, deep red veined purple. Originated in USA.

Heampsteadii. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii**.

Hearn's Dawn. (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Digest*, 1(3),1943. No description. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A medium sized, pink, complete double, 8 cm across. The colour is clear, medium pink. The bloom is imbricated to its rose-bud centre from which recurved petals unfold. No stamens are shown. Leaves medium to dark green. 8 cm x 4 cm. Recurves to a short tip, with a tapered base. Venation depressed, serrations fine. Originated by Clarence S. Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA from seed of **Cheerful** x **Daikagura** planted 1927. First flowered 1934. Synonym: 'Dawn'(Hearn), but not related to Hearn's **Pink Dawn**.

Hearn's Ecstasy. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.17. Synonym for **Nassiniana**.

Hearn's Egret. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclatural Cross-reference List*. Synonym for **Shiratama**.

Hearn's Pink Dawn. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Pink Dawn**.

Heart O'Gold. (*C.japonica*), *SCCS Bulletin*, vol.11, No.6, p.4, June 1950. *SCCS*, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Orange red. Large single. Medium, open growth. Mass of golden stamens, mid-season to late blooming. Orthographic variant: 'Heart of Gold'. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA.

Heart of Gold. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Heart O'Gold**.

- Heart's Desire. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Cho-no-hanagata**.
- Heartwood Bolero.** (*C. reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009 as 'Bolero'; An 11.5 cm diameter, formal double to peony form. Medium pink, flowers mid-season. Strong, upright and open growth. A cross of *C. pitardii* var *yunnanica* x 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW74).
- Heartwood Fandango.** (*C. reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011, as 'Fandango'; Bright pink, medium size, semi-double to irregular double, with very wavy petal margins. Strong, upright, open growth. {(*C. pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x [(*C. pitardii* var *yunnanica* x (**Zipao** 'Purple Gown' x *C. forrestii*)]}. Flowers early. Originated in 2011 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.
- Heartwood Salute.** (*C. hybrid*). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009 as 'Salute'; Miniature to small, white to blush pink flowers opening from bright red buds. Small, rich glossy green leaves. Strong, upright open habit. Flowers early to midseason. A cross of *C. saluenensis* x *C. lutchuensis*. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW77). Note; Name changed as being too close to **Salut**, which also has the same breeding.
- Heather Green.** (*C. japonica*), ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. No description. Originated by Dr Habel, USA. Not validly listed.
- Heaven Scent.** (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Rose red. Medium peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs M. Verfurth, Southgate, California, USA.
- Heavenly.** (*C. japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: White, irregular double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.337, Reg. No.218: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, USA that first flowered 1951. Plant habit is average and compact with dark green, oval leaves with abrupt bases, acuminate tips and crenate margins. The flowers, 10-11 cm across, are incompletely imbricated, similar to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) with 42 petals. Colour, very pale blush with yellow centre. Flowers mid-season to late.
- Heavenly Daze.** (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.66: Pale pink with blush white tones. Large anemone form with crinkled, centre petaloids, varying from pale pink to blush in the centre. Medium, open growth. Blooms early to late. Originated by C.W. Lattin, Lauderdale, Mississippi, USA.
- Heavenly Fragrance.** (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.43: Pale pink. Medium, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Fragrant. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA.
- Hébé.** (*C. japonica*), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368: Flower nearly regular, of a delicate, purplish pink. A seedling from 'Waratah' x 'Iduna'. Synonym: 'Modesta'. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Hebee'.
- Hebe. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Bob Hope**. Later changed to 'Huobo'.
- Hebe. Coolidge Gardens Catalogue. 1945-1956. Pseudonym for **Hugh Evans**.
- Hebee. Alex. Verschaffelt, 1846 Catalogue, p.54. Orthographic error for **Hébé**.
- Hebra.** (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4: Flowers full peony form, round, of a dark rose. Originated in Belgium.
- Hecai. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.531, p.67. Chinese synonym for the USA *C. reticulata* hybrid **Applause**.
- Hécla.** (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:53: Bright vermilion, beautifully shaped. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic variants: 'Heckla', 'Hekla'.

- Heckla. G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.84. Synonym for **Arajishi**. Orthographic error: 'Hecklar'.
- Hecklar. West End Nurseries Stock list, Jan.1989, p.1. Orthographic error for 'Heckla', synonym for **Arajishi**.
- Hector MacDonald**. (*C.japonica*), G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.84: Large size, well shaped, semi-double, pink. Originated in the UK.
- Hecropetala Alba. Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1845, p.51. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Alba**.
- Hectotiana**. (*C.japonica*), Phélippeau Catalogue, 1843: White. Medium large semi-double. Originated by Mr Hectot, Nantes, France. Orthographic errors: 'Ectotiana', 'Hectoriana', 'Hecotiana'.
- Hecuba**. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings*, p.5, colour photo: White, incomplete double with faint pink blush. Seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman**, originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.
- Hedda Hopper. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.99: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Heding**. (Crane's Crest), (*C.japonica*), Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimo*. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhu* describes **Heding** as: "It is as big as a waterlily and the colour is blood red. The centre is full like the top of a crane's head". This refers to the Chinese crane with the red crest so often illustrated in Chinese and Japanese paintings. Liu, 1959, *Several Famous Ornamental Plants of China* gives the same description for **Hedinghong** and also says: "There are 6 large, outer petals in the outer whorl. In the centre the petals are broken or divided. This variety is suitable for breeding as it sets seed easily." However the name **Hedinghong** was also used for a *C.reticulata* (Feng & Shi, 1966) and is included in Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua*, plate, p.121 with the synonym 'Hedingcha'. Because of the confusion it is proposed that **Heding Cha** be the valid name for the *C.reticulata* cultivar and **Heding** for the *C.japonica* while **Hedinghong** applies to a variegated form. Originated in China. Different readings: 'Ho Ting', 'He-ting'. Japanese reading: 'Kakuchô'. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306 lists 'Kakuchôcha'.
- Heding Cha**. (Crane's Crest Camellia), (*C.reticulata*). Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu*. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.19: "(Crane Crest Camellia). Turkey red. Midseason to late. Dali;" with 'Hedinghong' as a synonym. The identity of Wang's Camellia is unknown. Yü & Bartholomew propose re-using the name for the *C.reticulata* in place of 'Hedinghong' to prevent duplication. Different readings: 'Ho-ting Ch'a', 'Hotingcha'. For colour plate see p.87, Feng et al. 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China* as 'Hedinghong': Leaves thick, broad-ovate to broad-elliptic, apices short-pointed or acute, bases broad-cuneate to orbicular, 5.5-7 cm long x 3.5-5.3 cm wide. Flowers purple (RHS.CC.53B), diameter 12-13 cm. Petals about 33 in 6-7 whorls, regularly imbricated, slightly reclinate, recurved when fully open, becoming smaller from outer to inner whorls, inner petals with pinkish white stripes, others with short, silvery white hairs. Stamens mostly petaloid, some rudimentary. The petals of this cultivar are purplish-red with white hairs. It originated in Dali, Yunnan, China, Flowers mid-season. Western synonym: 'Crane Crest'. Other synonyms: 'Crane Crest Red', 'Stork Crest Red'.
- Hedinghong**. (*C.japonica*), (Crane Crest Red), Liu, 1959, *Several Famous Ornamental Plants of China*. Synonym for the *C.japonica* cultivar **Heding**. Feng & Shi, 1966, *Yunnan Shanchahua Zhiwaxue...* Pseudonym for the *C.reticulata* cultivar **Heding Cha**. Different readings: 'Ho Ting Hung', 'Hotinghung', 'Heh Ta Hung'. 'He-ting-hung'. Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, pp.59, 60, give this name as a synonym for both **Jinpan Lizhi** and 'Zihonglou'. On p.78 and colour photo [p.144] is shown the typical red anemone form.

‘Wannianhong’ is given as a synonym. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.42, No.225, colour photo No.122: A full peony to anemone form, 8-9 cm across with 16-20 outer petals and the centre a mass of approximately 250 petaloids; colour deep red with some white variegation. Leaves mid-green, ovate. Originated in China.

Hedinghong. (Crane Crest Red), (*C.japonica*), Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu*: Flower white, cold hardy. Can withstand snow. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

Heer. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.299, p.74. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica* **Roger Hall**.

Hehua. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Gauntlettii**, as ‘Lotus’.

Hehuaxianzi. (*C.reticulata*). *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.246 with colour photo; Silvery red semi-double, diameter 11-13 cm. Flowers early to mid-season.

Hei Erhong. (Dark Red), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.38, No.196, colour photo, No.105: Medium size, 10 cm across, purplish red, open, peony form with 7 large, outer petals and a centre with fascicles of stamens intermixed among a few erect centre petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, apices acute. Originated in China.

Hei Erpian. (Blackish Sepals), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Gardens List, 1985: A medium sized, dark red, irregular open peony form. See colour photo, [p.143], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.64. Originated in Zhejiang Province, China. Alternative orthography ‘Heierpian’.

Hei Ta Hung. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuzhi*. Different reading for **Heidahong**.

Heian. (Peace), (*C.japonica* x *C.reticulata*), Yoshikawa, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, special edition No.7. Andoh, 1982, *International Camellia Journal*, No.14, p.55: A hybrid originated by Kazuo Yoshikawa from ‘Goshiki-yaye-chiritsubaki’ x *C.reticulata* **Shizitou**. The flowers are various in form and colour. They are white, rose-pink and light pink, sometimes streaked a deeper pink. They are keeled, broad and sometimes serrated and form a medium sized semidouble. Late blooming. A distinctive feature is its heavily serrated foliage, close to **Sakuraba-tsubaki**. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan.

Heibaoshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.105. Chinese synonym for **Dark Jewel**.

Heichun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kuro-tsubaki**.

Heidahong. (Dark red Lion’s Head), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuzhi*. No description. Different readings: ‘Heitahung’, ‘Hei-ta-hung’, ‘Hei Ta Hung’. Originated in China.

Heidanshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.hybrid* **Black Opal**. Previous spelling ‘Heise Danshi’.

Heigorô-nanabake. (Heigorô’s Changeable Leaf), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5. In section on unusual leaves. Thick leaves, long leaves and so on, appears on this tree. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.169. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: ‘Heigorô-shichihenge’.

Heigorô-shichihenge. Different reading for **Heigorô-nanabake**.

Heiguangjing. (Mirror of Black Light), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Gardens List, 1985: Dark red, formal double. Originated in China.

- Heihuo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Blackburnia**.
- Heijimi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dark Secret**.
- Heijin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Black Gold**.
- Heikichi**. (Personal name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.211; Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No.92; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Single, large white flower with red splashes. Very early blooming. Originated by Heikichi, Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Hirayoshi'.
- Heilingdai. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.19. Chinese synonym for **Black Tie**.
- Heimofa. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Black Magic**.
- Heimosa**. (Black Mosa), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.45; Introduced in 1999 to China from Japan, original name lost. Flowers dark red, occasionally with some white patches, semi-double to peony form, medium size to large, petals broad-rounded, waved and slightly wrinkled, darker red veins visible, centre petals erect. Some small clusters of stamens in the centre, anthers golden, filaments red. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, shiny, apices slightly downcurved. Compact, vigorous plant. Flowers mid-season to late.
- Heimudan**. (Dark Peony), (*C.edithae* var. *plena*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.35, No.161, colour photo, No.79A,B: Medium size, 9-11 cm across, peony form with about 4-5 outer rows, irregularly imbricated, of innumerable small crimson to purplish crimson petals. Blooms midseason. Leaves mid-green, ovate to broad ovate, apices acute. *Collected papers – International Symposium on C.chrysantha*, 1994, 8-11 January, pp.112-114. About 8 cm across with 40 petals and a few central stamens. Calyx brown and tomatoes, young shoots hairy. Leaves elliptic to wide-lanceolate, green, tomentose on veins and mid-ribs, lateral veins impressed, serrate margins. Synonym 'Momudan'. Originated in Fujian Province, China.
- Heinrich Seidel**. (*C.japonica*), Seidel Catalogue, 1897: Large flower, irregular. Pure white. Originated in Germany. Sport **Emma Seidel**.
- Heiqishi. (Rider in the Dark). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.62. No.264. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.hybrid* **Night Rider**.
- Heirinji**. (Heirin Temple), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.96, description only; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8, (Nihon no Camellia Hinshuhyô): Medium size, single, pink, cup-shaped flowers. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.228 with colour photo; English translation p.160. Discovered by Katsusuke Ôta at a plant producing firm in Angyô, Kawaguchi City. Named and released by Yoshizawa Chinju'en Nursery around 1975.
- Heirinji-nigô**. (Heirin Temple No.2), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.96, colour photo and description: Small size, pale peach pink, open campanulate single, with 5 broad, overlapping petals and a wide, central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves narrow-ovate, apices acute, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.229 with colour photo; English translation p.160. Discovered by Katsusuke Ôta at a plant producing firm in Angyô, Kawaguchi City. Named and released by Yoshizawa Chinju'en Nursery around 1975.

- Heirongdai. Chinese synonym for USA *c. hybrid* **Black Lace**.
- Heirongdai Mudan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Black Lace Peony**.
- Heise Danshi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.75, No.315. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.hybrid* **Black Opal**. Later changed to 'Heidanshi'.
- Heisei-beni**. (Red Camellia of Heisei Era). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.228 with colour photo; English translation p.160. Small, deep red single, thick and cupped petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1992. From Aichi Prefecture.
- Heisei-no-kagayaki**. (Radiance of Heisei Era). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.228 with colour photo; English translation p.160. Small, scarlet, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. An old camellia raised by a private family in Hajima City, history unknown. Named and released by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.
- Heisei-tenzen** ('Tenzen' in Heisei era) (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: Red, single, slender & split petals, cylindrical stamens, medium size, blooming in April. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Tree spreading and weeping. A descendant of a crossing between **Kujaku** and **Yuri-tsubaki**. Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2007.
- Heisei-wabisuke**. (Wabisuke). "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.; A sport of **Shiro-wabisuke**, selected and named by Mikio Akashi, Kurume, Japan in 1991. A soft pink, small, trumpet shaped single. Sterile stamen column. Plant upright, growth a little weak. Leaves medium size, oblong, and recurved at both extremities. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Heiser Philadelphia. Leroy André Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic error for **Heisser Philadelphia**.
- Heishirô**. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: Pure white, medium sized single. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1971, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.65, p.8.
- Heisser Philadelphia**. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Heiser Philadelphia'.
- Heitahung. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139. Different reading for **Heidahong**.
- Hei-ta-hung. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shachahua Tuzhi*. Different reading for **Heidahong**.
- Heitarô**. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuyo no Zu*, vol.3. No description. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.73, p.21. (Believed extinct.)
- Heita-tsubaki**. (Heita's Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshô* in section for yellow variegated leaved Camellias. Leaves, apex acuminate, waved, base round. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Heituo-zhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kuro-wabisuke**.
- Heiwa. (Peace), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, p.6: Synonym for **Tahei-tsubaki**.
- Heiwa-no-hikari. (Light of Peace), Bunko Shuppan-kyoku, 1973, *Misesu no Engeisho; Sazanka*: Peach pink, semi-double, medium size. Hakoda, JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44. Synonym for **Momozono-nishiki**.

- Heiwa-no-homare.** (Peace and Honour), (*C.sasanqua*), Takii & Co. Ltd., 1954, *Engei Shinchishiki*, p.23: Dark pink, round petals, Double. Blooms very early. Originated in Japan.
- Heiwa-tsubaki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Synonym for **Tahei-tsubaki**.
- Heixiaogui. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.317, p.75. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Burgundy Boy**.
- Heiyali. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Alexander Black**.
- Heian-no-utage.** Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details.
- Heiyanhong.** (Dark Red Beauty), (*C.japonica*), *Shanghai Botanical Gardens List*, 1985. No description. Originated in China.
- Heiyingtao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.78, No.367. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Very Cherry**.
- Heizhenzhu. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.75, No.316. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.japonica* **Black Pearl**.
- Hekla. Lower Comb Royal Gardens Catalogue, 1977. Orthographic variant of ‘Heckla’, synonym for **Arajishi**.
- Helan Zhimei. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.79, No.372. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Beauty of Holland**.
- Helande. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.75, No.306. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Onetia Holland**.
- Helangfen.** (Helang’s Pink), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua: A red peony to anemone form*. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.37, No.178, colour photo, No.92: Medium size, 6-8, cm across, red, open peony form with 25-30 petals, including 2 rows of guard petals, incurved, and a centre of smaller, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves light green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in China.
- Helanhong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Orandakô**.
- Heleanor. Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Orthographic error for **Helenor**.
- Helen.** (*C.japonica*), Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture*, p.139: “Rosy Red” and starred as a good variety. Originated in USA.
- Helen. Used variously as an abbreviation for **Helena** - Shepherd, 1891-1892 and for **Helenor** - *Giles and Son Catalogue*, 1881.
- Helen B.** (*C.lutchuensis* x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1985, p.184, Reg. No.1975: A miniature, medium bright pink, formal double, *C.hybrid* (*C.lutchuensis* x *C.japonica*), flowering midseason to late, originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. Average flower size is 6 cm across x 2.8 cm deep with 50-55 petals, yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Blooms fall complete; floriferous plant. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green, elliptic, serrated leaves measuring 3.8 cm long x 2 cm wide.
- Helen Beach Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2004, p.29 as ‘Helen Beach Var’. and colour photo as ‘Helen Beach’. Registration No. 2625. A sport of **Mary Edna Curlee**, first observed in 1998. Originated and propagated by Miles A. Beach, Mt. Pleasant, S.C., USA. The pink, loose peony to rose form double flower has rose-red splotches and white moiré, 36 petals, heavy texture, yellow anthers and white filaments. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.92, colour photo p.c2. Flower size is 9 – 10 cm across. Flowers mid-season

to late. Plant growth is open and of average rate. Dark green leaves are 12 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Helen Boehm. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.212, Reg. No.1415: A very large, blush pink, anemone to peony form. An 11 year old *C.japonica* **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Don Mac**, seedling that first bloomed 1972, originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. The flower has 10-11 petals and 16-18 petaloids with white anthers and filaments. Size 10.5-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. It is a glowing, blush pink and blooms mid-season. See colour photo, pl.80, p.47, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Helen Bower. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.7. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.236, Reg. No.777: A chimera sport of **Dr J.V. Knapp** grafted onto 'Mathotiana Variegated' (**Julia Drayton Variegated**), first observed 1959. Originated by T.W. Bower, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm, distinctly serrated. The rose form double flower similar to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**), is 12.5-13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Colour is rose-red with purple shading. Anthers and filaments yellow. Blooms mid-season to late. Received the Sewell Mutant Award for 1971. See colour plate facing p.116, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965. Also front cover, ACS, 1964, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.3. Sport: **Helen Bower Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Dahailun'.

Helen Bower Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.1 as 'Helen Bower V.'. A virus variegated form of **Helen Bower** - Rose-red, blotched white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym: 'Fuse Dahailun'.

Helen Briggs. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.224, Reg. No.552: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by R.F. Dickson, Pasadena, California, USA. Plant growth is average and open with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm, elliptic with short, pointed apices, recurved, venation prominent. The irregular, semi-double flower is light pink, heavily speckled with rose-pink, yellow stamens interspersed with inner petals and petaloids. Flowers 10 cm across x 7 cm deep with 14 petals and 14 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.

Helen Butler. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74: White to pink on edge. Medium semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

Helen Buzard. (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Catalogue 1957; Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.29: Amongst recent McCaskill seedlings is **Helen Buzard** which has blooms averaging 12 cm across. The single blooms shade from blush to soft pink. The large, flat flower has just enough ruffling to keep it from being stiff. Blooms mid-season on a tall, upright plant. Originated in USA by Vern McCaskill, Pasadena, California.

Helen Calcutt. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1960, *Camellia News*, No.7, p.23, Reg. No.42: Originated by Keith Brushfield, Kewita, Somersby, NSW, Australia and first flowered 1952. The flowers are single to semi-double, 12 cm across with 8-10 petals, the centre consisting of a column of stamens with an occasional petaloid. Color: white with pink and carmine stripes. Habit is upright and open. It has produced 2 sports, a self carmine and a pink with white border. Colour photo, front cover ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62. Sport: **Helen Calcutt Deep Pink**.

Helen Calcutt Deep Pink. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.99: Deep pink sport of **Helen Calcutt**. Originated in Australia.

Helen Christian. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.198, Reg. No.492: A 15 year old seedling of 'Magnoliaeflora', (**Hagoromo**) that first bloomed 1950; originated by T.W. Christian, Columbia, Georgia, USA. Plant growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate. The

medium green leaves average 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The delicate pink, rose form double flowers are up to 11 cm across x 5 cm deep and have 43 wavy petals in 5-7 rows. Flowers mid-season.

Helen Covington. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.236, Reg. No.774: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Dr Arthur Mazyck, Dothan, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) are pink with yellow anthers and filaments, measure up to 15 cm across x 5 cm deep and have 12-15 petals, Unusually hardy. Flowers early.

Helen D. Frederick. (*C.japonica*), River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9: A fairly late blooming variety that is attractive only in good weather. Originated in USA by S. Katz.

Helen Diamond. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.50: Blush pink. Large semi-double with 3 rows of large, evenly formed petals and an irregular cluster of stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Braewood.

Helen Dogget. (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.118: Deep pink. Very large semi-double with upright petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in USA by B. Butler, Modesto, California.

Helen Dorn. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.43: White. Medium semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Helen Flynt. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5., p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Helen Forbes. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1969, *Camellia News*, No.39, p.14, Reg. No.106: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Esther Henty**, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1963. Plant habit is upright, dense and vigorous. The 11 cm, incomplete double flower is rose-pink (RHS.CC.427/2) and blooms early to mid-season. The bright green leaves are 10 cm x 5cm.

Helen Fredrick. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Helen G. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1830: A large, medium pink, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 6 years old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20-30 petals, 25 petaloids and a few yellow stamens. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Helen Glenn. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.46, Reg. No.1151: A 7 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1965; was originated by Helen Hinterminster, Gainesville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading, medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 8 cm in length x 3.8 cm in width. The semi-double red bloom measures 10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 15 petals, 1 or 2 petaloids, yellow anthers and deep pink filaments. Prolific bloomer with good lasting qualities. Blooms early. Sport: **Helen Glenn Variegated**.

Helen Glenn Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.2, as 'Helen Glenn Var.': A virus variegated form of **Helen Glenn** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Helen Hunt. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Rose-pink. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Jenkins. Synonym: 'Lady Helen'. See black and white photo, p.168, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Helen Jene. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.75: Red. Large to very large, rose form double. Medium, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by H. Bailey, Plant City, Florida.

Helen K. (*C.japonica*), Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.282: **Helen K** is a gem amongst new camellias. It is an incomplete double, 10-11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Golden stamens are intermixed with the petals in the centre of the flower. The colouring of the petal base is white to delicate pink, darkening towards the petal tips, ending pale lavender. The plant is a fast, heavy grower and floriferous. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in USA by J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida. Orthographic variant: 'Helen Kay'. Colour photo, p.24, ACRS., 1966, *Camellia News*, No.24.

Helen Kay. Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.278. Orthographic error for **Helen K.**

Helen Lamb. (*C.reticulata*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.4: Originated by Dr Keith Lamb, Eire. It is an especially floriferous (in Irish conditions) variety of *C.reticulata* with rich pink flowers and a good habit. It has been propagated by one Irish nursery.

Helen Madden. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.274, Reg. No.399: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by James A. Vaughan, Columbia, South Carolina, USA which first bloomed 1956. The clear pink (Nickerson 7.5 RP 6/12) rose form double flowers have white stamens and resemble 'Purity' (**Shiragiku**) in form. the flowers have 25 petals and 8 petaloids and are 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers mid-season.

Helen Metson. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.33, Reg. No.65: A chance *C.japonica* seedling, originated by D.G. O'Toole, Ohope, New Zealand. It first flowered 1969. Growth habit is dense and spreading with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 5 cm. The flower is semi-double with up to 17 petals, gold anthers and measures 15 cm x 5 cm on the average. Colour is rose-pink (RHS.CC.52A-51A).

Helen Monti. Antofilo ed., 1857, *I Giardini giornal d'orticoltura*, vol.IV, p.97. Orthographic variant for **Elena Monti.**

Helen Nickel. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Rose-pink. Large semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Originated in USA by G. Nickel, Arcadia, California.

Helen of Troy. Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1941-1942. Synonym for **H.A. Downing.**

Helen of Troy Variegated. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. Synonym for **H.A. Downing Variegated.**

Helen Passman. (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4, inside front cover. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Helen Plenn. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.68: Fluorescent red. Medium sized semi-double with long, slender petals. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs J.H. Hinterminster IV, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Helen Rainer. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.131, Reg. No.962: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Joel P. Rainer, Tifton, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 7 cm. The anemone to peony form flowers are up to 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Colour is rose-pink to coral. There are 3 rows of 18 notched guard petals, next to a collarette of 5 bunches of petaloids, some variegated, with intermingled stamens, surrounding a centre of wavy petals, petaloids and stamens. Blooms early to mid-season.

Helen Sharp. (*C.japonica*), Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian*, vol.IX: Deep red. Medium sized semi-double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Portugal.

Helen Sharpe. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.178, Reg. No.1961: A very large, medium pink with white high lights, anemone to peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average size 13 cm wide x 10 cm deep with 80-85 petals, 10-12 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Helen Sherman. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.90, Reg. No.851: A bright rose-pink, anemone form flower, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 30 petals and 12 petaloids. It has 6 rows of small petals, slightly ruffled, with an anemone centre of short, twisted petals. Dark green, heavily textured leaves average 6 cm x 3.8 cm. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1962 aged 5 years. Originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA.

Helen van Aken. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.164, Reg. No.1104: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and medium in rate with 10 cm x 5 cm, dark green leaves. The open, peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 26 petals and 3 or more petaloids. Colour is light pink enriching to lavender as the blooms ages. Yellow anthers and blush filaments. Blooms mid-season to late. There is also a variegated form.

Helen van Aken Variegated. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1974, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.29, No.1 as 'Helen Aken Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Helen van Aken**. Light pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Helena. (*C.japonica*), *Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report*, 1849 Camden park seedling -28/50. Pale crimson, smallish size, very regular, double petals and flower quite perfect. Originated in Australia by William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W. Abbreviation: 'Helen'. (Believed extinct.)

Helena. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:53. Given as a synonym for **Douglasii** in his 1846-1847, 27:23 Catalogue.

Helena. (*C.japonica*), Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.6: Deep scarlet, streaked with crimson. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. No description. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.9: Globular, deep vermilion, veined reddish purple. Originated in Belgium.

Helena. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: White. Medium large, irregular semi-double. In later issues of *Camellia Nomenclature* the note (Macarthur 1850) has been added. This is incorrect as Macarthur's 'Helena' has not been identified and its description is "pale crimson".

Helena Hugonii. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Elena Ugoni**.

Helena Longhi. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for 'Elena Longhi', synonym for **Montironi**.

Helena Monti. Charles van Geert Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Elena Monti**.

Helena Ugoni. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II. Orthographic variant for **Elena Ugoni**.

Helena Ugonie. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20. Orthographic error for **Elena Ugoni**.

Hélène. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.126, 229: Leaves are over 4.8 cm wide x 9 cm long, acuminate, sometimes lanceolate, horizontal, fine serrations, prominent venation, dark green; buds obtuse, flattened, fairly large, scales chalky, blackish at the base and whitish to the apex; flower about 9 cm across, double, cherry red; exterior petals to the number of 9 or 10, sometimes more, broad, close-set, well displayed like a cup; those of the interior, small,

equal, united in a spherical mass forming a centre like the old 'Waratah' (**Anemoniflora**) or **Praecellentissima**. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Helene Carlin. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.224, Reg. No.540: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Bernard A. Carlin, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Growth habit is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The rosepink to light pink, semi-double flowers are 15 cm across x 5 cm deep with 17 petals. The 8 outer petals are large and in the centre is a burst of golden stamens surrounding a circle of small, inner petals, upright and notched, of a lighter pink. Mid-season blooming.

Hélène Longhi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13. Synonym for **Montironi**.

Hélène Monti. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.307: Orthographic variant for **Elena Monti**.

Helene Roux. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.170, Reg. No.1286: A 9 year old *C.japonica* cross **Elizabeth Boardman** x **Betty Sheffield Supreme** that first bloomed 1966; originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with 12 cm x 5.5 cm, dark green leaves. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** style, bloom is coral pink with 18 wavy petals and 8-10 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments, 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Its wide petals are wavy upwards around fascicles of stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Helene van Wallenberg. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1940 Catalogue, p.2. No description. Imported from T. Seidel, Germany in 1937. Orthographic errors: 'Helene van Wollenberg', 'Helene von Wallenbug'.

Helene von Wallenbug. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Helene van Wallenberg**.

Helene van Wollenberg. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Helene van Wallenberg**.

Helene's Beauty. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.12 with colour photo; Regn No.490. A chance seedling first flowered in 2008. Believed to be a seedling of **Herman Honor**. Plant is upright, open and of medium growth rate. Large, dark green leaves are 12 cm x 5.5 cm, of typical *reticulata* appearance. Flower is semi-double, 11 cm diameter x 6 cm deep, with about 22 petals and 5 petaloids. Colour is pale pink (RHSCC 62C – 62B) with white veining. Anthers are yellow and filaments cream. Flowers midseason to late. Originated by Colin Brockelsby, Matamata, NZ.

Helene's Jewel. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.12; Regn No.491. A chance seedling first flowered in 2008. Believed to be a seedling of **Herman Honor**. Plant is upright, open, and of medium growth rate. Dark green leaves are 13 cm x 5 cm, of typical *reticulata* appearance. Flower is semi-double, 11 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with about 24 petals and 0-2 petaloids. Colour is mid-pink (RHSCC 58D) with darker shadings (58C) and white veining. Anthers are gold and filaments white. Flowers midseason to late. Originated by Colin Brockelsby, Matamata, NZ.

Heleniana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. Orthographic error for **Heliana**.

Helenii. (*C.japonica*), Hovey ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*, é:155: Originated by Mrs Hibbert. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Helennor. Gelding Nursery Catalogue, 1887-1888. Orthographic error for **Helenor**.

Helenor. (*C.japonica*), *Botanical Society of Sydney*, 1848. No description. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866. No description. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1877 stated that it was Guilfoyle's seedling and described it as "carnation striped". The present variety of this name has a light pink ground, heavily flecked and striped deep rose-pink. It is a rose form double,

showing a few confused petals at the centre when fully open. Medium size, about 9 cm across. Midseason blooming. Orthographic errors and synonyms: 'Guilfolius Halleana', 'Guilfoyle's Helena', 'Guilfolius Hellena', 'Hellenor', 'Hellenor', 'Heleanor', 'Helemer', 'Helenor'(Guilfoyles), 'Giulfoyle's Helene', 'Guilfolius Halena', 'Light Helenor'. Because of similar colours and form, **Helenor** has been confused with **Roma Risorta** and, to some extent, with **Optima**. For colour photo see p.48, 94, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and on p.21, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66. Sports: 'Helenor Rosea', **Tabbs, High Jinks, Redgrove**. Chinese synonym 'Hailunnuo'.

Helenor (Guilfoyle's). Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1951, p.8. Synonym for **Helenor**.

Helenor Rosea. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.6: Synonym for **Redgrove**.

Helen's Ballerina. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, Vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.1206: Large, very pale shell pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedlings of **White Giant**. Late season flowering. Originated by Mrs Helen Hill, Arlington, Virginia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.81 with colour photo between pp.60-61: The 19 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 68 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm.

Heli Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the France *C.japonica* **Madame Henri Cormerais**, as 'Madame Heri Cormerais'.

Heliana. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.109: Imbricated flower, pink with white stripes down the centre of the petals. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: 'Helliana', 'Heleniana'.

Helianthus. (*C.japonica*), *Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Big flower, single, pink, very pulpy, petals are so united that it seems mono-petal; its buttons are beautiful. Obtained by Mr Gaspar Guerner, Porto Portugal.

Hellebuyckii. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.258: The flower is 10-11 cm across, full, regular, deep rose colour at the circumference with soft rose towards the centre. The petals are arranged in 7-8 rows, oblong, rounded, notched and numerous. The third and fourth rows are long, twisted and pointed. All are symmetrically imbricated. At the centre is a small number of erect and twisted petals, washed with rose. This variety was obtained by M. Moens, Anvers (Antwerp), Belgium from seed harvested from **Incarnata**, the pod of which produced two seed The other was named **Victoria Antwerpiensis**. Synonyms: 'Adelaide', 'Moensiana', 'Meentiana'. Orthographic errors: 'Hellebykii', 'Hellebuykii', 'Hellebuyck'.

Hellebuyck. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.258. Abbreviation for **Hellebuyckii**.

Hellebuykii. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.102. Orthographic error for **Hellebuyckii**.

Hellebykii. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, index. Orthographic error for **Hellebuyckii**.

Hellena Ugoni. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Elena Ugoni**.

Hellenner. Newmans Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p.116. Orthographic error for **Helenor**.

Hellenor. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Orthographic error for **Helenor**.

Hellenor. Smith, Edwin, Nursery Catalogue, 1893-1894, p.39. Orthographic error for **Helenor**.

Helliana. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Orthographic error for **Heliana**.

Heloise. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Macarthur seedling No.56/52. No description. Originated by William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W., Australia. (Believed extinct.)

- Helvetia.** (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19: Very large, scarlet red, imbricated. Beautiful, distinct form. Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30: as very new in 1853. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.35: Very large, imbricated, scarlet form, different from the others. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:14:- Imbricated, deep red scarlet. Originated in Italy by Rovelli.
- Helvola.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Harrison, ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.172, under "simple red" flowers. (Believed extinct.)
- Hema. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Frances B. Homeyer.**
- Hemalata.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1964, *Camellia News*, No.16, p.28, Reg. No.63: Originated by Mrs O.I. Jackel, Wangaratta, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from Emerald, Victoria that first bloomed 1937. The flower is an incomplete double, 10-12 cm across, bright cerise, early to midseason flowering. The plant has a vigorous, slightly pendulous habit. Leaves are mid-green, 9-10cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Orthographic errors: 'Hermalata', 'Hemelata'.
- Hemelata. Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.4, p.16. Orthographic error for **Hemalata.**
- Hemingham Smith. Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.17. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.26. Orthographic error for **Heningham Smith.**
- Hempsteadii. Hovey, ed., 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 7:257. Orthographic error for **Hampsteadii.**
- Hen Tien Kao. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuzhi*. Different reading for **Hentiangao.**
- Henchmanniana. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Henchmannii.**
- Henchmannii.** (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Orthographic error 'Henchmanniana'. Originated in Germany.
- Henderson. Stanley, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.279. One of the original names for the old Greenville Camellia plant: **Pride of Greenville.**
- Hendersonia. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):258. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii.**
- Hendersonii.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, p.118: *Camellia japonica* var. 'Hendersoni', Henderson's hybrid. A seedling from the double striped (*Anemoniflora*), a very large and beautiful, rose coloured flower, named in honour of Mr Walter Henderson, who was gardener to W.F. Campbell Esq. It gained a silver medal 1834, for the best seedling raised in Scotland. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.1. Orthographic variant: 'Hendersonia'. Orthographic errors: 'Hendersonnii', 'Hendorsini', 'Endersonii'. Synonyms: 'Lombardii', 'Henderson'(Lombardi), 'Coelestrina', 'Triomphe d'Alot', 'Cunningham's Caelesrina', 'Caelistrina', 'Caelestrina'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844, 18:9 gives **Byzantina** as a synonym of **Hendersonii** but it is more likely the variegated form and a separate cultivar.
- Hendersonii.** (*C.japonica*), Paxton's, 1838, *Magazine of Botany*, vol.4, p.43: Raised from seed by Msrs Henderson, Pine-Apple Place, London and named for them, the colour of the flower being a superb crimson...we can only say that it merits a place in every collection.
- Hendersonnii. Carlo Maupoil Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii.**
- Hendorsini. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii.**
- Heng Che Shan Cha. Different reading for 'Hengzhe Shancha', the Chinese name for *Tutcheria spectabilis*.

- Hengdong Jinxin Cha.** (Hengdong Gold Heart Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Gao and Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.52, No.327: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, crimson double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in China.
- Heng Li Shan Cha. Different reading for 'Hengli Shancha', the Chinese name for *Camellia henryana*.
- Hengli. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Henry Lunsford**.
- Hengli Shancha. Chinese name for *Camellia henryana*.
- Hengtingdun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Henry E. Huntington**.
- Hengyokushô. (Returned Letter), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû* according to Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.124 as 'Hengyokusyô'. Different reading for **Kaeshitamazusa**.
- Hengyokusyo. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.54. Different reading for 'Hengyokushô'.
- Hengzhe Shancha. Chinese name for *Tutcherua spectabilis*.
- Heningham Smith.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbings Azalea and Camellia Catalogue, 1941-1942: New Camellias from Middleton Gardens (Middleton #12), When fully open the stamens of the semi-double, white variety are noticeable. It measure 8-10 cm across and the foliage and flower are identical with **Alba Plena**. Growth habit widespread. Originated in Middleton Place Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA where the original plant still grows. It is thought to be a mutation of **Alba Plena**. Orthographic errors: 'Hemingham Smith', 'Henningham Smith'. Synonym: 'Middleton Number 12'. See black and white photo, p.161, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.
- Henningham Smith. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.13. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Catalogue, 1949. Orthographic error for **Heningham Smith**.
- Henjôji.** (Henjô Temple), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.679: Medium to large size, deep red, complete double with small, frilled petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Henshôji'.
- Henny Drews.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2671. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1986. Originated by Rupert E. Drews, Charleston, S.C., USA. The 10 cm diameter peony form flower is pale pink with some white variegation. Plant is upright, with average growth rate, and blooms early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.57 with colour photo. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 5 cm. Orthographic error: 'Henry Drews'.
- Henre Faure. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.67. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre**.
- Henri Audusson.** (*C.japonica*), Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.31: Grown about 1843 by Audusson of Angers, France. Four rows of small, bright pink petals.
- Henri Bry. Hume, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.183. Synonym for **Woodville Red**.
- Henri Clay. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.48. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren von Cultur der Camellien*, p.21. Orthographic variant for **Henry Clay**.
- Henri de Favre. *Journal d'Horticultura Pratique Belge*, 1844, vol.2, No.2. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre**.

- Henri Faber. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.34. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre**.
- Henri Fabre. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre**.
- Henri Fabvre. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, Orthographic error for **Henri Favre**.
- Henri Favre.** (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, p.8; Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.125: This Camellia has oval-lanceolate leaves with acuminate apices, 13 cm x 6 cm, deep green, thick, deeply, regularly serrated. The flowers, 10 cm across, are full ranunculata form, of a salmon rose tinged bright pink, with long, numerous, lightly veined petals, regularly imbricated, concave on opening, becoming flat and reflexed. See colour plates Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.98; Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.IV. The camellia was obtained from seed by Mr Favre, Nantes, France, who gave it his own name. In 1839, Mr Cachet, horticulturalist at Angers, purchased the entire stock. It bloomed for the first time in 1840 according to Verschaffelt, however Berlèse described the flower in 1840 and it probably first flowered in 1839 when Cachet purchased the variety. Orthographic errors: 'Henri de Favre', 'Henri Fabre', 'Henri Faber', 'Henri Fabvre', 'Henri la Favre', 'Henry Favre', 'Henry la Favre', 'Henry Fabre', 'Henri Faure'. Synonyms: 'John Laing', 'John Lang'.
- Henri IV. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.133. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.35. Orthographic variant for **Henry IV**.
- Henri la Favre. Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture*, p.103. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre**.
- Henrietta.** (*C.sasanqua*). *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.27 with colour photo; Soft pink, cup-shaped semi-double, with an occasional petaloid among the stamens. Loose upright growth. A chance seedling originated by Jan van Bergen, Boskoop Nursery, South Africa.
- Henrietta Allan. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Abbreviation for **Henrietta M. Allan**.
- Henrietta Bradford. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Abbreviation for **Henrietta L. Bradford**.
- Henrietta L. Bradford.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.51: White. Large semi-double with large, wavy, upright petals and white filaments and golden anthers. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by J.W. Bradford, San Diego, California. Abbreviation: 'Henrietta Bradford'.
- Henrietta M. Allan.** (*C.japonica*), Allan, Walter, Nursery Catalogue, 1946; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.315, Reg. No.99: Seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered 1940. Originated by Walter Allan Nursery, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. Growth upright, compact and rapid in rate. Blooms incomplete imbricated double like 'Mathotiana', (**Julia Drayton**) pink with centre sometimes a lighter shade, 10-12 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviation: 'Henrietta Allan'. See black & white photo, p.169, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.
- Henrietta McDearmon.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.165, Reg. No.1075: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by Camelliana, Dr John Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with medium sized, dark green leaves. The semi-double bloom is rose-red with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 15 petals. Early blooming.
- Henriette. Hovey, ed., 1836, *Magazine of Horticulture*. Abbreviation for **Belle Henriette**.
- Henriette. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844 1845, 18:13. Synonym for **Florida**.

- Henriette (Belle). Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Belle Henriette**.
- Henriette Belle. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. Orthographic variant for **Belle Henriette**.
- Henriette Imperiale**. (*C.japonica*), Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti*. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Henriphilla**. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.29. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Henry Barnett. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Synonym for **Uncle Sam**.
- Henry Bry. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1947, p.183. Synonym for **Woodville Red**.
- Henry Clay**. (*C.japonica*), Desportes, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, ser.3, vol.I, p.217. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15: Brilliant poppy red, striped like a Bohemian carnation, centre tufted and spotted, exterior petals flecked as in 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**) Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.II: Originated by Boll, USA. Large, perfectly imbricated with a ruffled heart. Its delicate pink colour is finely streaked with distinct veins and often intersected by a longitudinal white stripe. Orthographic variant: 'Henri Clay'.
- Henry Drews. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.59; Orthographic error for **Henny Drews**.
- Henry E. Huntington**. (*C.japonica*). *International Camellia Journal*, 1994, No.26, with colour plate between pp.56-57: Named in honour of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Huntington Gardens and Library. Originated at Nuccios Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. A very large, pink semi-double with a double row of 12-14 petals and a central cluster of golden stamens. Chinese synonym 'Hengtingdun'.
- Henry E. Huntington Variegated**. (*C.japonica*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No.2836. Regd by Mr. James E. Stutts, Augusta, Ga, USA.
- Henry Fabe. Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre**.
- Henry IV**. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Magnificent red, none exists that equal the grandeur of the flower; 5-6 rows of petals, each petal is 6 cm wide x 10 cm in length. The flower over-all measures 17 cm in diameter. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.
- Henry V**. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, ed., 1848, *Magazine of Horticulture*. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Henry VIII**. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939, as 'Henry 8th': Semi-double to peony form, deep rose-pink flowers of large size; early flowering, fast, tall growth, foliage dark green. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Bonnie Dee'. Orthographic variants: 'Henry 8th', 'Henry the Eighth'. ACS *Journal*, June 2014, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2918.
- Henry 8th. Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for **Henry VIII**.
- Henry Fabre. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, *Catalogo*, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Henri Favre**.
- Henry Favre. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.98. Orthographic variant for **Henri Favre**.
- Henry J. Henty**. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News*, No.28, p.5, Reg. No.86: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Esther Henty** and pollen parent **Gauntlettii**. First flowered 1962. The mid-season flowers are 11-13 cm across x 7 cm deep. The colour is China-pink, HCC.024/2, with deeper veining. The habit is upright and dense with glossy, midgreen leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm, acuminate apex.
- Henry la Favre. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.100. Orthographic error for **Henri Favre**.

Henry Lunsford . (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol .44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2143 : A very large size, bright red, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica*, **Ville de Nantes x Granada** that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robbins, Georgia, USA. Commercially introduced 1987. *Yearbook*, 1989, p.123: The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 38 petals, 40 petaloids and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.3 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Hengli'.

Henry Lunsford Variegated. (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13 as 'Henry Lunsford V.': Valdosta Camellia Scions. A virus variegated, white blotched form of **Henry Lunsford**. Originated in USA.

Henry McIntosh. (*C.japonica*), Shackelford, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid lishng located.

Henry Middleton. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1941-1942: New Camellia from Middleton Place (Middleton #10). An unusually large semi-double, red flower, 13-15 cm across, four rows of petals accentuate the stamens. The large, glossy, deep green leaves are slightly twisted. Vigorous, medium tall growth. Early to late flowering. Originated at Middleton Place, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Henry Middleton Variegated**.

Henry Middleton Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, Catalogue, 1948-1949: This flower comes with much white, sometimes as much as 7/8th of the entire bloom. A dark red with white, 3-4 rows of large petals, prominent stamens in the centre. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Henry Parrish. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.28 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2702. A chance seedling that first flowered 1998. Originated and propagated by Hulyn Smith, Valdaosta, Ga., USA. The 11.5 cm, dark red flower is formal double to rose form double with golden anthers. Flowers mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2007, p.68 with colour photo.

Henry Price. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1965, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.19, p.59: "**Polar Bear** strongly resembles its **Great Eastern** parent. This is also the case of **Henry Price** another **Great Eastern** seedling that originated at the same time (1944). This was named for Sir Henry Price when he secured a plant for Wakehurst Place, Sussex. It flowered there for the first time in 1964. It is a large formal double, deep crimson in colour." Originated by E.G. Waterhouse. Gordon, NSW, Australia. See colour photo, p.94, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*.

Henry Primo. (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Henry Tarn. (*C.japonica*), Shirley Hibbert, 1865, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, 1865, vol.VIII, No.1, p.391. New Series. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct).

Henry the Eighth. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Henry VIII**.

Henry Turnbull. (*C.japonica*), Merrillees, 1950, *Shere Camellia List*: Semi-double, snow white, enormous flowers. A selfed seedling of **Spencer's Pink**, raised by Mrs Hume-Turnbull, Melbourne, Australia. ACRS., Reg. No.9, 1955. See black and white photo, p.101, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. The cultivar is usually a single of 6-7 petals.

Henryoides. Tirocco, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.3. Orthographic error for **Euryoides**.

Henry's Surprise. (*C.reticulata*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.413. Registered by H.B. McConnel, Waikanae, New Zealand, grown from seed supplied by J. Hansen Waikanae, first flowering 1994. Seed parent is 'Chang's

Temple' (**Zhangzia Cha**), pollen parent unknown. Plant, leaf and flower form are all reticulata type. Flowers are large and semi-double, 12-13 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, having about 24 waved petals. Colour is a deep cerise (RHS.CC.46A). The plant is upright and open in structure, and rapid in growth, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.

Henshōji. Different reading for **Henjōji**.

Hentiangao. (Jealous of Height of the Sky), (*C.reticulata*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: **Hentiangao** has a dwarf growth habit. The pink flowered form has large flowers and many petals. The red form has smaller flowers and fewer petals. This latter form is now lost. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.86, colour plate and description: Leaves large, broad, thin and brittle, broad-elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices short-pointed, bases rounded to broad-cuneate, 6.5-11 cm long x 4.5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers pink with white along the margins (RHS.CC.52B-C), diameter, 9-11 cm. Petals about 41 in 7-8 whorls, oblong-ovate, apices emarginate or slightly lobed or hamulate, inner petals smaller than outer ones. Stamens mostly form small, narrow petaloids, a few being rudimentary and joined to the inner petals. Pistils rudimentary. Because of its slow growing and dwarf habit, this cultivar is called **Hentiangao** meaning jealous of the sky's height. It is valued owing to its fully double flowers, beautiful colour and dwarf habit. It is difficult to cultivate. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar originated in Dali, Kunming, China where it is called 'Hanhong Juban'. Western synonyms: 'The Dwarf'; Peer, 1949; 'Dwarf Rose'; Yü & Feng, 1958; 'Regret Sky High'; Bartholomew and Tse, 1980; 'Jealous of the Height of the Sky'; Yü, 1964; 'Envyng Sky's Height'; Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. Chinese synonym: 'Hanhong Juban'. Different readings: 'Hentienko', 'Hent'ienkao', 'Hen Tien Kao'. Sport: **Liujiao Hentiangao**. See colour photo facing p.152, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982.

Hentienko. Yü, 1950, RHS, *Magnolia & Camellia Conference Report*. Different reading for **Hentiangao**.

Hen Tien Kao. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.49, p.6. Different reading for **Hentiangao**.

Hen-t'ien-kao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Hentiangao**.

Heptangularis. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. Wendchuch, 1834, *Anleitung zur.*, p.23. Synonym for **Welbankiana**.

Heptangularis Alba. Bosse, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei*, p.443. Synonym for **Welbankiana**.

Her Majesty. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.20: A red, variegated white, semi-double. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. A seedling from seed planted by Rubel and originally sold by him as "Lot #396". It was named in 1953. Patented by Harris' Longview Nusery, 1955 as Patent No.1351: Salmon rose-pink. Medium to large semi-double to loose peony form with wavy, ruffled petals. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Sport **Cliff Harris**. For colour photos see illustration facing p.80, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957 and p.52, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*.

Her Majesty Queen Juliana. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia Review*. Synonym for **Southern Charm**.

Heraguri. (Place Name), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.134, colour photo, p.245, description: Campanulate form, soft, pale pink single with notched petals and a central column of stamens of irregular length, yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate. The name translates as the common chestnut, but is also the place name where the cultivar originated with a private family. Named and released by Hisakichi Kimura, Ishikawa Prefecture in 1980.

- Heraldings.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.178, Reg. No.1944. A large, flesh pink, formal double hybrid (*C.reticulata* MOM No.9 x *C.japonica* **Mark Alan Variegated**). blooms mid-season; originated by Marjorie M. O'Malley, Woodside, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size, 12 cm wide x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.
- Herbeliana. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia*, p.31. Orthographic error for **Herbilloniana**.
- Herbilloniana.** (*C.japonica*), Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.30, as 'Herbeliniana'. Grown about 1840 by Herbillon of Nantes, France. Orthographic errors: 'Herbeliana', 'Herbeliniana'.
- Herbertia. Harrison ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.268. Orthographic variant for **Herbertii**.
- Herbertii.** (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, p.74 as 'Herberti'; rose *Mr Herbert's*. *The Floricultural Cabinet*, 1835, p.187, describes it as a British hybrid having single red flowers. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.77: Foliage beautiful and habit vigorous; bud elongate, scales greenish; flower rather large, semi-double, of a cherry red, petals broad, numerous and crowded, some stamens in the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Herbertia', 'Herberti'.
- Hercules.** (*C.japonica*), Shackelford, 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.16, No.4, p.33: Dark red. Large, up to 15 cm, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Shackelford.
- Herikiri.** (Cutting Edge), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No description. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hermalata. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.65. Orthographic error for **Hemalata**.
- Herman Honnor.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.13 with colour photo; Regn No.494. A 60 year old tree grown from seed believed to have come from **Captain Rawes**. Plant is upright and dense, with rapid growth. Large, dark green leaves are 14 cm x 6 cm, of typical *reticulata* appearance. Flower is a very large semi-double, 18 cm diameter x 7 cm deep, with about 18 petals. No petaloids. Colour is rose (RHSCC 55A) Anthers are bright yellow and filaments cream. Flowers midseason to very late. Registered by Colin Brockelsby, Matamata, NZ.
- Herman Johnson.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1635: A large, blush pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season blooming; originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1977. Average flower size 12 cm wide x 7.5 cm deep with 8 petals, 16 petaloids and yellow anthers. Blooms are blush pink, almost white and petaloids are fluffy. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm.
- Hermann Hesse.** (*C.japonica*), *Das Deutsche Kamelien Buch*, 2014, Lucas Dhaeze-Van Ryssel; A white, anemone form flower, with some rose red radial striping, first flowered 2008. 6.5cm diameter x 3cm height. A seedling of **April Dawn**, pollen parent unknown. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. Named for the Swiss writer and Nobel Prize winner.
- Herman's Pride.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76: Red. Large, full peony form. Medium growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA.
- Herme. Seidel Nursery Catalogue, 1893, p.9. The Japanese variety **Hikarugenji** was imported to Germany by Seidel and renamed 'Herme'. This synonym is current in the USA. Orthographic errors: 'Hermie', 'Hermes'.

- Herme Beauty of Holland. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.11. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.
- Herme Crimson White. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3),1943. Synonym for **Look-Away**.
- Herme Number 4. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.7, as 'Herme #4'. Synonym for **The Mikado**.
- Herme Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3. Synonym for **Benibotan**. Itô, 1879.
- Herme Red. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.3 as 'Hermie Red'. Synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Herme Red Rose. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4, as 'Hermi Red Rose'. Synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Herme Red-White. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4 as 'Hermi Red-White'. Synonym for **Lookaway**.
- Herme Rose. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3. Synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Herme Rot.** (Lute), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2008, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.113 with colour photo; A sport of 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) introduced from Germany to China in 2005. Flowers red with fine white edges, semi-double to peony, medium to large, petals broad-round regularly arranged, deep red veining, inner small petals mixed with stamens. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny. Spreading, vigorous growth. Flowers early.
- Herme Special. Griffiths, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.37. Synonym for **Spring Sonnet**.
- Herme-Sport. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.
- Herme Sport Number 1. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue Suppl.1943-1944 as 'Hermes Sport No.1'. Synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Herme Sport Number 2. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944 as 'Hermes Sport No.2'. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.
- Herme Sport Number 3. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue Suppl., 1943-1944 as 'Hermes Sport No.3'. Synonym for **Colonial Lady**.
- Herme Sport Number 4. Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue Suppl., 1943-1944 as 'Hermes Sport No.4'. Synonym for **The Mikado**.
- Herme Sport Number 26. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Synonym for **Colonial Lady**.
- Herme Striped. Fendig, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Synonym for **Colonial Lady**.
- Herme Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3 as 'Herme Varie.'. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.
- Herme Variant. Levi, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.241, 246. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.
- Herme White. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4 as 'Hermi White'. Synonym for **Colonial Lady**.
- Herme White & Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3 as 'Hermi Wh. & Red'. Synonym for **Lookaway**.
- Hermientiana.** (*C.japonica*), Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

- Hermes. Tennent, 1934, *Garden Club of America Bulletin*, March, p.40, Orthographic error for 'Herme', synonym for **Hikarugenji**.
- Hermes Sport No.1. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Hermes Sport No.3. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Colonial Lady**.
- Hermes Sport No.4. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **The Mikado**.
- Hermesport. SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.52. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku** as 'Beauty of Holland'.
- Hermi Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Herme Pink', synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Hermi Red. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Herme Red', synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Hermi Red Rose. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Herme Red Rose', synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Hermi Red-White. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4, Orthographic error for 'Herme Red-White', synonym for **Lookaway**.
- Hermia.** (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Macarthur seedling No,48/52 from Camden Park, NSW, Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Hermie. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias for Sale*. Orthographic error for 'Herme', synonym for **Hikarugenji**.
- Hermie Red. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*. Orthographic error for 'Herme Red'. Synonym for **Benibotan**.
- Hermione.** (*C.japonica*), *Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. Macarthur's seedling 14/50. Listed by John J Rule Nursery in 1862 without description. Originated by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Hermosa.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.21. No description. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II: This variety justifies its Spanish name (Beautiful) by the perfect regularity and vivid carmine colouring, broadly banded with white, of its blossoms, large, and formed of rounded, perfectly imbricated petals. Of Spanish origin.
- Hermosa (J.G.).** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, invalidly as 'Hermosa'. A single, pure white, sometimes striped pink and red. Originated in the USA at Jungle Gardens. Synonym: 'Hermosa'(United States).
- Hermosa (United States). Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.101. Synonym for **Hermosa (J.G.)**.
- Hero.** (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Macarthur Camden Park Seedling No. 42/51. No description. Originated by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Hero in a Kabuki Drama. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.137 with colour photo; This is a description of the valid personal name **Kumagai**, and does not become a synonym.
- Heroise.** (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Seedling No.56/52 by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Heroki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.101. Synonym for **Hikarugenji**.
- Heron.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.101: Bluish violet, veined cerise, single. Originated in USA.

- Herorepetala. Alba. Henri Galiotti, 1849, Catalogue Botanique. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Alba**.
- Heryo. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû**.
- Herzilia. Griffin, ed., 1967, *Camellian*. Abbreviation for **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes**.
- Herzilia II.** (*C.japonica*), Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Catalogue No.105, 1970-1971, p.27, Ref.142: Lilac red, sometimes bluish purple. Colour photo back cover, Catalogue No.107, 1972-1973. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.87 with colour photo; Anemone form, vermilion tinted lilac, turning azure, medium size, blooms mid-season. It is believed among the Portuguese camellia community that the writer of the description in Catalogue 105 confused it with **Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes**. **Herzilia II** also ranges through various shades of violet-red to purple, but in addition shows consistent and prominent white blotches. Originated in Portugal.
- Heshang. (Buddhist Monk), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.71, No.512: Chinese synonym for **Buddha**.
- Heshun.** (Heshun Town) (*C.reticulata*). China Regn No.32. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, July 2008, No.14, p.41, with colour photo; An open pollinated *C.reticulata* seedling selected by Liu Zhongtai, Heshun Town, Tenchong County, China. Flowers deep peach red, 10-15 cm diameter. Petals 30-38, outer petals waved, inner distinctly incurved to form a central ball. Numerous stamens in several bundles divided among the inner petals. Pistil degenerate. Leaves elliptic, 6-12 cm long and 2.7-5.7 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, deep green, incurved in V shape. Flowers mid-season.
- Hesias.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia Review*, No.4, p.15. No description. Originated in USA.
- Hesite. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.534, p.67. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **K.O. Hester**.
- Heteroclita Coccinea.** (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32, & No.9, 1872-1873: Peony form, bright scarlet. Orthographic error; 'Heteroclita Coccinia'. Originated in Portugal.
- Heteropetala.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9. No description, Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Heteropetala Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, p.118: "A description of eight hybrid Camellias raised in the gardens of Walter Frederick Campbell esq., M.P., Woodhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland. No.2, C.j. var. **Heteropetala Alba**. A seedling from 'Middlemist's Blush'. ('Carnea') A very large, pure white flower, the form of its parent but nearly double the size." Orthographic errors: 'Hetre Petre Alba', 'Hecropetala Alba', 'Hetropetta Alba', 'Herorepetala Alba'. Synonym: 'Merope'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:3 gives 'British Queen' as a synonym but this is not correct as it is a separate cultivar raised by Young, Epsom, England about 1840. For colour illustration see pl.227, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*.
- Heteropetala Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, No.118: "A description of eight hybrid Camellias raised in the gardens of Walter Frederick Campbell esq. M.P., Woodhall, Lanackshire, Scotland. No.7. C.j. var. **Heteropetala Rubra**. A seedling from the 'Red Warattah'. (**Anemoniflora**) A very handsome flower, being far superior to its parent kind. It bloomed this season for the first time". Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11: Bright cerise, sometimes streaked with white. Beautiful form. Orthographic error: 'Hetropetta Rubra'.

- Heterophylla. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74. Synonym for **Dahliiflora**. Heterophylla was also used for the species *Camellia heterophylla* Hu (1937) which has since been reduced to a synonym for *C.reticulata* by Chang Hung Ta. (1984).
- Heterophylla Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*-, p.101. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Heterophylla Barbara Hillier. Hillier & Sons Supplementary List, 10A.,1960-1961, p.8. Synonym for **Barbara Hillier**.
- Heterophylla Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.126-127: Leaves are nearly 6 cm wide x 10 cm long, oblong, lanceolate, a little twisted, large, regular serrations, of a dark green. The flower is over 10 cm across, double and of a clear cherry-red; the petals at the circumference are not numerous, more or less 5 cm broad, oval, sometimes round, veined, a little reflexed, well imbricated; the others are of average size, ovoid, long, very narrow at the apex; those of the middle are similarly imbricated, while the centre is anemone form similar to 'Pulcherrima' (**Elegans**). The flower is large, round and of the form of **Cliveana**. Originated in France.
- Heterophylla Punctata. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de camellias élevés à Bollwieler* as 'Hla. Punctata'. Synonym for **Punctata**.
- Heterophylla Rubra. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1849 as 'Heterophilla Rubra'. Synonym for **Dahliiflora**.
- Heterophylla Vera.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.60-61: Foliage like that of **Paeoniiflora**; flower, medium size, regular, flat, double, rose coloured, elevated in the centre; petals of the circumference in 2 rows, broad, imbricate, elongate oval, a little crenate; those of the interior, narrow, short, few, whitish, showing indications of stamens. Originated in England.
- He-ting. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki Hana to Kinta Bunko*-, p.155. Different reading for **Heding**.
- He-ting-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki Hana to Kinta Bunko*-, p.147. Different reading for **Hedinghong**.
- Hetre Petre Alba. Warrens Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Alba**.
- Hetropetta Alba. *The Floricultural Cabinet*, 1837, p.267. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Alba**.
- Hetropetta Rubra. *The Floricultural Cabinet*, 1837, p.267. Orthographic error for **Heteropetala Rubra**.
- Hettie Love Wine.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1719: A large, light pink semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 40-45 petals, 4-8 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Petal edges ruffled. Plant growth, upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm.
- Heugmaniana.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.95, No.172: Leaves somewhat large, smooth, 5.5 cm wide x 7.8 cm long, oblong, very acuminate, prominent venation, sharply, strongly dentate, reflexed, undulated, of a dull green. Flower, 7.5 cm across, double, cherry-red. spherical, well formed, petals imbricated, regularly elevated; those at the centre, small, a little distorted, a few stamens. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Henchmannii'.
- Hexagona. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Synonym for **Myrtifolia**.

- Hexagona Rubra. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. Synonym for **Aunt Jetty**.
- Hexagonal Crimson. Savige, 1985, *International Camellia Journal*. Synonym for **Liujiao Taohong**.
- Hexagonal Pagoda. Synonym for **Liujiao Baota**.
- Hexagonal Pink. Synonym for ‘Liujiao Fenhong’ (**Fenxia**).
- Hexagonal Scarlet. Synonym for **Liujiao Dahong**.
- Hexagonal Spinel Pink. Synonym for **Liujiao Yinhong**.
- Hexagonal White. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.110. Synonym for ‘Liujiaobai’.
- Hexangular Dwarf Rose. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Liujiao Hentiangao**.
- Hexangular Red. Edward’s *Botanical Register*, 1922. Synonym for **Myrtifolia**.
- Hexangulare. Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*, p.2. Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.21. Orthographic error for ‘Hexangularis’, synonym for **Myrtifolia**.
- Hexangularia. Curtis, Saml., 1820, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*, p.2. Orthographic variant for ‘Hexangulare’, synonym for **Myrtifolia**.
- Hexangularis. Curtis, 1819, *A Monograph on the Genus Camellia* as ‘Hexangulare’. Loudon, 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion*, p.75. Synonym for **Myrtifolia**.
- Hexangularis (Buff). *Catalogus Plantarum Horto Aksakoviana Coluntur*, 1860, p.26. Synonym for **Incarnata**.
- Hexangularis Coccinea**. (*C.japonica*), Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Hexangularis Menstruosa. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, on pl.41. Orthographic error for ‘Hexangularis Monstruosa’. Synonym for **Monstruosa**.
- Hexangularis Monstrosa. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, index. Orthographic error for ‘Hexangularis Monstruosa’; synonym for **Monstruosa**.
- Hexangularis Monstruosa. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.96 with ‘Hexangularis Monstrosa’ in the index. Synonym for **Monstruosa**. See pl.41, Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie* in which **Monstruosa** is given as a synonym and also lists the errors: ‘Hexangulis Monstruosa’ and ‘Hexangularis Menstruosa’. Originated in England.
- Hexangularis Rosea**. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.95: Leaves, 2.7 cm wide x 5.4 cm long, lanceolate, recurved apex, fine serrations, prominent venation, the green of ‘Pomponia’ (**Pompone**). Flower 8-10 cm across, full, of a soft rose-pink. The exterior petals are in many rows and are of different forms. The first are broad, obtuse, horizontal, very notched, some marked with a dirty white, the others ruffled, twisted, separated from those of the circumference; those of the centre are long-oval, numerous, serrated and fasciculate, erect, entire and of a paler rose than the outer petals. Originated in Italy.
- Hexangularis Rubra. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonyms: ‘Esangularis’, ‘Exangularis’, Synonym for **Myrtifolia**.
- Hexangulis Monstruosa. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, page facing pl.41. Orthographic error for ‘Hexangularis Monstruosa’, synonym for **Monstruosa**.
- Hexiangou**. (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.570. No description. From Sichuan Province, China.

- Heylandiana. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti*. Orthographic variant for **Heylandii**.
- Heylandii**. (*C.japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Nornenclatore Camelliae*. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant 'Heylandiana'. (Believed extinct.)
- Heyman's Pink. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957. Synonym for **Cotton Candy**.
- Heyu. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.286, p.73: Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Crane's Feather**.
- Hezmannii. Joseph Baumann, 1849, *Prix Courant*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Haymannii**.
- Hi Jinks. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.5. Orthographic error for **Hi-Jinx**.
- Hiaweiyi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Hawaii**.
- Hibana. Williams & Thompson, 1950. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41. Synonym for 'Hirenge'.
- Hibberti. L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.10. Orthographic error for **Hibbertii**.
- Hibbertia. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.77, 128. Orthographic error for **Hibbertii**.
- Hibbertii**. (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74, As 'Mr Hibbert's'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.77, 128: Leaves very large, thick, firm or stiff, very glossy, flat, of an obscure green, some curled or recurved; buds oblong, scales yellowish, its development very late; flower of medium size, semi-double, cherry-red; petals large, mixed with many stamens. Orthographic errors: 'Hibberti', 'Hibbertia', 'Hiberti'. Synonym: 'Mr Hibbert's'. Originated in England.
- Hiberti. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Hibbertii**.
- Hibikari**. (The Sun Shines), (*C.japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*. Deep red, medium size, single, with a protruding anemone centre. Thought to be the same as 'Jikko' and synonym for **Benikarako**. For the particular reading for this see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. Different reading 'Nikko'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)
- Hibisciflora**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Hibiscus**. (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)
- Hibiscus. Thomasville Cataologue, 1942; Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. An old Magnolia Garden's original, but McIlhenny had previously catalogued it as **Cherokee**.
- Hibotan. Sakata & Arisume, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*. p.20. Different reading for **Hi-no-botan**.
- Hiboke**. (Fading in the Sun), (*C.sasanqua*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Medium size, light red flowers. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. (Believed extinct.)
- Hichifukugin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shichifukujin**.
- Hichi-Fukugin. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shichifukujin**.

- Hichifukujin. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32, as 'Hichi-fukujin'. Different reading for **Shichifukujin**.
- Hichifukujin-benten. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.124 as 'Hichi-fukujin-benten'. Different reading for **Shichifukujin-benten**.
- Hichigosan. (Higo), Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.19. Corruption for the Japanese name **Shichigosan**.
- Hichihenge. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.54, as 'Hichi-henge'. Different reading for 'Shichihenge'.
- Hichihoden. Different reading for **Shichihôden**.
- Hichii-hoden. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name 'Hichihoden', different reading for **Shichihôden**.
- Hichikomachi. Different reading for **Nanakomachi**.
- Hichirimen. Sakata Catalogue, 1938. Different reading for **Hijirimen**.
- Hichirimen-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.124. Different reading for 'Hijirimen-tsubaki' (**Hijimiren**).
- Hidakagawa.** (Hidaka River), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.270, p.136, description, p.172 as 'Hidaka-gawa': Leaves dark green, elliptic, long acuminate, midrib elevated, venation slightly impressed, 9.5-10 cm long x 3.5-4.7 cm wide, petiole 7-9 mm long, glabrous. Flowers complete double, red (Crimson 22), petals 22-37, wavy and emarginate, largest 4.5 cm long x 4.4 cm wide. Androecium concentric, stamens mostly changed to petaloids, filaments pinkish. Late flowering. Originated in Japan in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture.
- Hidakarako.** (Anemone from Northern Gifu), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: Deep rose, anemone form. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Bokuhan**.
- Hida-tsubaki.** (Hida is the ancient name for North Gifu), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.364: Double, Medium to large size, white with dark crimson streaks. Long petals with waved and notched edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hidden Beach. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.135 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kakure-iso**.
- Hidden Beauty. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Hidden Treasure.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.51: White with an occasional rose streak. Small, anemone form. Slow, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by W. Wylam, California.
- Hideko.** (Personal Name). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.214 with colour photo; English translation p.149. Pink changing to white, small tubular single, cylindrical stamens, yellow anthers changing to grey in a short period. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, plicate. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars grown by a private family in Mure Town. Discovered and released by Osamu Mure in 1997. From Kagawa Prefecture.
- Hide'n'Seek.** (*C.fraterna* hybrid) ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1994, No.131, p.7, Reg. No.433, colour pl. p.19: Originated by Marjorie Baker, Macleod, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.fraterna* that first flowered 1991. A single mauve pink flower (RHS.CC.75D), of 5-6 petals, 4.2 cm across x 2 cm deep. Early to mid-season blooming on a weeping, dense, slow growing plant. Leaves mid-green, matt, elliptic, flat; apices acuminate, margins serrate, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals creped and notched, stamens columnar.

Hidoshi. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiodoshi**.

Hiei-no-yuki. (Snow on Mount Hiei), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Medium size, white, single tubular shaped flowers. Late blooming. Originated in the Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.207 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Leaves somewhat oblong, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Goshiki-chiritsubaki**. Originated and named by Katsuyoshi Yoshikawa and Naoyoshi Adachi in 1982.

Hieizan. (Mount Hiei), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No.204: Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Solid white, large size, double flower, many stamens, tubular. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiemalis. Nakai, 1940, *Journal of Japanese Botany*, 16(12):5 as *Camellia hiemalis*. A group name for a collection of hybrids and back crosses involving *C.sasanqua* and, probably, primary hybrids between *C.sasanqua* and *C.japonica*.

Hierathlyn. Glendoick Gardens Ltd. Catalogue, 1972-1973. Orthographic error for **Hiraethlyn**.

Higara. (Coal Tit). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.208 with colour photo; English translation p.145. Miniature tubular to trumpet shaped single, vertical stripes of red on white ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat elliptic, small, recurved. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Awayuki**. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1985. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Higashigumo. Different reading for **Shinonome**.

High Fever. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2383. A very large, deep rose, loose peony form hybrid of 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**), which flowers mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1982. Flower size is 15 cm across x 10 cm deep, with 18 petals, 4-5 petaloids, golden anthers and yellow-white filaments. Blooms have very heavy texture and unique colour. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous, with dull dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

High Fragrance. (*C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIV, No.8, p.14, Reg No.246: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand as a seedling of **Bertha Harms** x (**Salab** x **Scentuous**). It is 6 years old and flowered 1985. The plant is a rapid grower with open growth and dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm. The peony form flowers have 30 petals, about 10 petaloids and some stamens with white filaments and yellow anthers. Flower size is 9-10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep and colour is very pale, ivory pink with deeper pink shading on the edge of the petals. (RHS.CC.36D) It has a strong *C.lutchuensis* fragrance. Flowers mid-season to late.

High Hat. (*C.japonica*), Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Catalogue, 1945-1946: A pale pink sport of the Japanese cultivar Daikagura. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.173; Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A large, light pink, incomplete double to loose, irregular double, 10 cm wide x 6 cm deep. The colour is a soft, shell pink, shadowed with white. Outer petals are notched. Inner section of bloom consists of a high centre of frilled petaloids mixed with fascicles of stamens. Leaves dull green with creamy-yellow variegation, elliptic-oval, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm, acuminate apex, prominent venation, average serrations. Growth is slow, compact and upright. Synonyms: 'Daikagura Shell Pink', 'Pink Daikagura', 'Pink Kagura', and 'Daikagura Pink'. Orthographic error: 'Hi-Hat'. Sports: 'White High Hat', 'Conrad Hilton' (Both apparently synonyms for **Shiro-daikagura**). Originated by Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, East Pasadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Gaomaozi'.

High Hills. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large white. Full peony form with medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Hi-Hat. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.8. Orthographic error for **High Hat**.

High Jinks. (*C.japonica*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957, p.18: Medium sized, formal double pink, striped and blotched white. A white blotched form of **Roma Risorta**. A different cultivar from the validly published **Hi-Jinx**. Note: Alternatively it is thought to be a virus induced form of what is known in Australia as **Redgrove**. Chinese synonym 'Youxinao'.

High Noon. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.5, rear cover; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.227, Reg. No.907: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by L.B. Wilson Jr., Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower has 17 petals and is 13 cm across. Its colour is red with bright yellow anthers and red filaments. The large, crinkled petals divide the stamens into 5 groups. Scented with rose-type aroma. Blooms mid-season. There is a variegated form.

High Noon Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.5, back cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, colour plate facing p.86, description, p.126: A virus variegated form of **High Noon** - Red moired with white. Originated by L.B. Wilson Jr., Gulfport, Mississippi, USA.

High Roller. (*C.hybrid*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1675: A very large, rose-pink semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**), early to late flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Average flower size is 15 cm wide x 6 cm deep with yellow anthers and filaments. Its large petals are red veined. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 8 cm.

High Sierra. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2379. A very large spiraea pink, loose peony form seedling of **Lilette Witman**. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 25 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid, with dull dark green leaves 15 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

High Sky. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), ACS, Feb.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.1, p.12, Reg. No.2109: Very large size, American Beauty pink, loose, peony form *C.reticulata* chance seedling of **Mouchang**. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.123: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed in 1984. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 20 petals, golden anthers and cream white filaments. Plant growth is open and rapid with dark green leaves, sharply serrated, 15 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

High Sky Variegated. (*C.reticulata* hybr.) ACS, 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13 as 'High Sky V.': Valdosta Camellia Scions. A virus variegated, white blotched form of **High Sky**.

High Society. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.61: Clear pink. Large, peony form with high centre. Vigorous growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford. Sport: **High Society Variegated**.

High Society Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.61 as 'High Society Var.': A virus variegated form of **High Society** - Clear pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

- High Tide. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.176. Synonym for **Mochi-no-shiô**.
- High Tim. ACS, 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.32. Valdosta Camellia Scions. Orthographic error for **High Time**.
- High Time.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2073: Very large size, carmine rose, loose, peony form *C.japonica* (**Reg Ragland** x **Kramer's Supreme**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.81 with colour pl. between p.60-61: The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1971. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 10 cm deep with 20 petals. 25-30 petaloids, golden anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.
- High Voltage.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.14; Regn No.495. Raised by John Lesnie, Manukau City, NZ, and registered by Carol Anderton, Lennard Camellias, Te Puke. Parentage unknown. A plant of average spread, density and growth rate. First flowering predates 1995. Dark green leaves are of typical *reticulata* form, 14 cm x 6.5 cm. Very large flower is 16 cm diameter by 9 cm deep, with about 30 petals and 0-5 petaloids. Colour is a glowing crimson (RHSCC 47B). Stamens have pink filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers midseason to late.
- High Wide'n Handsome.** (*C.japonica*), McCaskill, 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook*, colour photo facing p.112: Chance seedling developed by McCaskill Gardens, California, USA. Very large semi-double, luminous pink with finely pencilled markings of smoky pewter on the edges of the large, fluted petals. Chinese synonym 'Meinanzi'.
- Highland Gem.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.7, Reg. No.541. Originated by Dr John Arnold, Wentworth Falls, NSW, Australia. Registered by John Paddison, Burradoo, NSW. A chance seedling that first flowered 1992. A large deep pink (RHS.CC.58C) peony form flower with stamens loosely mixed among the wavy petals. Diameter 16 cm x 9 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season to late on an upright, open plant of medium growth. Leaves green, ovoid, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.
- Highlight.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, Colour photo facing p.212: Brilliant red. Large semi-double with wavy petals. Vigorous, open growth. Mid-season flowering. A seedling from *C.reticulata* 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**) x *C.saluenensis*. raised in New Zealand by Les Jury. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1970, *The Camellia Review*, vol.31, No.6. Chinese synonym 'Jingying', later changed to 'Liangdian'.
- Higo. Hamamatsu, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*. The group name for a special form of *C.japonica* developed in the old province of "Higo", now Kumamoto. They are mostly flat or saucer shaped singles with large circular or flared stamen clusters.
- Higo-akebono. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44. Synonym for **Akebono (Higo)**, a *C.sasanqua* from Kumamoto.
- Higo-asahi-no-umi.** (Morning Sun over Sea Higo), (*C.hiemalis*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Medium size, red, semi-double from the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Blooms early to mid-season. Corruption: 'Trihinoumi'. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.314 with colour photo; Flat form. Leaves ovate, medium size.. Vigorous, somewhat spreading growth.
- Higo-baishin.** (Higo Form Stamens), (Higo), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.54. 'Baishin' means stamens like those in the plum flower. No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

- Higo-beni.** (Red Higo), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.425: A small, deep red, complete double. Not a member of the “Higo” group. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: ‘Higo-kurenai’. Originated in Japan.
- Higo-botan.** (Peony of Higo Province), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.276 & 525: Dark red, anemone to peony form, very large, double with petals piled up and petaloids in both the upper and lower parts. Shirai, 1926 *Tsubaki Kai* from a copy of an older anonymous work. Not a member of the “Higo” group. (Believed extinct.)
- Higo-botan.** (Peony of Higo Province), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.64: Large red single with 8 long, strap-like petals and a centre of short petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. Not a member of the “Higo” group. (Believed extinct.)
- Higo Cherry. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.334 with colour photo; Synonym for **Higo-zakura**.
- Higo-chôjuraku. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.125. Synonym for **Chôjuraku**.
- Higo-ezo-nishiki. Andoh, 1971, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.216. Synonym for the Higo Camellia **Ezo-nishiki**.
- Higo-fuji-no-yuki. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.588. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Fuji-no-yuki**.
- Higo-hagoromo.** (Angels Robe from Higo), (Higo sasanqua), Shimada, 1957, *Kumamoto no suzanka ni tsuite. Dantairin*: Red coloured, with a purplish cast, being darker on the outside than the inside. 12 cm across with 8 petals. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan.
- Higo-hagoromo.** (Hagoromo from Kumamoto), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Deep red, very large, single. Thick petals, occasionally with petaloids. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: ‘Hagoromo’(Higo).
- Higo-hakama. *Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue*, 1990, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hi-no-hakama**.
- Higo-hakkaku. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.210 with colour photo; English translation p.146. Name changed by the Higo Society from ‘Hakkaku’ to **Hakutsuru**.
- Higo-hakuhô. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.210 with colour photo; English translation p.146. Synonym for **Hakuhô** (Higo).
- Higo-hakurakuten. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.210 with colour photo; English translation p.146. Synonym for **Hakurakuten** (Higo).
- Higo-hakutaka. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.78, p.62. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Hakutaka**.
- Higo-haku-un.** (White Cloud Higo), (Higo), Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai; *Shin Hinshu Happyô Kaisetsu*, 1969, Kyôto Engei; according to Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.125. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Higo-haresugata. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.69. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Haresugata**.
- Higo-hatsuwarai. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.51, p.54. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Hatsuwarai**.
- Higo-hino-tsukasa.** (Higo’s Scarlet Lord), (*C.sasanqua*), ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Large size, deep red marked with white stripes, single. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Higo-irihi-no-umi.** (Sunset Sea Higo), (Higo sasanqua), Shimada, 1957, *Kumamoto no sasanka ni tsuite. Dantairin*, 12(44):103. A 7 petalled red, single, 11 cm across, petals becoming deep

purplish red and reflexed as flower opens fully. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected by Shigeru Sugiyama. See colour photo, pl.577, p.222, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, description: p.396.

Higo-jikkô. Andoh, 1971, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214 as ‘Higojikkoh’: Synonym for **Higo-nikkô**.

Higo-jikkoh. Andoh, 1971, *Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.214. Different reading for **Higo-nikkô**.

Higo-kôbai. Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue as ‘Higokobai’. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Kôbai**.

Higo-kôryû. (Higo) Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. From Kumamoto Pref.

Higo-kumagai. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.125. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Kumagai**.

Higo-kurenai. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. Different reading for **Higo-beni**.

Higo-kyô-nishiki. (Brocade of the Metropolis *Higo*), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan* as ‘Kyô-nishiki’; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.35 & 13 (English); *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, pl.137, p.81, description, p.311: Flower white, striped and splashed crimson, 9-10 cm across, 6 petals; stamens, 130-150, yellowish; leaves medium size, ovate with short acuminate apex. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.124, colour photo, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.335, p.169; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.287. As ‘Kyô-nishiki’ was a name already given to an earlier *C.japonica* and also a *C.x vernalis*, in this case the name has been prefixed with “Higo” to distinguish the Higo cultivar. **Higo-kyô-nishiki** is now considered the valid name. Mutations: ‘Asahi-no-minato’, ‘Mikuni-no-homare’, ‘Jitsugetsusei’. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-maizuru. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.125. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Maizuru**.

Higo-manazuru. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.211 with colour photo; English translation p.147. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Manazuru**.

Higo-mangetsu. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.196. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Mangetsu**.

Higo-manyô (Myriad Petalled Camellia from Higo), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.21: Large, crimson semi-double to anemone with most stamens converted to flagged petaloids. Not a Higo type camellia. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Higo-miatsu. (Miatsu of Higo), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zutu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.68: Average size red peony form with colour darkening towards the petal base. Petals frilly with 3 or 4 standing above the main ones. Not a Higo type camellia. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.) The meaning of “Miatsu” is obscure, probably an ancient personal or place name.

Higo-mikuni-no-homare. Izu Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue* as ‘Higomikuninohomare’. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Mikuni-no-homare**.

Higo-mine-no-yuki. (Higo Snow on the Peak), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan* as ‘Mine-no-yuki’: Pink, some light spots appear, with deeper pink spots and stripes, margined white, 10 cm across, 7-9 petals, 120 light pink stamens. See Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, pp.38, 14 (English); Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.125, description, p.241. As the name ‘Mine-no-yuki’ has been used for earlier cultivars of *C.japonica* and *C.sasanqua*, for the Higo camellia the name has been prefixed with “Higo” to distinguish the cultivar. Thus

Higo-mine-no-yuki is accepted as the valid name. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-momijigari. (Higo View of Maples), (Higo), Satomi, 1956, *Camellian*, vol.VII, No.2, pp.18, 19, "Nomenclature of Higo camellias" as 'Momiji-gari': Vermilion red, large; 10 cm across, 7 petals, 140 pale red stamens, dispersed conically. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.224; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.125, description, p.241. To distinguish this Camellia from an earlier *C.japonica* of the same name, the prefix "Higo" was added. Thus **Higo-momijigari** is the accepted valid name. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-myôjô. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.211 with colour photo; English translation p.147. Synonym for the Higo camellia **Myôjô**.

Higo-nikkô. (Higo Sunlight), (Higo), Higo Camellia Society, 1966, *Higo Tsubaki*, No.4: Large, crimson of purplish cast, single, Higo form with 7-9 petals, 180-200 stamens in a circular formation with pinkish filaments. Flowers midseason. Leaves are wide-oval to oval, tree habit upright. A seedling of **Hi-no-maru** originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Fujimoto, Tatsuo. Orthographic variant: 'Nikkô'(Higo). Different reading: 'Higo-jikkô', 'Higo-jikkoh'. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.124 colour photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.369 & vol.II, 1978, pl.266, p.117.

Higo-Nioi-Fubuki. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland*. Synonym for **Nioi-fubuki**.

Higo-no-homare. (Pride of Higo), (Higo), Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.19: White striped rose-pink, 11 cm across. A sport of **Taikanhō**. Originated in Japan.

Higo-ohzora. Nantes, *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Synonym for **Ô-zora**.

Higo-ôszakuzuki. (Large Cup from Higo), (*C.sasanqua*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Medium size, deep red, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-ôzeki. (2nd Grade Sumo Wrestler – Higo), (Higo), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.212 as 'Higo-ohzeki': Very large size, 12 cm across, crimson Higo, 5 petals with spreading stamen burst. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.124 colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.223; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, pl.16, p.44 and facing p.153, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982 as 'Oozeki'. Synonyms include 'Ôzeki'(Higo). The prefix "Higo" has been added to distinguish it from an earlier *C.japonica* cultivar. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-sakura-tsukasa. Izu Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue* as 'Higosakuratusukasa'. Synonym for **Sakura-tsukasa**.

Higo-sangai. (Three piled Camellias of Higo), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sakekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*; Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai*; Deep red double, peony form. Not a Higo type camellia. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Higo-setsuzan. (Sasanqua 'Setsuzan' from Higo), (*C.sasanqua*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Medium size, white, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Kiyofusa Saitô. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.297 with colour photo; White, buds tinged with pink before opening, cupped petals. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth.

Higo-shinkumagai. Izu Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue* as 'Higoshinkumagai'. Synonym for Shinkumagai.

Higo-shirayuki. (White Snow Higo), (Higo), Tamura, 1956, *Higo - Tsubaki Shinkoki* as 'Shirayuki'; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.7 & 11(English): A snow white single of Higo form with 8 petals, 8 cm across with about 100 stamens with white filaments. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.124, 241; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.59; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.89, p.65 as **Higo-shirayuki**. As the name 'Shirayuki' has already been used for a *C.japonica* cultivar, **Higo-shirayuki** is considered valid for the Higo cultivar. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-shokkô-nishiki. (Higo), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.125. Satô, 1970, *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai*. Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.194. Synonym for **Shokkô-nishiki** (Higo).

Higo-taishô-nishiki. (Brocade of Taishô Era Higo), (*C.sasanqua*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.34: Medium size, white ground, becoming red towards the petal margins and reverse. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-tamafuyô. (Beautiful Lotus form Higo), (*C.sasanqua*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.34 as 'Higo-tama-fuyô': Medium size, white ground with red graduations, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-tsubaki. (Camellia from Kumamoto), (*C.japonica*), Hirayama, (Late 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu*. No description. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. (Believed extinct.)

Higo-tsubaki. The Japanese group name for the Higo form camellia from the old Higo Province, now the Kumamoto Prefecture.

Higo-yamato-nishiki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.138, p.81. There are three camellias bearing the name **Yamato-nishiki**, but the Higo form has the priority of first listing. Therefore 'Higo-yamato-nishiki' becomes a synonym.

Higo-zakura. (Higo Cherry Blossom), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Medium size, pale rose-pink, single. Blooms early to midseason. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higo-zansetsu. (Higo Lingering Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Medium size, white, single sasanqua. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Higrasi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102. Corruption of the Japanese name **Higurashi**.

Higuchi. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.62: A medium sized single to semi-double white with red streaks and compact, central column of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Higurashi. (All Day Long), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as one of the three trees, with **Moshio** and **Wakanoura**; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinka Shû*: White striped pink, medium double. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.339; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.347, p.176. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.356. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.124: Leaves elliptical, suddenly acuminate, margins crenate serrulate, reflexed and undulate. Flowers semi-double, palest pink, sometimes suffused soft pink, narrowly striped rosy carmine, white margined (carmine 21). Petals recurving at apex and a little wrinkled. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: 'Higure'. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Rimu'.

Higurashi. (All Day Long), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Large to medium size, single, red flower. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. (Believed extinct.)

Higurashi (Izu). (Nightfall). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.209 with colour photo; English translation p.145. Large, semi-double, vertical stripes of red on white ground, cylindrical stamens, occasionally solid red flowers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Released as 'Izu-no-higurashi' in the 3rd record of the Yokohama Tsubaki Enthusiasts Club in 1973, later renamed.

Figure. Cho [before 1867] *Chinkafu*, p.24, 25. Different reading for **Higurashi**.

Figure. (Twilight). (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1997, *Japan Camellia*, No.52, enclosed card from Seibu: Large semi-double with 9-11 broad, emarginate petals and a centre of yellow stamens. Basic colour blush pink, with fine reticulate of deeper pink and streaks of red. Leaves deep green, elliptic. Originated in Japan.

Higuruma. (Scarlet Carriage), (*C.japonica*), Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I: Middle large and red flower, double and tidy in shape. Shirai-bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô*: Red formal double, occasionally with white streaks. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306 as synonym for 'Chibakô'. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* lists two different Higuruma. One is the true red formal double, the other is as below. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.266, p.134, description, p.171 as 'Hi-guruma; Densely branched, rounded form. Leaves erect, lanceolate, venation impressed, petiole hairy, which suggests contamination with *C.rusticana*. See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.78. Flowers, complete double, rosy red (Spinel red 0023) with a bud centre. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hisha', 'Hikuruma'. Sport: **Hoshiguruma**. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, Vol.I, 1972, pl.394, p.167.

Higuruma. (Scarlet Carriage), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Formal double, red with rare white streak, chrysanthemum shape. May be synonymous with **Hoshiguruma**. Originated in Japan.

Higuruma-jô-kifu. (Scarlet Waggon, Excellent Yellow Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*: Yellow variegated **Higuruma** under section with yellow, variegated leaves, long, thick, twisted, pointed at apex. Different readings: 'Higuruma-kami-kifu', 'Higurumaue-kifu'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.165. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Higuruma-kami-kifu. Different reading for **Higuruma-jô-kifu**.

Higuruma-tsuginofu. (Scarlet Waggon, second coloured variegated), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*. The same as **Higuruma-jô-kifu** but pattern of leaf variegation is more bluish. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Higuruma-ue-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.124. Different reading for **Higuruma-jô-kifu**.

Hihôkan. (Scarlet Crown), (*C.japonica*), Usami, Naohachi, ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e*. See 1965, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. A sport of **Kagirihôkan**: Very small size, single with pure white flowers. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Hi-inkô. (Scarlet Toned Red), (*C.hiemalis*), Shimada, 1957, *Kumamoto no sazanka ni Tsuite. Dandairin*, 12(4):103: Dark pink double, about 8 cm across. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.581, p.222 & 396. Different readings: 'Hi-onkô', 'Hioto-beni'.

Hiiragi. (Holly), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*. No description. Synonym 'Tosa-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiiragiba. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû* (Holly Leaf). Synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki**.

Hiiragiba-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*. Synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki**.

Hiiragi-tsubaki. (Holly Leaf Camellia), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.716; Itô, Ihei, 1710, *Zôhō Chikinshō*. No description. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki 'e*. Small size, true red, leaves like holly leaves, long, narrow, sharply serrate. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*: Leaves narrowly lanceolate, deep green, apices tapering acuminate, margins coarsely serrate, almost like holly. Flowers small size, red, tubular to campanulate with a central stamen column. Synonyms: 'Hiiragi', 'Hiiragiba-tsubaki'. Also 'Ihei-hiiragi-tsubaki' in Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* is thought to be a synonym. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.437, p.181; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.122, 240 as 'Hiiragiba-tsubaki'. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.171.

Hiiragi-tsubaki. (Holly Camellia), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.716 as 'Hiragi-tsubaki': Leaves narrow serrated, deep and wide. Petals narrow; flower small, red, single. Originated in Japan.

Hiiragiba-tsubaki. "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.127. Synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki**.

Hiiro-oki-no-ishi. (Scarlet 'Oki-no-ishi'), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, p.6: Red coloured varieties. Medium sized, full double. Late blooming. Originated in Kansai, Japan. See colour photo, pl.159, p.89, description, p.314, *Encyclopedia of Camellias In Colour*, vol.I, 1972, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.316; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.122, 240. Different reading: 'Hino-oki-no-ishi'. It is not known if this is a sport of **Oki-no-ishi** or not, in spite of its name.

Hiiro-sasanqua. (Scarlet coloured Sasanqua), (*C.sasanqua*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.512: Small, red, 5 petalled sasanqua with notched petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hijikawa-kurenai. (Hijikawa Red), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.23, p.36, with illustration: The flower has small, star-like white variegation on a blackish red background, campanulate to sake-cup blossom with 5-6 smooth, rounded petals. Stamens in a compact centre column, the filaments have red bands, anthers brilliant yellow. Leaves, long-oval, acuminate, shallowly serrate. Originated near the Hijikawa River, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1975.

Hi-Jinx. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Orthographic variant for **High Jinks**.

Hi-Jinx. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.337, Reg. No.238: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs J.W. Anderson, Rock Hill, South Carolina, USA, that first flowered 1951. Plant growth is open and rapid in rate with large, dark green leaves, 12 cm long. The pink flowers, 11-15 cm across, are incomplete double, with large petaloids, similar to **Gloire de Nantes**, with 17-23 petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Sport: **Hi-Jinx Variegated**. Orthographic error: 'Hi Jinks'.

Hi-Jinx Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.8 as 'Hi-Jinx Var.'; SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.65: A virus variegated form of **Hi-Jinx** - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Hijiri. (Holy), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.38, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single, with 5 broad, rounded, emarginate petals, slightly reflexed, and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms from very early to late season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broadelliptic, apices long acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Kyôto District, Japan. A seedling of the *C.japonica*, **Hiryû**. Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1982.

- Hijirimen.** (Crimson Silk Crêpe), (*C.japonica*), Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Fidsjirimin': See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.28, p.10. Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô*, as 'Hijirimen-tsubaki'; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as one of 7 trees. Note: Kasuya lists two different **Hijirimen**. For the 2nd see below. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.194, p.98, description, p.147 as 'Hi-jirimen': Leaves rather large, broadly elliptic to broadly oblong, acuminate at the apex, coarsely crenate at the margin, folded along the midrib at its base; petiole glabrous. Flowers double, cup-shaped. The colour of the flower is brilliant red or vermilion. Stamen cluster cylindrical or a little irregular. Flowers mid-season to late. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.156; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.315; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.126, 241. Different reading 'Hichirimen'. Synonym: 'Hijirimen-tsubaki'. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Resembles **Hiiro-oki-no-ishi**.
- Hijirimen.** (Crimson Silk Crêpe), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Cardinal red, medium size, single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No,7, p.32. (Believed extinct.)
- Hijirimen.** (Crimson Silk Crêpe), (*C.sasanqua*), Tachibana, Yoshishige, 1957, Shinkaki, No.16, *Sazanka no Hinshu to Saibai*: Red semi-double, medium size flowers. Originated in Japan.
- Hijirimen-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.230, Synonym for **Hijirimen**.
- Hijusu. Hume, 1946, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.86. Synonym for **Shusugasane**.
- Hikara Gengi. Waterhouse, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji**.
- Hikara Genji. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.217. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji**.
- Hikari.** (Radiance), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.7, colour photo: Single with 8 petals, white with crimson streaks and flecks and an almost Higo-like stamen cluster, filaments white. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves obovate, small, 6.5 cm x 3.5 cm, margins shallowly serrated. A seedling of 'Yukimiguruma' and the flower formation and leaf are very like its female parent. Originated in Kantô District, Japan by Nakamura, Totsurô.
- Hikari-gengi. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1937-1938. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji**.
- Hikari Genji. McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.7. Different reading of **Hikarugenji**.
- Hikarigenzi. Gerbings Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji**.
- Hikari-akeru. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.103. Different reading for **Kômyô**.
- Hikari-no-sakae.** (Glory from Hikari), (*C.japonica*), *Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo, JCR Regn No. 2013-13, (ser. No.13); Seedling of **Kikuzuki**, pollen parent unknown. Semi-double pink, medium size, petals cupped to trumpet shaped. Early blooming. Originated by Yoshiharu Yanao.
- Hikari Variegated. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102. Orthographic error for 'Hikarugenji Variegated', synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoku**.
- Hikarugeni. RHS., 1957, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.11, p.141, Index. Corruption of **Hikarugenji**.

Hikarugenji. (Brilliant Genji), (*C.japonica*), Kusuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Cho [before 1867], *Chinkafu*, Illustration p.21; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: "Pink, edges white, Large". Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.25, p.52; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.379, p.193, description, p.202: Leaves narrowly lanceolate to elliptic, cuneated at the base, long acuminate apex, obscurely crenate on margins. Petioles glabrous. Flowers of peony type, dark rosy (Crimson 22/1), broadly margined white, with a few streaks of deeper crimson reaching to petal edge and a veining of deeper crimson in the coloured area of the petals. Petals often numerous, exposing irregularly scattered stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Synonyms: 'Herme', 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard', Jordan's Pride', 'Longview Number 56'. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Hikara-genji', 'Hikari-gengi', 'Hikarigenzi', 'Hikarugenji', 'Hikaru-genzi', 'Hikarigenji'. The cultivars **Genji**, **Yaegenji** and **Genji-awase**, which have sometimes been regarded as equivalent to **Hikarugenji**, are each separate and distinct cultivars. The transliteration **Hikarugenji** was first published in the 1891 catalogue of the Yohohama's Gardeners Association. For other forms of this cultivar see: **Benibotan**, **Lookaway**, **Hikarugenji-yokomoku**, **Colonial Lady**, **Orchid Pink**, **Egret**, **Quaintance**, **Spring Sonnet**, **The Mikado**, **Genji-shibori**, **White Surprise**. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Colour photos and descriptions see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.123, 242; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.358, p.345. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.126; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.56. Chinese synonyms: 'Huahemu' & 'Guangyuanangshi'.

Hikarugenji. (Brilliant Genji), (*C.sasanqua*), Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite. Dantairin*; Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature of the Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10: White in the centre, shaded a deep pink on the edge. Large semi-double. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. A Higo sasanqua selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki.

Hikarugenji-aka. Satomi, 1956, *Camellias of Japan* as 'Hikaru-Genji-Aka'. Synonym for 'Kôbotan' (**Benibotan**).

Hikarugenji Pink. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Hikaru-genji Pink'. Synonym for 'Kôbotan'.

Hikaru Genji Red. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102. Synonym for 'Kôbotan'.

Hikarugenji Rosea. *Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue*, 1954, p.19, as 'Hikaru-Genji Rosea'. Synonym for 'Kôbotan'.

Hikarugenji Sport. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoko**.

Hikarugenji Variant. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoko**.

Hikarugenji Variegated. Satomi, 1956, *Camellias of Japan*, as 'Hikarugenji Var.'. Synonym for **Hikarugenji-yokomoko**.

Hikarugenji-yokomoku. (Hikarugenji Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the peony form section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Rose-pink, spotted and blotched white. A virus variegated form of 'Kôbotan' (**Benibotan**). Synonyms: 'Beauty of Holland', 'C.P. Morgan', 'Doris Madalia', 'Herme-Sport', 'Herme Sport Number 2', 'Princess Lucille', 'Herme Variegated', 'Hikarugenji Variegated', 'Herme Variant'. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.123, 241; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.430 for colour photos.

Hikarugenji White. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Egret** as 'Herme White'.

- Hikaru-genzi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji**.
- Hikarukao**. (Radiant Face), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.123, colour photo, p.241, description: Large, soft pink semi-double, finely veined, white margined, speckled and streaked deeper pink, irregular stamens. Named as it is midway between **Hikarugenji** and **Kaoyodori**. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.
- Hikaru-nishiki**. (Radiant Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.241: Medium size, single, white with red stripes, cup-shaped with stamens in a ring form. Leaves recurved. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.
- Hikaru Pink. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for 'Kôbotan' (**Benibotan**).
- Hikaru Rose. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for 'Kôbotan'.
- Hikishio**. (Ebb Tide), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.124, colour photo, p.241, description: Medium sized lotus shaped, semi-double, with ground white to pale pink with fine veining and an occasional splash of deeper pink colour; petals, 18-20, notched at apex. Leaves lanceolate, apex from abrupt acute to acuminate, light green, irregularly serrate. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Hiku. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikari**.
- Hikuma-otome**. (Hikuma Maiden), (*C.hiemalis*), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.23, p.4, colour photo: Discovered by Tsuyoshi Matsumura, in an old garden in Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. A Kan-tsubaki with red coloured flowers with fine veining in the centre of the outer petals and with white stripes in the centre of the outer petals. Blooms are double, medium sized and flowers early. The plant is wide spreading. "Hikuma" is the old name for a suburb of Hamamatsu City. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.310 with colour photo; Formal double. Found by Tsuyoshi Muramatsu in a private hedge in 1977, named by Fusako Yamasaki.
- Hikuruma. Different reading for **Higuruma**.
- Hilari Rosea Nova. Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Hilaria Rosea Nova**.
- Hilaria. (*C.japonica*), Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.15. Abbreviation for **Hilaria Rosea Nova**.
- Hilaria Rosea Nova**. (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.8, as 'Hilari Rosea Nova'. Seidel, 1897, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.12. Resembles **Colombo** but more beautiful. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Hilari Rosea Nova'; Abbreviation 'Hilaria'.
- Hilaris**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844, *Catalogue*, No.50, p.20. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Hilary Tramonte**. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, Reg. No. 545. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia, and registered by Mrs Hilary Tramonte, Kew, Victoria. A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. A large dark pink peony form flower of 25 petals shading deeper at the edge (RHS.CC.58C-58B), with a loose arrangement of stamens among the petals. Diameter is 15 cm x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on an upright, open plant of medium growth. Leaves dark green, keeled, matt, elliptic, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.
- Hilda Jaggs**. (*C.pitardii* var. *pitardii*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.367: Originated by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. Soft pink, paler at centre (62C and 158D). The flower is semi-double, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 11 petals, gold anthers and pale yellow filaments. Plant growth is dense, upright and

rapid, with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late. A chance seedling from *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii*.

Hilda Jamieson. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, 1977, No.66, p.27, 28, Reg. No.203: Originated by Hilda B. Jamieson, Wahroonga, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1976. The vigorous, upright plant produces 12-13 cm, deep pink, shading to white at petal base, ruffled flowers. Mid-season to late blooming. The dark green, lanceolate, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm leaves are sharply pointed, varying to blunt with coarse serrations. Chinese synonym: 'Xierda'.

Hildred Veitch. Nantes, *Services des Espaces. Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **Mildred Veitch**.

Hill. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: White, spotted pink to solid pink. Medium sized semi-double. Synonym: 'Lady Hill'. Originated in USA. Sport: **Hill Rosea**.

Hill Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102: The solid pink sport of **Hill**. Originated in the USA.

Hillarii Nova. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hillarii Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hillaris. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Orthographic error for **Hilaris**.

Hilo. Trewithin Estate Catalogue, 1986. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located. Believed to be a synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Highlight**.

Himatsuri. (Festival of Fire), (*C.rusticana*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960: Rose-red, blotched white. Small size, loose, peony form. Bushy, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.42, 209 as 'Kita-no-nada'. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Kita-no-nada'.

Hime. Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for 'Duchesse Decazes', itself a synonym for **Adonidea**.

Hime-akari. (Tiny Light), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Very small, red, single, sake-cup form flower with aborted stamens. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. A sport from a wild japonica on Kitsunejima Island. Discovered and named by Kiyokuma Oka in 1982.

Himebotan. (Tiny Peony), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*. pl.210, p.106, description, p.152: Leaves obovate-oblong to broad elliptic, suddenly acuminate, rounded base, finely serrate. 7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide; petioles very hairy. Flowers of peony type, deep red (Currant red 821 /3). Petals, 30-40, inner smaller and irregular, intermingled with the stamens. The largest petal, 3.9 cm long x 2.8 cm broad, oblong, incised. Filaments pale rose, reddish downwards. Originated by Iwata, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Himegaki. (Pretty Hedge), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.33: Small size, white, single form flower. Blooms early to midseason. Originated in Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Himegoto. (Secrecy), (*C.rusticana*), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.161: White. Medium sized, rose form double. Originated in Japan.

Himegozen. (Princess), (*C.haematoides*), Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.27: The flowers are an intense, transparent, blood red, filled with a disk of white petaloid anthers. Its specific name was given by Wada to identify a species he believed came from China. Its correct

specific ranking has not been identified. Its Kanji characters are not certain as it was listed in English only.

Hime-hagoromo. (Miniature ‘Hagoromo’) (*C.hybrid*) from Chiba Pref., *Japan Camellia* No. 59, May 1999: A cross between *C.japonica* **Tsuki-no-fue** and *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess**. Pale pink bordered pink, lotus-formed semi-double, small to large, blooms mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small. Tree somewhat spreading. Bloomed first, and named, in 1990. Originated by Atsushi Itoh.

Himejishi. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.48. A transliteration error for **Kurojishi**.

Himejishi. (Princess Lion). (*C.rusticana*) *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.126 with colour photo; Small, dark red peony form, stamens dispersed among petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Originated in Japan, details unknown. Synonym for **Kurojishi**.

Hime-kantsubaki. (Miniature Winter Camellia) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a natural crossing between **Wirlinga Belle** and *C.hiemalis*. Peach red, 5 to 6 cm across, flat, having pedicels like the **Wirlinga Belle** family, blooms early. First flower seen in 1997. Leaves small, thin. Branches flexible. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Himekarako. (Hime Amenone), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.128 colour photo, p.242, description: Medium size, white anemone form with 7-8 large outer petals around a white petaloid central cushion. Leaves lanceolate to elliptic with long, acuminate apex, prominent venation, shallowly serrate. Originated with a private family in Tsurugi Town, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Taku Shiota in 1975.

Himekarako. (Tiny Anemone), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8. No description. Originated in Kurume, Fuku’oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.323; English translation p.238. Small, white anemone form. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small. Upright, slender and dense branches, slow growing. An old tree, estimated age 150 years, is growing at Satô Camellia Nursery. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1956.

Himekatashi. Group name in Japanese for *C.sasanqua* in the Kumamoto District.

Himekobushi. (Small *Magnolia kobus*), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.187, p.95, description, p.144: Pure snow Camellia. Leaves narrowly obovate-oblong to elliptic, rounded base, gradually tapered apex, remotely denticulate, 7.3 cm long x 3.5 cm wide, petioles very hairy, 6-7 mm long. Petals, 13-18, subequal, oblong, rounded, incised at apex; largest petal, 4.7 cm x 2.6 cm; the colour of the flower is deep pink (Carmine Rose 621/1) with deeper colour (Carmine 621) in the venation. Stamens 2.5 cm high, a little irregular with 1-10, thin, fan-shaped petaloids. Originated in the wild at Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Himekôki. (Princess Kôki), (*C.x vernalis*), Tanaka et al., 1986, “Cytogenetic Studies on the origin of *C.x vernalis*”; *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, p.210; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.40: Medium size, deep pink double. Blooms midseason. A triploid *C.x vernalis*. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Tsuyoshi Muramatsu in 1974. Chinese synonym ‘Jixiangqi’.

Himekomachi. (Beautiful Princess), (*C.japonica*), Ken’ichi Suzuki, 1968, *Tsubaki Saibai no Shikata* : Pale pink, semi-double flowers. Originated in Japan.

Hime-musume. Watanabe, 1970. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.125. Transliteration error for **Hinamusume**.

Hime-nishiki. (Doll’s Brocade), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.125. Transliteration error for **Hinamusume**.

- Himenoka.** (Fragrant Princess). (*C.japonica* hybrid). "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.127. No description. From Tokyo Pref., Japan.
- Hime-no-mai.** (Pretty Dance), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.200, black and white photo and description: Medium sized, red, semi-double, lotus shape, 14-15 petals with an irregular stamen cluster. Leaves, elliptic, long acuminate apex, prominent, raised venation. fine serration, mid-green. Originated in Minami Kanbara Sub-prefecture, Niigata, Japan. Collected and named by Taichi Kawamura in 1966. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.128, 242. Resembles **Seppôzan**, **Kimimachi**.
- Hime-no-mai (Ishikawa).** (Hime Dance). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.218 with colour photo; English translation p.152. Small, palest pink semi-double, rusticana-like stamens, occasionally with petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Upright growth. Selected from wild camellias in Tsurugi Town, Ishikawa Prefecture. An old camellia from the district, named and released by Hishakichi Kimura in 1985.
- Hime-no-yodo.** (uncertain), (*C.japonica*), W.C. Slowcock Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.56 as 'Hime No Yodo': Shell pink, large size, fragrant, double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan.
- Hime-odori.** (Dancing Princess), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1960, *Shinsen Chinkashû*: New variety, single anemone form. Medium size. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan.
- Hime-otome.** (Pretty Maiden), (*C.japonica*), Toynebee N. Catalogue, 1957-1958 as 'Shimeo Tome': Blush pink with occasional stripe. Full double. Originated in Japan. Corruptions of name: 'Shimeo Tome', 'Shimeo Tonil', 'Shimio Tonil', 'Shimeo-tome'.
- Hime-sazanka.** (Dwarf Sasanqua). (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.56. White miniature single. Shortly pedicellate. Fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season. Native variety.
- Hime-seiôbo.** (Lovely 'Seiôbo'). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, Pink, deeper on reverse of petals, and paler at petal tips. Small, tubular form, tubular stamens, flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size. A sport of **Seiôbo** with smaller flowers and leaves, and denser colour. Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi, Tokyo, Japan, in 2006.
- Hime-shiragiku.** (Princess White Chrysanthemum). (*C.hiemalis*). "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.65; White, double, small size, early. New cultivar from Kurume. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.299 with colour photo; Peony form, with twisted, fluted petals. Leaves elliptic, small. Dense, spreading, vigorous growth.
- Hime Shira Yuki. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Hime-shirayuki**.
- Hime-shirayuki.** (Snow White Princess), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya and Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.56, black and white photo (D), description, p.8: White, miniature semi-double, 6 cm across, petals, long fluted, about 19; stamens few, dark yellow. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves small, 5-7 cm long x 3-4 cm wide, dark green. Collected in Higashi, Kubiki Sub-prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968. See colour photo, p.290, Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.128, 242. Different reading: 'Hime Shira Yuki'.
- Hime-tsubaki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6. Japanese group name for *C.sasanqua*.
- Hime-wabisuke.** (Small Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.200, black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.349, p.144; Seibundô

Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.128 colour photo, p.243, description: Small single, 6-7 petals, wabisuke type flower, soft pink with streaks of deeper pink. Three outer petals, notched at the apex and a compact, central column of stamens with white degenerate anthers. Leaves small, elliptic, coriaceous, long acuminate, dark green, finely serrate. See colour photo, p.277, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Discovered at Ama-gun, Aichi Prefecture. Discovered by Shinichi Asai, named and released in 1974. For botanical drawing, colour photo and description see pp.51, 52, 54; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1971, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11. Chinese synonym 'Jituo-zhu'.

Himeyabu-tsubaki. (Small Thicket Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Takii & Co. Ltd.1955, *Engeishin Chishiki*, p.34: Dark red single form. Originated in Japan.

Himezakura. (Hime Cherry), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.115; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Medium size, pale pink ground, shading off to rose-pink, bowl shape, opening flat. Blooms early to late. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Seiôbo**. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1985.

Himiko. (Splashed, Beautiful Child), (*C.rusticana*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: Scarlet, semi-double to double with high centre; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.242: Large semi-double crimson bespattered white, cylindrical stamens. Mid-season flowering. Leaves large, ovate, apex blunt acute, even, petioles hirsute. Plant habit upright, vigorous. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan as a natural seedling of **Hijirimen**. Originated by Teiji Himuro. Registered to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery in 1993, No.3486. Himiko was also the name of an ancient Queen.

Himuro-setsugekka. (Himuro's 'Setsugekka'), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, Black and white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, Vol.II, 1978, pl.360, p.147; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.128, 242: Small, campanulate single of 6-7 uneven petals, white to soft blush pink, speckled and dashed red. Short stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves lanceolate, long caudate, mid-green, finely serrate, strongly reflexed. 'Setsugekka' usually referred to the three elegant friends of nature, the sun, moon and flowers. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. The original tree was in Teiji Himuro's garden. See colour photo, p.280, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Resembles 'Chûbu-setsugekka'.

Hinamatsuri. (Girl's Doll Festival), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon*, p.67, pl.87, black and white photo: A small, peony form, light red camellia with stamens and petals intermixed in the centre. Originated in Japan. Corruption of the name: 'Himatsuri'.

Hinamusume. (Country Girl), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.206, p.104, description, p.150: Leaves narrowly elliptic to elliptic, shortly acuminate, grossly serrate, 8.2 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers semi-double, widely cup-shaped, dark rosy (Spinel Pink 0023), petals 18-22 with some inner, small, irregular petals; the largest 4.4 cm x 3.7 cm, concave, slightly emarginate. Anthers irregular and often divided, 3.3 cm long, filaments pale creamy to pinkish. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Tamura, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Hinamusume. (Doll Girl), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.127, 242: Small size, cup-shaped, red, single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Blooms early. Petiole hirsute. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hinamusume (Toyama). (Country Girl). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.215 with colour photo, as 'Hinamusume'; English translation p.150. Small, red blotched white, tubular single. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, small, wavy. Upright, vigorous growth. Raised by a private family in Toyama City, named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1980s.

Hina-nishiki. (Doll's Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Owari Tsubaki Dôkôkai, 1931, *Tsubaki Meikan*; Satô, 1960, *Chûbu Tsubaki Kyokai* and *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, 1975, p.48, colour photo as

‘Hinanishiki’: Medium sized, single white with deep rose streaks, sometimes producing a soft rose ground fading to white at petal edge. The bloom has 5 large, rounded, overlapping petals which open to saucer shape, and a compact, central stamen column with some variability in length and golden anthers. Leaves undulate, small, broad-elliptic, acuminate apex, mid-green. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.126, 242.

Hina-otome. (Country Maiden), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.268, p.135, description, p.172: Leaves broadly-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, sharply serrate, upper surface flat, 6.3-7.7 cm long x 2.8-4.3 cm wide; petioles 4 mm long, hairy. Flowers deep pink, complete formal double, petals erect, apart from each other, 70-77 or more, completely imbricated, concave on inner surface. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at Hosono, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hinasakura. *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7; Different reading for **Hinazakura**.

Hina-tsubaki. (Doll Camellia), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.126, colour photo, p.242: Very small, tubular, deep rose single of 5 petals and central stamen column. Leaves ovate, apex tapered acute, sharply serrate, glossy, deep green, venation slightly depressed. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Hinatsuru. Different reading for **Hinazuru**.

Hina-wabisuke. (Doll Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.400, p.203, description, p.208: A sport of the cultivar **Shiro-wabisuke**. Leaves elliptic to oblong elliptic, long acuminate apex, flat upper surface, impressed venation, obscurely crenate serrulate. Flowers very small, pink, (Phlox Pink 625/1-/2), half opened, petals incurved, strongly recurved at the lateral margin. Stamenal tube small, with vestigial anthers. Flowers early to late season. Originated by Sadayuki Katayama, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan and formerly named by him ‘Akizaki-pinku-wabisuke’, that is “Autumn flowering pink Wabisuke”. Synonyms: ‘Akizaki-aka-wabisuke’, ‘Akebono-wabisuke’ ‘Pinku-wabisuke’. See colour photos: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.463, pp.187, 362 description; and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.124. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.127, 242. Sport: **Fukurin-hina-wabisuke**.

Hina-wabisuke (Fukurin). Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.127: Synonym for **Fukurin-hina-wabisuke**.

Hinazakura. (Baby Cherry). (*C.x williamsii*). JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.10 with colour plate: Deep purplish pink, single flowers, tubular like a lily with 5-6 petals, emarginated. Stamens columnar with gold anthers. Small to medium size. Blooms early spring. A seedling of *C.saluenensis* ‘Kinden’. Originated and released by Tomita Kunitake in 1994. From Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture. Different reading ‘Hinasakura’.

Hinazuru. (Crane Nestling), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*; Formal double, white with red spots on a few petals. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.110. (Believed extinct.)

Hinazuru. (Crane Nestling), (*C.japonica*), Shufu no Tomosha, 1976, Kirino, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, p.132 & 230; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.317: A small size, single white campanulate form with the faintest apricot tone, 5-6 petals and a central column of stamens with yellow anthers. Blooms early. Leaves, broad-elliptic, abrupt acuminate apex, prominent venation, sharply serrate, mid-green. Different reading: ‘Hinatsuru’. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A cultivar raised by a private family, named and released by the chief priest of Rinyûji Temple in 1945. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.126.

- Hinazuru (Chubu).** (Crane Nestling), (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.215 with colour photo; English translation p.150. Small, pale pink (feather colour of Japanese crested ibis), trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between **Kôjo-no-haru** and **Tarôkaja**. Originated and released by Minoru Satô in 1973.
- Hind Moru. Watkins, 1973, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.27, p.9. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Hinomaru', synonym for **Dewatairin** in the UK.
- Hinemaru. Harrison Nursery Catalogue, 1959, p.70. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Hinomaru'. Synonym for **Dewatairin** in the UK.
- Hinko.** (*C.sasanqua*), Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.2: Small size, rose-red, double, Higo sasanqua. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Hinnamaru. Anderson's Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for 'Hinomaru', synonym for **Dewatairin** in the UK.
- Hino.** (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pls.119, 263, 383. Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai*: Light pink with white graduations. Single, large with deeply serrated leaves. The 3 plates in the *Chinka Zufu* are all pink singles, although apparently different clones. Originated in Japan. (All are now extinct.) Synonym: 'Hino-hayazaki'. This is believed to be a synonym for **Hinodono** of Sakuden, 1630.
- Hino-azuma.** (Eastern Hino), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.198, black and white photo: Soft pink, cup-shaped single of 5-6 petals, the pink fading to white on petal base. A compact, central column of stamens, joined at the lower third length. Blooms early to late. Leaves small, dark green, finely serrate. Originated in Kantô District, Japan as a seedling of **Yukimiguruma**. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.127, 242.
- Hi-no-botan.** (Crimson Peony), (*C.japonica*), Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum*. A crimson peony form. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hibotan'. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.28, p.12.
- Hinode.** (Rising Sun), (*C.rusticana*) Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.190. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Hirode': Dark red. Large rose form double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. Originated in Japan. May be a synonym for **Hinode-tsubaki**. Different readings: 'Hi-no-de', 'Hi-No-De'.
- Hinode.** (Rising Sun), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.8: Small size, dark red, tubular to campanulate single. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Naka-shinkawa District, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1980s.
- Hinode.** (Rising Sun), (*C.sasanqua*), JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44: White with pink petal edge. Medium size. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Hinode-fuji.** (Fuji Sunrise), (*C.hiemalis*), Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.43; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Medium size, white ground, petals tipped with pink, double. Blooms early. Originated in the Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Fushi'.
- Hinodegiri.** (Fog at Dawn), (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Hinodeguma. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.15. Corruption of Japanese name **Hinode-gumo**.
- Hinode-gumo.** (Sunrise Cloud), (*C.sasanqua*), Chûgai Nursery Co Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26: White shaded deep scarlet or spotted, single, large. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*:

Large single white with blush edges, 9 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 8 petals. Central stamens pale yellow with brown tips. Leaves dark green coriaceous, 6 cm x 2.5 cm. Originated in Japan. Pseudonym: 'Shichifukujin'. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.300. Different readings: 'Hinodegumo', 'Hinode Gumo', 'Hino-De-Gumo'. Corruption of the Japanese name: 'Hinodeguma', 'Horode-Gumo'.

Hinode-no-umi. (Sunrise on the sea), (*C.sasanqua*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1954, p.4: Deep crimson. Large flat single. See: Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.301, black and white photo. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym 'Richuhai' (previously 'Richu').

Hinode-no-yuki. (Sunrise on the Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Nihon Shubyo Co. Catalogue, 1910, p.46: Red rim, large. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32: Semi-double, autumn flowering variety. White with intense red stripes, large. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hinode-yuki'.

Hinode-shibori. (Sunrise Brocade). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.216 with colour photo; English translation p.151. Red stripes on white ground, small tubular to sake cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size, thick, flat. Somewhat upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado City. Discovered and named by Yasuo Yoshinaga in 1991.

Hinode-tsubaki. (Sunrise Camellia), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.24: Large, white, peony form with red splashed and stamens interspersed with smaller centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be synonymous with the *C.japonica*, **Hinode**. Synonym: 'Aya-tsubaki'.

Hinoden. Different reading for **Hinodono**.

Hinode-yuki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Based on the same characters as **Hinodeno-yuki**.

Hinodono. (Mr. Hino), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*, p.8. under classification of "different sporting colours on same branch; striped, splashed and mottled. Face of petals white, rear face red, very large." (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: 'Hinodono-tsubaki', 'Hino-tsubaki', 'Hino-hayazaki'. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hinoden'. "Hino" indicated Lord Hino Sukekatsu, author of *Sukekatsu Kyôki*, (1627-1637), who loved camellias.

Hinodono-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*, p.8. Synonym for **Hinodono**.

Hino-hagoromo. ('Hagoromo' from Hino). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.216 with colour photo; English translation p.151. Large, lotus-form semi-double, outer petals deep pink and inner petals light pink, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, plicate. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Hagoromo**. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Hi-no-hakama. (Scarlet Skirt), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: "Scarlet. Very large." About 9 cm across, 6-8 petals, 120 white stamens in a spreading burst. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Hinohakama', 'Hino-Hakama'. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.493; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.56; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellias*, p.10, description, p.30 & 13; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.137. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.127 for colour plates.

Hi-no-hakama. (Scarlet Skirt), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934: Bright pink, medium sized single. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.31: Vermilion, medium size, single. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Scarlet Hakama'.

- Hino-hayazaki.** (Hino Early Blooming), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.526: Soft pink single, fading to white on edge of ruffled petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be a synonym for **Hino** and **Hinodono**.
- Hinoji-benji.** (Hinoji's Red). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.216 with colour photo; English translation p.150. Small, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, tapered, long, stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Ôzu City. Discovered and released by Hiroe Fujieda in 1990. From Ehime Prefecture.
- Hi-no-karaito.** (Scarlet Chinese thread), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.1, p.54 as 'Hino-kara-ito'. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Hi-no-kata. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.124 as orthographic error for 'Hi-no-onkata'.
- Hinokiba. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957 under 'Hagawari-tsubaki': Single red small. This is a leaf parasite on camellias, *Psudixus japonicus* with the synonyms 'Hinoki-tsubaki', 'Hinokiba-tsubaki', 'Aya-tsubaki'.
- Hinokiba-tsubaki. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*. The leaf parasite *Psudixus japonicus*. Synonym for 'Hinokiba', 'Hinoki-tsubaki'.
- Hinoki-tsubaki.** (Japanese Cypress Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.307; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Leaves like that of the Japanese cypress. Originated in Ise, Japan. Synonyms: 'Hinokiba-tsubaki', 'Hinokiba', 'Aya-tsubaki'.
- Hi-no-koromo.** (Scarlet Robe), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.178, p.95, description, p.317: Large, red, semi-double, 10-11 cm across with 16-20 petals with deeper coloured veining, notched at apex. Small central stamens with yellow anthers and pinkish yellow filaments. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves yellowish green with raised venation. Petiole hairy. Snow camellia lineage. Originated in Japan in Jo'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture. Discovered by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1975. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senshinchû*, p.242.
- Hi-no-koromo.** (Scarlet Robe), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu*: Red, very large flower. Originated in Japan.
- Hi-no-koromo. (Scarlet Robe), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*; Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.22. Red, large size, semi-double flower. JCS., 1989, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44 cites this as a synonym for **Fuji-goromo**.
- Hi-no-kuchi.** (Red Lips), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hi-no-kuni.** (County of Fire), (Higo), Izu Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens, 1980 as 'Hinokuni'. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.207, colour photo and description: Large size, dark red, higo form single of 5-6 irregular petals with frilled margins and a central burst of stamens with pinkish filaments and golden anthers. Late blooming. Leaves olive to mid-green, ovate, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Probably the same variety as **Imakumagai**.
- Hi-no-mai.** (Dance in Scarlet), (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Hi-no-maru. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Pseudonym for **Dewatairin** as 'Hatsusakura'. Corruption of name: 'Hinnamaru'. Note: **Hi-no-maru** and **Dewatairin** are two different cultivars, but in the UK **Hi-no-maru** has erroneously been used for **Dewatairin**.

- Hinomaru.** (Round of the Sun), (*C.japonica*), Wada, Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.27 & 1937, p.36: Rose form regular, deep rose red, medium flower. Late flowering. McIlhenny purchased it from Domoto in 1936 who had imported it from Japan. Satomi, 1956, *Camellias Varieties in Japan*: Deep rose red. Small formal double. Slow, upright growth.
- Hinomaru.** (Round of the Sun - National Flag of Japan), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Deep pink. Large. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.59 colour photo, p.71, description as **Hinomaru**; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.27 & 12 & Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.173, description, p.140 as ‘Hi-no-maru’: Flower cinnabar red, 7-10 cm across, single, 6 petal, a little wavy. Stamens, pale red filaments, 120-150 in number; pistil protruding above the stamens. Flowers late. Leaves medium size, flat, ovate to broadly elliptic, thick, rounded at the base, apex acute, on an erect, spreading and vigorous tree. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.206, colour photo. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: ‘Hi-no-maru’. Corruption of name: ‘Hinemaru’. Synonym: ‘Crimson Cup’ in Australia. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.127, 242. Chinese synonym ‘Rizhiwan’.
- Hi-no-maru.** (*C.japonica*), Wicks, C.W., Nursery Catalogue, 1963, p.6: Flesh pink single with a pronounced boss of ivory coloured stamen. Originated in Japan.
- Hi-no-mihata.** (Flag of the Sun), (*C.japonica*), Usami, Naohachi, ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e*: Small size, single with the colour like the sun (red). Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. (Believed extinct.)
- Hi-no-misaki.** (Sunshine Cape), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.9. Chinka-en Niigata, 1994-1995, Retail List: Colour photo; Small white campanulate single. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.217 with colour photo; English translation p.151. Palest pink to white, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, somewhat wavy. Selected from wild japonicas in Nomozaki Town, discovered by a staff member of the Town Office. Named and released by Nagasaki Prefectural Camellia Society.
- Hi-no-miya.** (Scarlet Shrine), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.236, p.119, description, p.161: Leaves broadly elliptic, recurved, wavy, flat on the upper surface, margin denticulate. 5.5-7.1 cm long x 2.3-4.3 cm wide, petioles 3-6 mm long, hairy. Flowers rosy red (Claret Rose 021-021/1), peony type, with prominent stamens. Hairy petals 24, normal petals 14-21, the largest 5.3 cm long x 3.5 cm broad. Stamens 2.4-2.8 cm long in 4-5 groups with a few accessory, small petals and a few petaloids. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.
- Hinomoto.** (Land of the Rising Sun), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.542: Small, red, semi-double with white petal edges and divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hi-no-oki-no-ishi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.54. Different reading for **Hi-ro-oki-no-ishi**.
- Hi-no-onkata. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.124 as ‘Hi-no-kata’. Error for **Katsugi-no-onkata**.
- Hi-no-renge.** (Scarlet Lotus Flower), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e* as ‘Hirenge’; Itô, Ihei, (before 1810), *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in section on double flowers. The kanji characters in the original manuscripts vary somewhat, but all are thought to be the same as the modern cultivar: Slender in shape and two fold flower, The corolla is light coloured and the margin a little darker red than the rest. Resembles the lotus flower. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.13, p.20; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.180, p.91, description, p.142: Leaves narrowly elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, apex long acuminate, remotely crenate.

Flowers semi-double, rosy (Spinel red 0023), slightly streaked or blotched with paler rose colour, petals opening widely and gradually recurving outwards. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Japan. Sport: **Sazanami**. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.124, 243 as the different reading: 'Hirenge'. Resembles **Benitorinoko**. Note; This cultivar is now most commonly known in Japan as 'Hirenge'.

Hino-renge. (Lotus Flower from Hino), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Large size, deep red, formal double, resembles a lotus flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hi-no-sekai. (Scarlet World), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.124. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1973, pl.6, p.41, description, p.292: Small, tubular, red single with cylindrical stamen cluster, anthers yellow, filaments pinkish. Leaves oval, abrupt acute, folded, recurved, mid-green with depressed venation. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown. Originated and released by Yoshiharu Yamada in 1968. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.127 and Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.39.

Hi-no-sekai. (Scarlet World), (Higo), Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei Shokobutsu Zufu*: Large red. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-seki. (Scarlet Gate), (Higo), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.124. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-shita. (Under the Sun), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*, vol.3: White, large, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.28.

Hi-no-tamagaki. (Scarlet Shrine Fence), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Deep red, large double, anemone to peony form; there appear different flower forms on the same plant, some with divided stamens, some with no stamens or having white petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki*, No.2, p.98.

Hi-no-toboso. (Door to the Sun), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10: Very deep pink. Large, semi-double with long petals. Originated in Japan.

Hi-no-tori. (Firebird), (*C.rusticana*), Tateishi et al., 1970, Histological differences of Leaves; *Journal of Japanese Botany*, vol.45, No.2. No description. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.9: Small size, red, anemone double, Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Hi-no-tori. (Fire Bird) (*C.japonica*) from Ehime Pref., *Japan Camellia* No.63, August 2000: A variety growing in a private garden in Ônishi Town. Brilliant red, single, medium size, lotus-formed, tubular stamen cluster, blooms in mid-season. Tree upright growth. Found by Kyûshi Fujiwara in 1987. Named after a famous Japanese comic book.

Hinotsukama. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102. Corruption of Japanese name **Hi-no-tsukasa**.

Hino-tsubaki. (Hino Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1628, *Sukekatsu Kyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14.

Hi-no-tsukasa. (Scarlet Lord), (*C.japonica*), Usami, Naohachi, ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e*: Small size, double, scarlet. Synonymous with 'Hibakama'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.126. (Believed extinct.)

Hi-no-tsukasa. (Scarlet Lord), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Large, red single. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.127, colour photo, description, p.242: Red single, Higo form with large, creped and crinkled petals, 8-9 cm across with 8 petals. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan as a sport of **Azuma-nishiki**. Synonym: 'Benifuyô'.

- Hi-no-tsukasa.** (Scarlet Lord), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu'en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*: Medium size, red, cupshaped. Originated in Japan.
- Hi-no-tsukasa.** (Scarlet Lord), (*C.hiemalis*), Wada, Catalogue 1937, p.37: Enormous full double crimson, flowers in winter. Hinomaru Shokubutsu-en, 1968, *Ryokka*: Peony form. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Synonyms: 'Hi-no-tsukasa'(Kurume), 'Kurume-hino-tsukasa'.
- Hi-no-tsukasa.** (Scarlet Lord), (*C.sasanqua*), Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.31; Shimada, Yaichi, 1959, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite. Dantairin*: Deepest red, single, broadly thick petalled, showy stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Looks like a *C.japonica*. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.576, p.221 for colour photo. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Synonym: 'Hi-no-tsukasa'(Higo) . An old variety, selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki.
- Hi-no-tsukasa (Higo). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No,26, p.44. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua*, **Hino-tsukasa** from Kumamoto.
- Hi-no-tsukasa (Kurume). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44. Synonym for *C.hiemalis*, **Hi-notsukasa** from Kurume.
- Hinoyama-tarô.** (See Note). (*C.japonica*), Noboru, Nagahama, 1979, "Yabu-tsubaki no Sekai" (The World of Wild Camellias); *Garden Life*, p.89, Seibundô Shinkô-sha, Tokyo: A wild camellia found beside an active volcano on Miyakejima Island. Incurved red petals and massive cylindrical stamen tube like **Tarô-an**. Projecting pistil. Synonym: 'Gozen-no-kaori'. Note: Hinoyama means an active volcano.
- Hi-no-yoso'oi.** (Look of Scarlet). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7; Deep crimson, small campanulate single. Strong growth with weeping branches. Named by K. Inoue.
- Hinshi. The Japanese equivalent of the Chinese **Binsi**.
- Hinson Red. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.102. No description. originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Hinuma-no-sato** (Hometown Hinuma) (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Peach red bordered white, single, cylindrical stamens, small to medium, blooming in winter to spring. A crossing between **Tama-no-ura** and **Ôkan**. First flower seen in 2001. Originated and named by Kunimitsu Suzuki.
- Hiodashi. John Waterer Sons & Crisp Catalogue, 1965-1966. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiodoshi**.
- Hiodoshi.** (Armor Bound in Scarlet), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Scarlet single. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.123, colour photo, p.240: Scarlet, Higo form, 10 cm across, 6-9 petals; stamens about 120 in an open, spreading burst, white filaments. Different reading: 'Hiodoshi'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Feiwei'.
- Hiodoshi.** (Armor Bound in Scarlet), (*C.sasanqua*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*: Medium to large magenta with irregular, white variegation, single, 8-8.5 cm across with 8 wedge-shaped petals about 3.8 cm long, creped and notched. Stamens widely separated in a burst. Filaments pale yellow, anthers brown. Leaves glossy, dark green, 5.5 cm long x 2 cm wide, edges curved upwards, texture leathery, serrations coarse. Of Japanese origin, imported from Chûgai Nursery, Kôbe, Japan about 1932. (Fendig, 1951). Orthographic error: 'Hidoshi'.
- Hiodoshi.** (Armor Bound in Scarlet), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.232: Large, single, deep crimson with 8, irregular, long petals with notched and lacinated edges

and central stamen column with gold anthers and yellow filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiodoshi. (Armor Bound in Scarlet), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.482: Medium sized, deep crimson single with 6 irregular petals, scalloped and incised edges. Large stamen column, yellow anthers and white filaments. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Hi-odoshi. Different reading for **Hiodoshi**.

Hiôgi. (Scarlet Fan). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.208 with colour photo; English translation p.144. Medium size, red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Kikuzuki**. Originated and released by Eimei Nagata in 1973.

Hionkô. ISC., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Different reading for **Hi-inkô**.

Hi-ori. (Scarlet Weave), (*C.japonica*), Izu Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue*. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hi-ôshô. (Scarlet King), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936 as 'Hiow-sho'. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.123, 240: Medium size, deep red, tubular shape with cylindrical stamen cluster. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Different readings: 'Hiow-sho', 'Hi-ohshoh', 'Hi-osho', 'Hioshio', 'Hioshyo', 'Hi-ôsyô'.

Hi-ohshoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*. Different reading for **Hi-ôshô**, incorrectly given as a synonym for **Kôkirin**.

Hioshyo. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*. Different reading for **Hi-ôshô**.

Hi-ôsyô. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. Different reading for **Hi-ôshô**.

Hioto-beni. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10. Synonym for **Hi-inkô**.

Hi-otome. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935. Different reading for **Kô-otome**.

Hi-otome. Synonym for **Hi-otome-sazanka**.

Hi-otome-sazanka. (Scarlet Maiden sasanqua), (*C.hiemalis*), Ken Yashiroda, Kagawaken Nursery Catalogue, 1931-1932, p.8 as 'Hi-otome'; Nagao, Sôsei-en, 1959, *Shokubutsu Sômokuroku*; Nakamura, Tsuneo, 1965, *Tsubaki no Sazanka; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.538, p.214 colour photo, p.387, description as 'Hiotome-sazanka': A small, red, formal double, 5-7 cm across with 20-30 petals. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms 'Otome-sazanka', 'Shôwa-no-homare', 'Kô-otome', 'Miyuki', 'Hi-otome'. Chinese synonym: 'Feiyü'.

Hi-owsho. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Corruption of **Hi-ôshô**.

Hippoden. (Obscure), (*C.sasanqua*), Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32: A semi-double, autumn flowering variety of sasanqua. Large size, peach pink. Originated in Japan.

Hippolyta. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. A Camden Park seedling No.54/52 raised by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. No description. Extinct.

Hippolyte de la Foltiere. (*C.japonica*), Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, parentage unknown, first flowered 2013. To be further propagated by a nursery. Flower is semidouble with raised petals, 8.5cm diameter x 6cm deep, colour pink. Anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers early and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves, flat, 9cm x 4.5cm.

Hippolyte Thoby. (*C.japonica*), Guichard Nursery Catalogue, 1971: Flowers imbricated. A glowing red. This plant is excellent for pot culture. Sports frequently. Mid-season to late flowering.

Originated in Nantes, France by Guichard. Orthographic variant 'Hippolite Thoby'. Named in honor of the father of Claude Thoby - "Society Nantais d'Horticulture Lecture", Mar.21 1958.

Hippolyte de Combles. (*C.japonica*), Plantiveau, 1977, *Variété obtenue par des Horticulteurs*, Nantes. Originated in France by de Combles, Nantes about 1849. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Hirado. (Place Name in Nagasaki), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.88: A deep crimson, large size, semi-double with a cushion of petaloids and stamens. Anemone form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hirado. (Place Name), (*C.x vernalis*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*; Large size, cardinal red, sake-cup shape. Resembles a *C.japonica* in flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hirado-ôyabu. (Large Yabu-tsubaki from Hirado), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.129, colour photo, p.243, description: Large, deep red, campanulate single, 6-7 large, overlapping petals with a large, central stamen cluster having bright yellow anthers and pinkish filaments. Leaves, elliptic, mid-green, long acuminate apex, medium serrations. Originated in Hirado, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Mamoru Oda in 1975.

Hirado-sazanka. (Sasanqua from Hirado), (*C.sasanqua*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.625:- Very small white sasanqua with 6 petals, scalloped at apex. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Resembles **Shiro-wabisuke**.

Hirado-shiro-yabu. (Wild White Japonica from Hirado). (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.114. No details. From Nagasaki Pref.

Hirado-wabishin. (Camellia with Infertile Stamens from Hirado). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.219 with colour photo; English translation p.153. Miniature, deep red, small sake cup-shaped single, infertile stamen cylinder. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic to elliptic, small to medium. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Hirado City. Discovered by Shôin Kamogawa in 1985, named and released by Hirado Camellia Club. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Hiraetheyn. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.427, index. Orthographic error for **Hiraethlyn**.

Hiraethlyn. (*C.x williamsii*), Arnold-Forster, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.105: Already in England, Lord Aberconway has crossed *C.saluenensis* with *C.japonica* 'Flora'. This hybrid is called **Hiraethlyn**. Vigorous, erect, compact habit. Leaves, 9 cm x 3 cm, fairly dark green. Flowers 9 cm in diameter, single, very pale pink fading to white at the base. Blooms mid-season to late. Orthographic errors: 'Hierathlyn', 'Hiraetheyn'. Originated in UK.

Hiragi Ba. Jutta Fischer, 1994, "Success with Camellias", p.12 with illustration of leaf. Error for 'Hiiragiba', synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki**. See ICS Register p.811.

Hiragiba-tsubaki. Mainichi Shinbunsha, JCS., 1971, *Tsubaki*. p.124. Different reading for 'Hiiragiba-tsubaki'.

Hiragi-tsubaki. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.716. Different reading for **Hiiragi-tsubaki**.

Hiraguri. Orthographic error for **Heraguri**.

Hiraizumi. (Place Name), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.182, p.96, colour photo, p.317, description: Full double, rosy red with 6-7 petal rows, 10-12 cm across, peony form with a central stamen group, petals waved, incurved, cleft at the apex. Late blooming. Leaves elliptic, slightly yellowish-green; venation yellow; apex acuminate, edges shallowly but finely serrate. Petiole hairy. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.129

and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.367 for colour photos. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1970.

Hiramatsu-shiroyabu. (White Wild Camellia from Hiramatsu). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.219 with colour photo; English translation p.153. Miniature, white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small to medium, recurved. Upright growth, somewhat weak. Selected from a wild camellia community in Hiramatsu, Anan City. Named and released by Hideyuki Kinomoto in 1986. From Tokushima Prefecture.

Hiramori. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.9. No description. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.

Hiran. (Flying Phoenix), (*C.x vernalis*), Sakata et al., Mar.1981, "Studies on the Flower Colour of Camellia, II"; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, vol.XVII, p.2, Kagoshima University; Sakata & Arizumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.22. No description. JCS., 1988, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50: Small size, single, peach pink. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Hiraoka. (obscure), (*C.x vernalis*), Tanaka, Sept.1986, "Cytogenetic Studies of the Origin of *C.x vernalis*"; *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No2, p.208. A tetraploid cultivar of *C.x vernalis*. Small size, red, single with spreading stamens and deep green leaves, 4.6 cm x 2.7cm. Originated in Japan.

Hirarugenji. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.16. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hikarugenji**.

Hiren. Itô, Jukyû. 1739, *Honzô Hanarnaki'e*. Different reading for 'Hirenge' as a synonym for **Hi-no-renge**.

Hirenge. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1. Synonym for **Hi-no-renge**, and now more commonly used in Japan than the valid name.

Hirenge. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.129 colour photo, p.243, description. Different reading for **Hi-no-renge**.

Hirenk. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name 'Hirenge', different reading for **Hi-no-renge**.

Hirenka. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*. Corruption of the name 'Hirenge', different reading for **Hi-no-renge**.

Hiro. Threlkeld, 1962, *The Camellia Book*, p.186. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû**.

Hirode. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Corruption of Japanese name **Hinode**.

Hiroguransamu. (Hiro's Granthamiana) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref., *Tsubaki* No.38, published by the Japan Camellia Society in 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* 'Unryû' (**Unryu-tsubaki**), pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Pink to light red, flat single to semi-double, large, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1997. Flower shape resembles that of *C.granthamiana* so that it is ideal to display white and red flowers of the same appearance and the same flowering period.

Hirosehaku. (Hirose's White), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.10 & 11, with black and white photo, p.19: A white Higo flower, selected by Daigorô Hirose. Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in 1962. 10 cm across, 5-7 petals, about 140 stamens with white filaments. Late blooming. Leaves long-ovate, lustrous, dark green, sometimes with yellow variegation.

Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.243. Different readings: 'Hiroseshiro', 'Hirose-haku'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Hirose-koyabu. (Hirose's Small Yabu-tsubaki), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1986, *Japanese Camellia*, No.22, p.4: Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Dark red, small size, single, tubular blossoms with cylindrical stamen cluster, filaments white. Mid-season to late blooming. Buds are black like **Kuro-wabisuke**. Leaves small and flat. Selected from wild camellias in Niihama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Discovered around 1970, named and released by Iyo Camellia Club. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.185, colour photo.

Hiroshima. (Place name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.44: A medium sized, single white, variegated with patches of speckled, deep pink, 6-7 petals, central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima. (Place name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.66: A medium sized, white single with soft pink towards the base of the 5 petals. Central ring of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima F.N. (*C.japonica*), Woodroof, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin* 8(6):5: Pink, large semi-double, resembling an atom mushroom cloud with a group of petaloids in the centre. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Hiroshima-monogurui. (Hiroshima Insanity), (*C.japonica*), Hirayama, Tokuo, (Late 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu*. See 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-nakashiro. (White Centered Hiroshima), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.159, pl.669: Small, red single of 5-6 petals with a centre of white petaloids and anthers. Originated in Japan. There is a possibility that this is the same as **Bokuhan**.

Hiroshima-ô-usubeni. (Large Light Pink from Hiroshima), (*C.japonica*), Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai*. Copied from a book of the Edo period. Light pink with whitish margin to petals, single, magnolia form, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-ô-usuiro. Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632. *Sukekatsukyoki*. Synonym for **Ô-usuiro**.

Hiroshima-shibori. (Dappled Hiroshima), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.412; Shirai, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai*. Copied from a book of the Edo period. White striped purplish red, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-shimeri. (Sprinkled Hiroshima), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.200, pl.707: Small, white single of 5 petals, sprinkled and dotted with red. Central column of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-sôzen-usuiro. (Hiroshima's Light Coloured), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.253: Large size, campanulate single, coloured violet-red fading at the petal edges; short, compact stamen column with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiro-taya Crimson. (Hiro-taya's Crimson). (*C.hybrid*), *Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.4 with colour photo; JCR Regn No. 2014-4, (ser. No.17); A seedling of **Bokuhan** x **Night Rider**, sown 2005, first flowered 2010. Vivid crimson, profuse, early blooming. Originated by Masao Takatori.

Hirta. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue Generale des Plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Hiru-nishiki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.54. Different reading for **Hiru-no-nishiki**.

- Hiru-no-nishiki.** (Daytime Brocade), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.117 as 'Hirunonishiki': Medium to large size, anemone form with large, central cushion of red petaloids mixed with some white petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hiru-nishiki', 'Hirunonishiki'. Synonym: 'Chûkin'. (Believed extinct.)
- Hiryi. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.18. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû**.
- Hiryii. RHS., 1953, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, No.8, p.154, index. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû**.
- Hiryo. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Different reading for **Hiryû**.
- Hiryoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*. Different reading for **Hiryû**.
- Hiryô-nishiki. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936. Different reading for **Hiryû-nishiki**.
- Hiryû.** (Flying Dragon), (*C.x vernalis*), Nakayama, 1847, *Senka'ôden*, vol.5: Double, deep red with white spots, early flowering. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha, 1912-1913: Deep crimson red. Small rose form double, opening into flaring, open blooms with waved and twisted petals. Cold hardy. Originally imported from Japan to USA in 1906 by E. Fenerosa. Mobile, Alabama. Corruptions of Japanese name: 'Hiryi', 'Hiryii', 'Herya', 'Hiro', 'Hryyu', 'Hiryx', 'Hiryn'. Synonyms: 'Flying Dragon', 'Red Bird', 'Scarlet Bird', 'Scarlet Dragon'. Different readings: 'Hiryô', 'Hiryoh'. There are 3 different kanji characters for this name. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.392. The name was invalidly used in Australia for the cultivar Kanjiro. Sports: **Hiryû-nishiki**, **Hoshihiryû**. See Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.174 and Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.409, p.208 for colour photos.
- Hiryû.** (Flying Dragon), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.36. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.104, p.70: Large, open single, light red with white blotches, 5-6 petals with a tall, stamen cylinder, yellow anthers, pale cream to white filaments. Leaves lanceolate, leathery, prominent venation, sharply serrate. Petioles hirsute. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.129 colour pl., p.243, description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.235, colour photo. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Daikagura** originated and released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery around 1970..
- Hiryû.** (Scarlet Dragon), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10: Pure pink, small size, double with waved petals. Winter blooming. Different reading: 'Hiryoh'. Synonyms: 'Scarlet Bird', 'Scarlet Dragon', 'Yae-hiryû'. Originated in Japan.
- Hiryu (Australia). SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.130. Synonym for **Kanjiro**.
- Hiryû-boshi. Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, Nisshôen Chabaifu. Different reading for **Hoshihiryû**.
- Hiryû-nishiki.** (Flying Dragon Brocade), (*C.x vernalis*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936 as 'Hiryo-nishiki': Crimson splashed white, rose form double. A variegated form of **Hiryû**. Different readings: 'Hiryô-nishiki', 'Nishiki-hiryô'. Originated in Japan.
- Hiryuh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.103. Corruption of the Japanese name of **Hiryû**.
- Hiryx. van der Vis, Boskoop, Special Camellia List, 1964-1965, p.1. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû**.
- His Majesty.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: An immense, loose, peony-like flower of deep rosy red. Large, dull green foliage. Mid-season blooming. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.175. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, either as a seedling of Rev. J.G. Drayton, of Johns Island, South Carolina or a lost label plant from Europe.

- Hisadomi. Sakata et al., 1981, "Studies of the flower Colours in Camellia, II"; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, vol.XVII, p.93; Kagoshima University. Different reading for **Hisatomi**.
- Hisagi. Uekiya Seijiro, ca,1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*. This is an error for **Shizaki**. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.73, p.20.
- Hisaka-ichigô**. (Hisaka's No. 1.). (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.114. No description. From Nagasaki Pref., Japan.
- Hisakaki-sazanka. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.6. Japanese name for *C.virgata* (Koidz.) Makino & Nemoto.
- Hisakashiro**. (Hisaka White), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.25, colour photo and description: Small size, white, campanulate single of 5 pure white, rounded, emarginate, slightly reflexed petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, narrowly lanceolate, with long, tapering apices and obscure serration. Originated in Gotô Isle, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tomokazu Fujita around 1983.
- Hisakata**. (Long Lasting), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.204, pl.537: Medium sized, peony form white with a pink flush at the base of the petals, red stripes and flecks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hisakata-no-mori**. (Long Lasting and Prosperous), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.125, colour photo, p.241, description: Semi-double to open peony form, blush pink, finely peppered and flecked crimson, waved petals. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, heavily veined, shallowly serrate, light green. Originated in Kantô District, Japan. Local name: 'Nerima-tsubaki'.
- Hisamatsu-shiro**. (Hisamatsu White), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.38, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single of 5 broad, emarginate, overlapping, slightly reflexed petals and a short, central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow ethers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad elliptic, apices acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Originated in Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Discovered at Hisamatsu Mountain. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.212 with colour photo; English translation p.148.. Selected by Mii Itô from wild japonicas growing on Mt Hisamatsu in Tottori City, released by Yoshio Yamada in 1981.
- Hisami**. (Female Name). (*C.japonica*), *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1993, No.26, p.38 with colour photo and leaf: A seedling of **Seiôbo** x **Tama-ikari**. Fragrant. White, delicately striped lavender pink, 8-9 cm across, semi-double to loose peony form with ruffled petals. White tea-whisk stamens or occasionally divided stamen tube. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Dr Kunakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.
- Hisatomi**. (Family Name), (*C.x vernalis*), JCS., 1972, *Tsubaki*, No.11; Sakata et al., 1981, "Studies of the Flower colour in Camellia, II"; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, vol.XVII, p.93, Kagoshima University; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50: Small size, red, single with united stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves 4.7 cm x 2.7 cm. Originated in Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and propagated by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1971, named by Shûhō Kirino. Different reading: 'Hisadomi'
- Hisayo**. (Woman's Personal Name). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7; Light pink, medium size, trumpet shaped single. Flowers mid-season. Originated by H. Satô, Japan.
- Hisayo-shibori**. (Dappled Hisayo), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.240, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, with white patches, occasionally with

white moire, campanulate single with 5 rounded, embracing petals and a central stamen cylinder with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Late flowering. Leaves strong, bright green, broad lanceolate, apices tapering acute, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles: **Shokkô**, **Kurume-shokkô**.

Hishibeni. (Red Diamond Shape), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.125, colour photo, p.241 description: Medium size, crimson, incomplete double, 4-5 rows of imbricated and channelled petals and a confused centre of stamens, petaloids and small, erect petals. Leaves, thick, long-lanceolate with tapered apex, prominent, yellowish venation on midgreen, shallowly serrate. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. The name refers to the diamond shape of the petals and it is thought to be a seedling of **Hishikaraito**. Originated and released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery around 1978.

Hishigara. (Husks of Water Chestnut), (*C.japonica*), Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Pink, double, rhombic shape, medium size. see: Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.126. Originated in Japan. Corrupt form of **Hishi-karaito**.

Hishi Gashira. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki. A Propos de Camellia*, p.46. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shishigashira**.

Hishikara. Minagawa Catalogue, 1956. Different reading for 'Hishigara'. Synonym for **Hishikaraito**.

Hishikaraito. (Hishi Diamond or Rhombic Chinese Silk Thread), (*C.japonica*), Minamoto, Yoshihiro, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: Cardinal red, medium size, double, channelled petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1971, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.65, p.8. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha, 1912-1913, with colour plates and descriptions in the following publications: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.106, p.180; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.200, p.101. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.369, p.157. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.80. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.94. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.359; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.125, 241 and front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VI, No.3: Leaves narrowly elliptic to narrowly oblong, gradually acuminate, dark green, veins yellowish; petiole glabrous. Flowers small, double, deep rose (Rose Madder 23/1), petals channelled, imbricated. Stamens mostly changed to small, white petaloids giving a cushion in the deep centre of the flower. Late blooming. An old Edo variety from the Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms: 'Emily Brown', 'Pink Lace', 'Kyôkaraito'. Different readings: 'Hishi-kara-ito', 'Hishi-Karaito'. Kara is an old name for China and "ito" = thread. The petals look diamond shaped and the petaloids like Chinese thread. Corrupted names: 'Hishi-kartito', 'Hishi Karoito', Hishigara'. Chinese synonyms: 'Fenlinglong' and 'Fendong Yangcha'. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; New Chinese synonym 'Lingtangxi'.

Hishi Karoito. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hishikaraito**.

Hishi-kartito. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hishikaraito**.

Hishima. (Place Name). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.212 with colour photo; English translation p.148. Small, purplish red, tubular single, thick and long petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Okayama Prefecture. Collected and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980.

Hisha. Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.126. Different reading for 'Hisya'. Synonym for **Higuruma-jô-kifu**.

- Hishutsukasa. *Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue*, 1944. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kishû-tsukasa**.
- Hisikaraito. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Error for **Hishikaraito**. See ICS Register, p.825.
- Hisyâ. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.126. Different reading for 'Hisha'. Synonym for **Higuruma-jô-kifu**.
- Hit Parade.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries catalogue, 1961: Deep red semi-double. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.236, Reg. No.699: 3SCCS. No.62-344. This 12 year old chance seedling first bloomed 1955. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. It is a deep red semi-double with blooms up to 15 cm across, blooming in mid-season on an open, upright, vigorous plant. **Hitachi-otome** ('Otome from Hitachi') (*C.reticulata* hybrid) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Cattleya pink, formal double, diameter around 10 cm, blooming February to April, profuse, hates strong sunlight, good in half shade. Tree upright. Leaves flat and thick. A natural seedling of **Barbara Clark**. First flower seen in 1995. Originated and named by Kumimitsu Suzuki.
- Hitachi-otome** ('Otome from Hitachi') (*C.reticulata* hybrid) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Cattleya pink, formal double, diameter around 10 cm, blooming February to April, profuse, hates strong sunlight, good in half shade. Tree upright. Leaves flat and thick. A natural seedling of **Barbara Clark**. First flower seen in 1995. Originated and named by Kumimitsu Suzuki.
- Hite Pink. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni**.
- Hiten.** (Flying Buddhism Guardian Angel), (*C.reticulata* hybrid), JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.30, p.4, colour photo: Medium size, semi-double with 9-10 long ovate and/or emarginate petals, pale pink peppered red with some short stripes, Small, irregular, centre group of stamens with small yellow anthers. Late flowering. A seedling of **Diamond Head**. Originated in Nishinomiya City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshihiko Mishima in 1980.
- Hitoe-aka-shibori.** (Single Row Red Dapple), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 413: Medium sized single with white ground, suffused with pink and striped and splashed carmine. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hitoe-amagashita.** (Single Amagashita), (*C.japonica*), Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'oden*, 1st ser. vol.5: Large size, single, with white spots on red ground, cylindrical stamen cluster. Thought to be a synonym for **Amagashita**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)
- Hitoeboshi.** (Single Spotted Flower), (*C.japonica*), Hôrin's Diary, *Kakumeiki*, 1645. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47 and Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.47. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hitoehiryô. Griffiths, 1953, *American Camellia Quarterly*, 8(1):9. Different reading for **Hitoehiryû**.
- Hitoehiryû.** (Single Hiryû), (*C.x vernalis*), Griffiths, 1953, *American Camellia Quarterly*, 8(1):7 as 'Hitoehiryô'. Imported by McIlhenny from Chûgai. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hitoehiryô'.
- Hitoejishi.** (Single Lion's Head), (*C.japonica*), Hôrin's Diary, *Kakameiki*, 1645 according to Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47 and Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.45. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hitoe-kurotsubaki.** (Single Black Camellia). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.214 with colour photo; English translation p.149. Small to medium, deep red, tubular single, slender stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small.

Somewhat spreading and weak growth. A natural seedling of **Kuro-tsubaki**. Named and released by Shinichi Noguchi in 1989. From Tokyo.

Hitoematsukaze. (Single Matsukaze), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No.118; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Single, medium large, white flowers variegated red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hitohiryô. *Standardized Plant Names*, 1942. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hitoehiryû**.

Hitofushi. (A Portion of Melody), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.126 as 'Hitohushi'. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hitohushi'.

Hitohushi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.126. Different reading for **Hitofushi**.

Hitomaro. (Ancient Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310; Okumura, [about 1810], *Chinka Hin'i*. Colour picture shows white, double flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hitomaro. (Ancient Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Yoshida, Shigekuro, Hôka'en, 1931, *Tsubaki Meikan*; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.106 colour photo: A large, 10 cm across, white single with 5-6 large, rounded petals, creped and wrinkled at the apex. A compact, central stamen column with brownish yellow anthers and white filaments, united in lower third of length. Mid-season to very late blooming. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.47, colour photo. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Hitomaro. (Ancient Personal Name), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898 *Chabaika Taishû*; Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: Deep crimson, shading off variegation; large. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32: Semi-double, autumn flowering; intense red, white stripes, distorted, large. Synonyms: 'Hitomaru', 'Tsumaori-gasa-shibori'. Originated in Japan.

Hitomaru. (Name of Famous Poet), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1664, *Kadan Kômoku*: Large size, double white. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.28. (Believed extinct.) Note: Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro 7th century Japanese poet of great fame. **Hitomaru** is considered to be a corrupted form of 'Hitomaro'.

Hitomaru. (Name of Famous Poet), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large white formal double. Originated in Japan. Thought may be the same as the above. (Believed extinct.) Note: Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro 7th century Japanese poet of great fame. **Hitomaru** is considered to be a corrupted form of 'Hitomaro'.

Hitomaru. (Name of Famous Poet), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.300: Extremely large, peony to double, white flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Kakinomoto, Hitomaru was one of the 6 celebrated Japanese poets of the 7th century AD. He was deified as the god of poetry with a temple at Akashi in the province of Harima. Note: Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro 7th century Japanese poet of great fame. **Hitomaru** is considered to be a corrupted form of 'Hitomaro'.

Hitomaru. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Synonym for for the *sasanqua* **Hitomaro**.

Hitomoto-no-shigure. (Shower on a Tree), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Pale pink, single. Begins to bloom in Autumn, petals serrated. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.100. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Ippon-no-shigure'.

Hitomure. (Single Cluster), (*C.japonica*). Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.54. No description. Originated in Japan.

- Hitori-musume.** (Single Daughter), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.242: White, single, 5 petalled, bowl-shaped bloom with cylindrical stamens with yellow filaments, fragrant. Medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium sized, keeled, curved, serrations prominent, sometimes variegated. Petiole hirsute. Plant habit, upright with pendant branches. Yuki-tsubaki lineage from South Uonuma Sub-prefecture, Niigata, Prefecture, Japan. Collected and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1970.
- Hitori-shizuka.** (Solitude), (*C.sasanqua*), Sakata et al., 1981, “Studies in the flower Colours of Camellia II”; *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, vol. XVII, p.92, Kagoshima University; Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.21; JCS, 1987 *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44: Small size, double, pink graduations on a white ground. Blooms early to mid-season. The original tree is growing in Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Saburô Kumagai in 1977.
- Hitosugi. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hitosuji**.
- Hito Sui. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.103. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hitosuji**.
- Hitosuji.** (Single Line), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Small red flower with white spashes. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû* lists it in the peony group but with similar description. Probably the first listing of the modern cultivar was by the Yokohama Nurseries Catalogue, 1891: Double, peculiar white stripes on a carmine ground of each petal. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, description, pp.242, 126, colour photo shows a small, formal double, light red with an occasional line of white on some petals. Leaves oval, dark green, 9.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, margins undulate. See also pl.73, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai* and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.402. Synonyms: ‘Arai-in’, ‘Aranin’, ‘Araiin-beni’. Different reading: ‘Hito-suji’. Corruption of name: ‘Hitosugi’. Resembles **Orandakô**, **Momijigari**, **Chitosegiku**.
- Hitoyokiri.** (Only One Night), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, [about 1810], *Chinka Hin'i*. Pink single with red stripe. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310 as ‘Hitoyokiri’. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hiya-asobi.** (*C.sasanqua*), Creech, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, amongst plants purchased from Nakada Nursery, Angyo, Kawaguchi, Saitamaken. There is not a Japanese word like “Hiya--asobi”. A similar word “Hi-asobi” means “playing with fire” but a camellia cultivar of this name has not been confirmed.
- Hiyoriyama.** (Place Name). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.219 with colour photo; English translation p.153. Medium size, vermilion, tubular single, thick cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Kinosaki Town. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1976. From Hyôgo to Aichi Prefecture.
- Hiyoshigiku.** (Hiyoshi Chrysanthemum), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.243: Red double, very large, overlapping petals, bowl shaped. Stamens imperfect, small cylindrical group. Mid-season flowering. Leaves ovate to obovate, drooping, acuminate apex, flat, thick, green. Plant habit, medium vigor, wide spreading. Close resemblance to **Aka-sodekakushi** and ‘Kyogei’. Thought to be a seedling of ‘Sodekakushi’, (**Gauntlettii**). Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan.
- Hizakari.** (Sun at Peak), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.125, colour photo, p.241, description: Large white semi-double with faintest blush, large fluted and crinkled petals and a large burst of stamens with gold anthers and pale cream to white filaments. Long

glabrous petioles. Originated in Arai City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969.

Hizen-hakubi. (Hizen's White Eyebrow), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.30, p.13, colour photo: Small size, compact, single with 5 smooth, rounded, entire petals, opening cup-shaped, with stamens in a compact, central cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments white, joined for the lower half. Flowers mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, margins shallowly serrate. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.26, colour photo. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Tabira Camellia Club in 1980, named and released by Tadaichirô Ogawa. Hizen is the old name for part of Nagasaki and Saga Prefectures.

Hizen-hototogisu. (Hizen Cuckoo), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.144, description, p.145, colour photo: Small size, deep red, vase-shaped single of 5 ovate, overlapping petals and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves small and narrow, bright green, broad-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Plant habit dwarf and compact. Selected from wild japonicas in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Keizaburô Matsushita in 1981, named by Kichinosuke Aburatani.

Hizen-komachi. (Hizen Beauty), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.108. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10, as 'Hizen Komachi': Medium size, pale pink to rose-pink, tubular form, single. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Hirado Town, Nagasaki Prefecture. Discovered and named by Manabu Ayukawa in 1985.

Hizen-sumizome. (Hizen Black Robe), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.242: Purple dark red, campanulate single, filaments purple red, cylindrical stamen cluster, anthers yellow and full. Medium sized. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium sized, long-oval, recurved, dark green, with a black tinge. Plant habit somewhat pendant but vigorous. A natural Yabu-tsubaki from Tabira Town, Nagasaki, Japan. Discovered by Yoshimatsu Kusano in 1976, named by Zaiki Kajikawa. Resembles **Eiraku**.

Hizen-usugumo. (Hizen Light Cloud), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.242: White whorls on a peach pink background, vertical streaks, variable with graduations of white markings, medium size, campanulate single with 5 broad, emarginate petals; filaments white, cylindrical stamen column. Early to mid-season flowering. Plant habit wide spreading and pendant. Leaves medium sized, long-oval, apex acuminate, even, sharply serrate. Resembles **Usugumo** from the *Chinka Zufu*. A mutation of an 'Aizen-tsubaki', raised in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Kôhei Oka in 1980, named and released by Kichi Okada. Orthographic error: 'Hizen-usngumo'

Ho Kang. Potomac Valley Garden Society Newsletter, May,1986. Corruption of Japanese name **Hôkan**.

Ho Ting. Different reading for **Heding**.

Ho Ting Hung. Waterhouse, 1970, *Camellia News*. Different reading for **Hedinghong**.

Ho Ting Shan Cha. Yü, 1951, *Chonguo Zhiwaxue Zachi*, 6(1):21-24. Chinese name for *Camellia synaptica* Sealy, 1949.

Hoary Frost. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Horry Frost**.

Hôbeni. (Rouge on Cheek), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Single, white, medium size, with pink spots on both sides of petals. Yashiro Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hoobeni', 'Houbeni'. (Believed extinct.)

Hôbeni. Different reading for **Hohobeni**.

Hobbs' Choice. (*C.sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.12, Reg. No.504. Originated by L.Hobbs, Docaster East, Vic., Australia, and registered by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1992. A pale to light pink (RHS.CC.55C to 56B) flower of 8-10 petals, 10 cm across x 2 cm deep. Flowers early in the season on an open, bushy, fast-growing plant. Leaves dark green, matt, elliptic, fine serrations, apex blunt acute to acuminate, base cuneate, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals wide emarginated. Very large, flat flowers opening bright pink, fading to pale pink.

Hochi-iri-bokuhan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name **Hoshi-iri-bokuhan**.

Hôchin (Muraosa). (Rare Treasure - Village Mayor), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.138, colour photo, p.246 description: Very small, single, light red, 5-6 petals, oblong, channelled with the centre a compact cluster of light pink filaments and degenerate anthers. Leaves light green, ovate, apex acuminate, recurved, shallowly serrate. Originated in Ôno City, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.238 with colour photo; English translation p.166.

Hockerii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.56. Orthographic error for **Hookeri**.

Hodagan. (Imaginary Place in Buddhism), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10: Deep pink. Large, single with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Hôden. (Place Name), (*C.hybrid*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.305, colour photo and description: Small size, peach pink, semi-double with 3 rows of rounded, emarginate petals, hose-in-hose with a small, irregular stamen cluster, including 2 or 3 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate, apices long, tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Plant habit, dwarf. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Berence Boddy** x *C.fraterna*. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981.

Hodgesii. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:53, as 'Hodgesi'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hodgin's Pink. Parramore, 1957, ANZCRS., *Camellia Annual*, No.4, p.27. Synonym for **Fukuzutsumi**.

Hody Wilson. (*C.reticulata*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1979: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1608: A very large, red, semi-double to rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Kohinor**). Blooms mid-season to late; originated by Meyer Piet, Arcadia, California, USA. This 5 year old seedling first flowered 1976. Average flower size 15 cm. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. Sport: **Hody Wilson Variegated**. See colour plate front cover, SCCS, 1979, *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.2.

Hody Wilson Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.6, as 'Hody Wilson Var.': A virus variegated form of **Hody Wilson** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Hoffheim's Red. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956. Abbreviation for **Hofheim's Red Peony**.

Hoffheim's Variegated. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Mrs Hoffein's Variegata**.

Hoffman. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, index. Abbreviation for **Hoffman's Crimson**.

Hoffmanii. (*C.japonica*), Michael Floy & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.55. Crimson camellia, raised by Hoffman in USA. Synonym: 'Hoffman's Crimson'

- Hoffman's Crimson. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Hoffmanii**.
- Hoffmeyer Pink.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.159-160: A pink canopy of light rose coloured, 5 petalled, single blooms of medium size. Its origin is a 130 year old plant, growing in the home of H.F.L. Hoffmeyer, Darlington, South Carolina, USA.
- Hoffheim's Red Peony.** (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.11: A medium sized, red peony form. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Hoffheim's Red'.
- Hofheim's Variegata. Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.11. Synonym for **Mrs Hoffein's Variegata**.
- Hôga-beni.** (Fragrant, Elegant Red). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.64 with colour photo; Light red single, rounded petals, tubular to trumpet shape, small. Very prominent, tubular stamen ring. Flowers very early to early. Leaves ovate, medium size, edges recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A sport of **Katayayma-sôtan**, found 1993, named by Yoshiharu Yano, Yamaguchi Pref., Japan.
- Hôgetsu.** (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.60 with colour photo: A small, soft, palest, apricot pink, tubular single with a central, compact stamen column, yellow anthers, light cream filaments. Leaves, lanceolate, gradually tapered acuminate, medium serrate margins. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1961. Different readings: 'Howgetsu', 'Hohgetsu', 'Hougetsu'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.137 colour photo, p.246, description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.89. Hôgetsu, Shimamura (1817-1918) was a famous critic and author in Japan.
- Hogg's Spectabilis. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1837 as 'Hogg's Spectabile'. Orthographic error 'Hoog's Spectabilis'. Synonym for **Spectabile**.
- Hôgô. Different reading for **Takara-awase**.
- Hôgyoku.** (Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957, under "variegated leaved camellias". Yellow spots on dark green leaves. Flower small, red, single. Originated in Japan.
- Hôhaku.** (White Cheek), (*C.japonica*), Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.39 as 'Ho-haku': Pink streaked with dark, red lines. Large peony form. Taken from a list of 113 camellias imported in 1930 from Japan by F.M. Uyematsu, Star Nursery, California, USA. A different reading of the characters is "Hôjiro" but the present **Hôjiro** in Japan is a light pink single. The translation "white cheek" depends on the first character which is not certain for the imported camellia.
- Hohbeni. Different reading for **Hôbeni**.
- Hohobeni.** (Rouge), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.42 with colour photo: A single form camellia, opening to saucer-shape with 5-6 white petals with light red on the apex and reverse. Leaves, thick, broad-ovate, even, abrupt acuminate, edges obscurely crenate. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1962. Different reading 'Hôbeni'.
- Hohoemi.** (Smiling Cheek), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.140, colour plate, p.247, description: Small. bright red single, opening cup-shaped with compact, yellow stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, blunt acute apex, margins finely serrate. Collected in Kariba-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969.
- Hoh-ô-nishiki. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Different reading for **Hô-ô-nishiki**.
- Hôjiro.** (Bird's Name), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.138, colour photo, p.247, description: Light red single, with 6-7 petals, the colour fading in the centre. Leaves elliptic,

tapering, blunt acute apex, margins obscurely crenate. Selected from wild japonicas in Sagami District, Kantô area. The different reading of the character, “Hôhaku” is reserved for the Star Nursery cultivar above. Resembles **Juraku**. Different reading: ‘Hohojiro’.

Hôju. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.137. Different reading for **Hôshu**.

Hôju-cha. Shimada & Ono, 1759, *Kai*, vol.6. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. The Japanese reading for the Chinese *C.reticulata* **Baozhu Cha**. Different reading ‘Hôshu-cha’.

Hôjusunago. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.137. Different reading for **Hôshusunago**.

Hôjuhai. (Treasured Cup), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.220: Medium size, vermilion, vase shaped single of 5 petals and a central stamen column with red filaments, shading to white, joined lower half, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. leaves bright, deep green, elliptic. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.237 with colour photo; English translation p.166. A cross between **Usumyôrenji** and a wild japonica. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1976.

Hôju-sunago. (Gem Speckled), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.137 colour photo: Medium size, white to blush pink ground, finely speckled and dashed light red, formal double with 7-8 rows of rounded, reflexed petals, opening from a round bud centre. Leaves light green, elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins serrulate. Originated in Japan.

Hôka. (Treasured Flower), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*, vol.3; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.249: White, spotted pink. Double. Originated in Japan. Different readings: ‘Hôkwa’, ‘Houka’. (Believed extinct.)

Hôka. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.577. Different reading for **Noroshi**.

Hôkaiji-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Hôkai Temple), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, No.11, pp.73, 74, 75: Small size, single with 6 oblong petals, apices notched, purple, merging to rose-pink, small compact, short stamen column, filaments joined for the lower half. Leaves lanceolate, long, tapering apices, margins finely serrulate. Originated in Japan.

Hôkan. (Diadem), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.16: Large size, 11 cm wide x 5 cm peach pink, open peony form with 10 outer petals and a centre a mixture of 40-80 stamens with deep yellow filaments and erect, twisted petals. Leaves, 8-9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, ovate, blunt acute apex, inconspicuous serrations; petiole hirsute. Of Yuki-tsubaki lineage from Mishima Sub-prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected in 1954 by Susumu Ishizawa, named by Kaoru Hagiya. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.246.

Hôkidori. (Another name for Cuckoo), (*C.japonica*), Seibu Nursery Catalogue, 1987-1988: Small to medium size, palest pink to white, single with long petals. Originated in the San’in District, Japan.

Hôkiguruma. (Hôki’s Carriage), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.9: No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.236 with colour photo; English translation p.165. A renaming of **Miura-kazaguruma**.

Hôkihaku. (Hôki’s White), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.25, colour photo and description as ‘Hôki-haku’: Medium size, white, single, opening through a spherical shape with 5 rounded, convex petals and a broad, central stamen column with ivory filaments, joined for the lower third and large, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves midgreen, elliptic with serrate margins. A seedling of **Meigetsu**. Originated in Yumigahama, Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takashi Sumi in 1973. Hôki is the old name for Tottori.

- Hôki-shirosuzume.** (White Sparrow from Hôki), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.28 description, p.28 colour photo: Small size, white, cup-shaped single with 6-7 broad, rounded, overlapping petals with central stamen cylinder, with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark matt green, broad-ovate to elliptic, margins serrate. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan.
- Hôkizakura.** (Hôki Cherry), (*C.japonica*), Shimane, Kaji Shubyô-en Catalogue, 1980-1981 as a new cultivar; JSC., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.29, p.13. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.94, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, saucer shaped single with 5 obovate, emarginate petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for lower half, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, long, narrow-lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Collected from cultivars at a private family in Yonago City. Named and released by Takashi Sumi in 1977.
- Hokkeji.** (Hokkeji Temple). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.240 with colour photo; English translation p.168. Medium size, red mottled white, bowl-shaped single, cylindrical stamens in brilliant yellow. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling originated in Okada Enjirin Forest. Named by Kôshô Kuga, head priest of Hokkeji Temple, released by Taneo Okada in 1993. From Nara Prefecture.
- Hokuhan.** (Wood Plank), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Deep red, single with erect centre petaloids. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80 has this as **Hokuhan**, but it is usually read as ‘Bokuhan’ or ‘Mokuhan’. (Believed extinct.)
- Hokuto.** (The Big Dipper), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.162; Yashiro Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*: Medium sized, white, open, peony form with 3 rows of large, imbricated petals surrounding a circle of mixed, small petals and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hokuto-jirin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hokutojûrin**.
- Hokutojûrin.** (Ten Flowers of Hokuto), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Tokuemmon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Itohanayose Irotsuki*: Semi-double, 3 rows of pink petals, splashed with white stars, sometimes divided stamens, sometimes cylindrical. Medium size. Cho, [before 1867], *Chinkafu*, p.12-13, illustration; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Pink dotted white. Small. Mid-season blooming. (Believed extinct.) Corruption of name “Hokuto-jirin”. Originated in Japan.
- Hôkwa. Different reading for **Hôka**.
- Hôkwa. Different reading for **Noroshi**.
- Hold de Larche.** (*C.japonica*), Greenbrier Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Pink, variegated deeper tone and white. Medium large, loose, rose form double. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in USA. Sport: **Hold de Larche Variegated**.
- Hold de Larche Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Virus variegated form of **Hold de Larche** - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.
- Holdfordiana.** (*C.japonica*), Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.7. Originated in England. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Holdfordiana Anemone.** (*C.japonica*), Chapman, 1899, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3., 25:262: Flowered pink. Originated in England.
- Holei.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. (Believed extinct.)

- Holiday.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.45: Pink streaked deeper pink. Medium sized formal double. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California.
- Holland Orchid.** (*C.x williamsii*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.142: Orchid pink. Medium single of trumpet form. Compact, low to upright growth. Mid-season flowering. A *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* hybrid originating in USA.
- Holland Red. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.108. Synonym for **Orandakô**.
- Holland-kô. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.207 with colour photo; Synonym for **Orandokô**.
- Hollesia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Halesia**.
- Hollifolia.** (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Classification Report*, p.11. No descriptions. *Standardized Plant Names*, 1942: Deep pink. Medium sized semi-double. Vigorous growth. Blooms midseason. Orthographic error 'Hallifolia', 'Halifolia', 'Hallefolia'. Originated in USA.
- Hollis C. Boardman.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Pink. Large semi-double. Late flowering. Originated in USA by H.C. Boardman.
- Holly Blades.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76: Shell pink. Medium sized, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Dr G.R. Johnson, Carthage, Texas.
- Holly Bright.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.8: Large semi-double. Glossy salmon red. Petals creped. Plant compact, upright and bushy with unique, crinkled, holly-like foliage. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size is 11 cm wide. Growth is dense and medium in rate. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, Reg. No.2025. Chinese synonym: 'Zhouye Qihua'.
- Holly Buff's Pride.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.274, Reg. No.373: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Holly Buff Gardens, Louise, Mississippi, USA which first flowered 1958. Plant growth is spreading, open and rapid with leaves 8 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flowers, deep pink with yellow anthers, are 10-12 cm wide x 5-7 cm deep with 18 petals and 4-5 petaloids mixed with the stamens. Flowers early.
- Holly Leaf.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.315-314, Reg. No.188: A 5 year old chance seedling originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA that first flowered 1953. The edges and tips of the leaves are greatly twisted and undulated along their 11 cm length with 3 folds each side separated by two upward curves tending to a holly-like point. Flowers are cardinal red, single, similar to **Kimberley**, with 5 petals, 10 cm across. Early blooming. Flower has fragrance. Synonym: 'Holly Leaf (2)'
- Holly Mac.** (*C.japonica*), Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian*, vol.11, p.31: Red. Medium sized semi-double with loose petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Mayo's Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.
- Holly Queen. (*C.japonica*), Hertrich, 1959, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.13, p.114. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Hollyhock. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Kumasaka**.
- Hollyhock Center. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Kumasaka**.
- Hollyhock Flowered. Prince, 1828, "*Camellia japonica*, or Japan Rose", *A Short Treatise on Horticulture*. Synonym for **Althaeiflora**.
- Hollyleaf.** (*C.japonica*), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Not the same cultivar as **Holly Leaf**.

- Holly Leaf (1). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Hiiragi-tsubaki**.
- Holly Leaf (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Holly Leaf**.
- Hollywreath.** (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.
- Hômanzan.** (Mount Hôman). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7. Peach pink, small campanulate single. Flowers mid-season. Named by T. Satô.
- Homare-no-nishiki.** (Brocade of Honour), (*C.sasanqua*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26; Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10: Deep scarlet and white single. Originated in Japan.
- Homekotoba.** (Words of Praise), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama.1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.116, p.58, description, p.121 as 'Home-kotoba': Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, recurved, minutely denticulate, 9 cm long x 4-4.4 cm wide with pale green petioles, 8-9 mm long, glabrous. Flowers with pale pink petals (Neyron rose 623/2), loosely imbricated and widely expanded, 5-7 in number. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Syôsaku Yoshida, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Homer Fritchie.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.161, Reg. No.1368: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1970; originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double, Alba Plena type, flower is white with rare pink spots, 60 petals, average size 6 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Produces a solid, light pink sport. Blooms mid-season. Colour photo, back cover ACS., 1976, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.31, No.1.
- Homma-shibori. Different reading for **Honma-shibori**.
- Hommurajiro. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.122 and Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.127. Different reading for **Honmurajiro**.
- Hompôji. Different reading for **Honpôji**.
- Homura.** (Large Blaze), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.228, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, open, saucer-shaped single with 7 broad, rounded, crinkled, emarginate petals and a broad, stamen group with red filaments and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate to ovate, apices acute, margins serrulate. Selected from natural seedlings on Izu Ôshima. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1980.
- Hon. Mrs Hope. Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*, p.172. Orthographic error for **Mrs Hope**.
- Hon. Susan Greenhall.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.11, colour photo: White, irregular semi-double, usually with 3-4 petaloids in a short, stamen cluster and marked with the odd, pink stripe. A seedling of **Mrs William Thompson** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Hônai.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.211, p.107, description, p.152: Leaves large, thick, broadly oblong to broadly elliptic, apex cuspidate-acuminate, flat, venation slightly impressed, margins obscurely crenate, 8.4-10.6 cm long x 4.6-5.3 cm wide, petioles rubescens, 6-10 mm long, smooth. Flowers semi-double, widely opened, petals 10-16, often with unfolded, smaller petals; largest petal 4.7 cm x 3.7 cm, crenate at apical margin. Anthers yellow, filaments irregular, creamy to pinkish. Late flowering. Collected at Hônai, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Honaka.** (Centre of Fire), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki* No.12, p.7, pl.26, description, p.14: Medium sized, irregular semi-double to open, peony form, crimson with 12-15 outer petals, waved and fluted, centre an open cluster of short stamens, in the form of a pentagon, anthers golden, filaments pinkish. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves medium size, 8 cm x 4 cm, lanceolate,

tapering acuminate, dull, yellowish green, shallowly crenate. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.314, colour photo. A seedling of **Shûhō-karako**. Originated in Kantō, Japan by Nakamura Totsurō. See: Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.139, 247.

Hon'ami. Different reading for **Honnami**.

Honbōji. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.33, p.49. Different reading for Honpōji. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.151.

Honbōji-atsuba. Different reading for 'Honjōji-atsuba'.

Honda-shibori. (Honda Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorō, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Clear red spots on a white background. Dispersed stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Hōnen. (Fruitful Year), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyōto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushū*, No.8, p.5, black and white photo, description, p.16: Wisteria pink, peony form double with a centre of large and small unfolded petals, 10 cm across x 4 cm deep with about 21 petals and petalods mixed in. Leaves large, 10 cm long. Habit erect and spreading, petioles hirsute. Collected in Sasagami Machi, Kita Kanbara Gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Susumu Kishizawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. See also: Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, pp.138, 247.

Hōnenin-yabutsubaki. (Wild Japonica of Hōnen Temple). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.238 with colour photo; English translation p.167. Small, darkish deep red, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves oblong, small, waved. Upright, fast growing. This camellia is used as a hedge in Hōnen'in Temple in Kyoto. Named and released by Shūji Noguchi around 1970. From Kyoto to Tokyo.

Honneur d'Amérique. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937. Orthographic error for **Honneur d'Amérique**.

Honey. RHS., 1966, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.20, p.153. Orthographic error for **C.M. Hovey**.

Honey Bee. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.77: Medium red to red and white. Medium sized, formal double to loose peony form. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by T. Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA.

Honey Bunch. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70: Blush pink. Medium formal double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by W. Stewart, Savannah, Georgia, USA

Honey Chile. (*C.japonica*), Pyron, 1957, *Camellian*, vol.VIII, No.2, p.6: A seedling of unknown parentage named **Honey Chile** by Doxey, a former N.B.C. radio star. It is a large, brilliant red to deep red, with several, narrow, twisted petaloids interspersed with a crown of stamens. Around the stamens and mixed with the rabbit eared petals are 5 white, peculiarly shaped petaloids. Originated in USA by W.D. Pleasant, Beaumont, Texas. Orthographic error: 'Honey Child'.

Honey Child. Pyron, 1957, *Camellian*, vol.VIII, No.2, p.6. Orthographic error for **Honey Chile**.

Honey Comb. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.332. Orthographic variant for 'Honeycomb', synonym for **Anemoniflora**.

Honeya. (Meaning obscure), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyōki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.610: Medium sized, flat, white single with some rare, soft pink patches and 5 petals, surrounding a central stamen cluster with gold anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Honeycomb. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.

- Honeyglow.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.233, Reg. No.1345: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Mr & Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average, upright, open and rapid in rate with mid-green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is bicolour, with 144 petals, 10 cm across x 2 cm deep. The ivory white petals seem to form a 6 pointed star with an outer row of 38 very flat petals with the slightest blush. The central 100 petals are incurved and a deep honey to ivory colour. Blooms mid-season to late. See colour photo, front cover New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, vol.XVI, No.4, 1989.
- Honeymoon.** (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1991-1992. A seedling of [Guilio Nuccio x *C.pitardii*] x *C.nitidissima*. Nuccio's first *C.nitidissima* hybrid. A coral pink bud opening to creamy white. Petals yellow at base. Medium to large semi-double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Late blooming. Nuccio's number NXO-8727. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Miyue'.
- Hong. (Rainbow), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.582. Synonym for **Rainbow**.
- Hong Gouchuixue. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Nioi-fubuki-beni**.
- Hong Kai Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lady Kay Red**.
- Hong Kangnaixin. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.13. Chinese synonym for the French *C.japonica* **Ville de Nantes Red**.
- Hong Laiweisi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Lewis Red**.
- Hong Wushiba.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.569; Branches soft, juvenile leaves with brown stripes or blocks, mature leaf thick, rough, twisted, elliptic to obovate, yellowish green, 8-9 cm x 4-5 cm, apex acuminate, base cuneate, veins obvious, margins serrate. flowers hibiscus form, 10 cm diameter, large petals in 2-3 rows, broad and flat with lightly waved margins. Inner petals short and broad, crinkled or erect, dispersed evenly or in several groups, stamens among the petals. Colour solid red. Flowers mid-season. From Jiangsu, China. For another form see **Hua Wushiba**.
- Hong Zhizicha.** (Red Cape Jasmine). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.189; Originated in the Chendu area, Sichuan, China. A rare cultivar, at present grown only in Nanjiao Park, Chengdu City, and Zhuxi Park, Shifang City. Flowers deep pink to red, formal double, small to medium size, petals nearly round, waved at edges, deep red veins visible, usually a bud centre. Leaves light green, elliptic to long elliptic, shiny. Compact but vigorous growth. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Hongaikan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.32. Chinese synonym for **Ed Combatalade**.
- Hongbaiban.** (White and Red Petals), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Garden's List, 1985: A medium sized, formal double white with red splashes. Originated in China.
- Hongbai Chamei.** (Red and White Camellia Plum), (*C.sasanqua*), Li, Shishen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu*. Wang, 1935, *Kuang Chun Fang Pu*: White single with red petal edges. Blooms early. Originated in China.
- Hongbaigong.** (Red and White Palace), (*C.japonica*), Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.30. No description. Originated in China.
- Hongbai Manao Shizitou. Feng, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. Synonym for **Damanao**.

- Hongbai Mudan.** (Red and White Peony), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*: A medium sized, red and white peony form. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hung-pei Mou-tan'.
- Hongbaiye.** (Double Red), (*C.japonica*), Chen Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu*: Large red double flower. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).
- Hongbaiyun.** (Red and White Halo), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*: Red and white, rose form double. Various colours on the one branch. Originated in China. Different reading 'Hung-pei-yun'.
- Hongban Da Adaofu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Adolphe Audusson Special**.
- Hongbaoshi.** (Red Jade), (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.101 colour photo: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 8-9 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.57D), fully double, diameter 11-12 cm. Petals 26-31 in 4-5 whorls, outer 2 whorls large, flat, margins notched, inner 2-3 whorls smaller, twisted or 2 petals united, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into 6-7 groups placed among twisted petals or undivided in the flower centre. Pistils rudimentary. Flowers early. This is a new cultivar selected from open pollinated seedlings by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden.
- Hongbaozhu.** (Red Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949: Red. Complete double. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hung-pao-chu'. Synonym: 'Dahong Baozhu'.
- Hongbinglang.** (Red Betel Nut), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Garden's List, 1985; Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.109: A medium sized, red, bud centered, formal double with cupped and rounded petals. Late flowering. Sport: **Huabinglang**. See colour photo [p.115], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.92 and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.46, No.263, colour photo, No.147. Corruption: 'Hongbinlong'. Originated in China.
- Hongbinlong. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellia*, p.30. Corruption of **Hongbinglang**.
- Hongbo.** (Red Wave), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.58, No.390, colour photo, No.247: Large size, 13-14 cm across, red, semi-double with 20-26 large, fluted petals and a small centre of stamens. Leaves dark green, elliptic, margins serrulate. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.
- Hongcaixia.** (Red Clouds), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.50, No.307, colour photo, No.177: Medium size, crimson, rose form double with 4-5 rows of rounded, emarginate petals and a small centre of erect petals and stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acute. Originated in China.
- Hongchang'e Cai.** (Red splendoured Moon Goddess), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejinag*, p.93, colour photo [p.130]: Medium size, formal double, deep red with 8-9 rows of imbricated petals, rounded and cupped about a bud centre. Sport of 'Huachang'e Cai'. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Dawubao'. Orthographic error: 'Hong chang er cai'. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.46, No.266, colour photo, No.150. Different reading 'Hongchangocai'.
- Hongchahua.** (Red Camellia Flower), (*C.japonica*), Chen, 1937, *Chungkuo Shu Mufen Lei hsueh*: Flower red. with 5 large outer petals, some of the stamens have developed into small, narrow petals. (petaloids). Originated in China. Synonym: *C.japonica* var 'Anemoniflora' Curtis.
- Hongchang er Cai. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.45, No.266, colour photo No.150 as 'Hong chang er cai'. Orthographic error for **Hongchang'e Cai**.
- Hongchangocai. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, p.48. Different reading for **Hongchang'e Cai**.

- Hongdabao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412. Chinese synonym for the undescribed cultivar 'Red Granthamiana'.
- Hongdahejin.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568. A red sport of the Japanese cultivar **Yamato-nishiki**. From Wuxi, Jiangsu, China.
- Hongdiemi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* 'Humilis Red'.
- Hongdonyang.** (Red Foreign Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*: Large red, rose form double. Originated in Japan Synonym: 'Hongdongyang Cha'.
- Hongdongyang Cha. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, p.39. Synonym for **Hongdongyang**.
- Hongfei. (Red Blush). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Japanese Higo **Hi-no-maru**.
- Hongfengwei.** (Red Phoenix Tail), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.192; Originated in the Chengdu area, Sichuan, China, and cultivated at Nanjiao Park, Chengdu. A sister cultivar of **Huafengwei**. Flowers red, semi-double to peony, medium to large. Petals long-rounded, waved, small petals and stamens mixed in the centre. Leaves dark green, small-elliptic, waved edges, shiny. Upright, vigorous growth. Flowers mid-season to late.
- Hongfoding.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.566. Plant robust and strong. Leaf ovate, 8.5-10 cm x 4.5-5 cm. Flower deep red, 7-11 cm diameter, flat petals in 2-3 rows, petaloid stamens in several bundles among the large and wide petals. Flowers mid-season. From Jinhua, Zhejiang, China.
- Hongfurong.** (Red Hibiscus), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*: Large red, anemone form. See colour photo, [p.151], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias in Zhejiang*, p.66. Originated in China.
- Hongfurong.** (Red Hibiscus), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.56, No.371, colour photo No.229: Medium size, campanulate single to semi-double, spinel red, with 15-17 petals. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.
- Hongguan.** (Red Crown), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.35, p.34, colour photo p.128: Red open peony form with 2 rows of large, rounded, emarginate petals and a centre of small petals and petaloids. Originated in China.
- Honghailuo.** (Red Conch), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.189 with colour photo; Originated in the Chengdu – Dujiangyan areas, Sichuan, China. Flowers red to deep red, formal double, medium size, petals shell-like, imbricated in spiral form. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny; Slow, compact growth. Flowers mid-season.
- Honghainan Baozhu.** (Red Hainan Jewellery), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. No description. Originated in China. *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.210 with colour photo; Stated to be a sport of **Hedinghong**, photo appears very similar. Synonym 'Shanghai Hedinghong'.
- Honghe.** (Red Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985; Savige. 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No,18, p.109: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, bright scarlet semi-double, with large, rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals, opening wide, cup-shaped. Central, compact stamen column with gold anthers and pinkish filaments. Leaves dark, olive green, broad-lanceolate, acuminate, finely serrate. Originated in China.
- Honghehua.** (Red Lotus Flower), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias of Zhejiang*, p.54, colour photo, [p.137]: A medium size, 8-9 cm across, semi-double to open peony form with 2 rows of 15-20 large, rounded, emarginate outer petals and a centre of small, erect, distorted

petals mixed with stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves smooth, glossy green, elliptic to ovate, 7.5-9 cm long x 4.7-5.2 cm wide, shallow, wide serrations, apex acuminate, recurved, base rounded, young leaves greenish purple, midribs elevated, side veins indistinct. Buds elliptic to ovate, yellowish brown. Originated in Wenzhou, China. Synonym: 'Shijin Hehua'. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.36, No.175, colour photo No.90.

Honghuanghou. (Red Empress), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.81, No.639. Synonym for the *C.saluenensis* **Red Queen**.

Honghudie. (Red Butterfly), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985; Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.106:- A medium size, 8-9 cm across, red, open, informal double of about 20 petals in 2-3 rows, with stamens broken into fascicles by large, erect, centre petals. Leaves dark green, elliptic with long, acuminate apices. Blooms mid-season. See colour photos, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.69, [p.122, 123] and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.35, No.166, photo No.82. Originated in Zhejiang Province, China.

Hongjiaweisi Xinzhong. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.194, p.67. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fantasia** as its synonym 'Jarvis Bay Variegated'.

Hongjinling. (Red Gold Plume), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23:- (reddish gold wing) crimson, mid-season, Kunming. Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.102: Leaves oblong to elliptic-ovate, apices long acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate or rounded, 7.5-12.5 cm long x 3.5-6 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58B), diameter 11-12 cm. Petals 23-30 in 5-6 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls small, folded or connate in the middle. Stamens divided into 7-8 groups among inner petals, 2-3 of these groups forming small petaloids but with filaments still evident. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds of **Zaotaohong** by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Its arrangement of stamens is rare among Yunnan Camellias. Different reading: 'Hung-chin-ling'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Petaloid', 'Reddish Gold Plume'.

Hongkai Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.13. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lady Kay Red**.

Hongkongensis. SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. The species *Camellia hongkongensis* Seeman (1859).

Hong Kong. (*C.hongkongensis* x *C.saluenensis*), Feathers, 1960, NCCS., *Bulletin*: Hybrid (*C.hongkongensis* x *C.saluenensis*), a small, campanulate, light pink with red streaks. Leaves 10 cm x 4 cm, elliptic, dull green, long acuminate apex, tapered base, shallow but sharp serrations, prominent venation. Originated in the USA by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California. See colour photo, p.185, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Chinese synonym: 'Xianggang'.

Hongkong Beauty. (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Medium size, deep rose-pink, semi-double. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Show Girl** x *C.granthamiana*.

Hongkong Girl. (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Medium size, pale rose-pink, semidouble. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Show Girl** x *C.granthamiana*.

Hongkong no hoshi. (*C.hongkongensis* hybrid). *Camellia Photo Collection*, 1997 Japan, p.175 with colour photo; Red semi-double with central column of stamens.

Hongkui. (Red Helmet). Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, pp.42, 43. Synonym for **Gemingqi**.

- Hong Laqieer Tabi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for **Rachael Tarpy Red**.
- Honglangda. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.hybrid* **Rhonda Elizabeth**.
- Hongliu. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.79, No.607. Chinese synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Red Willow**.
- Hongliufang.** (Red Six Sides), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki Hana to Kino Bunka*, p.147 as ‘Hung-liu-fang’: Light crimson, medium sized double. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.45, No.253, colour photo, No.141: Light crimson, peony form with 6-8 large, irregular, outer petals. Late flowering. See also, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, colour photo, [p.127]. Originated in China.
- Hongliujiao.** (Red Hexagonal), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.190 with colour photo; Widely grown in Eastern China, Sichuan and Taiwan. Flowers bright red, formal double, medium size, more than 60 petals nearly round in shape, arrangement hexagonal (in tiers). Leaves pale green, long-elliptic, shiny. Plant upright and vigorous. Flowers mid-season. Synonym in Sichuan ‘Hongliufang’.
- Hongliujiao. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Different reading: ‘Hung Lu Chio’. Japanese reading: ‘Benirokkaku’. Translation: Red Hexagonal. Synonym for **Myrtifolia**.
- Hongluzhen.** (Red Showing Treasure). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 31st January 1993: Medium size, deep scarlet, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Fujian Province, China. A sport of **Hualuzhen**. *SCCS, Nomenclature Supplement 2014*, states size as large.
- Hongmanao. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. Synonym for **Damano**. However a form with very little white, close to **Shizetou**.
- Hongmasha. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.102. Chinese synonym for **Cambria**.
- Hongmei.** (Crimson Mume), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17:(red-mume) deep crimson, mid-season, Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.71: Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices long-acuminate, bases cuneate, margins revolute, dark green above, reclinate in a V-shape, 7.5-10 cm long x 3-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57C), diameter about 13 cm. Petals about 20, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded and erect. Stamens numerous, placed among the petals. Flowers early to mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form *reticulata* in Tengchong. Different reading: ‘Hungmei’. Synonyms: ‘Crimson Mume’, ‘Red Mume’.
- Hongmucheng. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.126. Chinese synonym for **Redwood City**.
- Hongmudan.** (Red Peony), (*C.japonica*), Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as ‘Hung Mou-tan’: A medium sized, red, peony form. Originated in China.
- Hongmulan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.62. Chinese synonym for **Magnolia**.
- Hongmuwu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Woodville Red**.
- Hongoku-nishiki.** (Home Country Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Usami, Naohachi., ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu'e*; Watanabe, 1965, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. Red with white spots and streaks, large size, single flowers. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Nagoya, Japan.

- Hongpensa.** (Red, Sprinkled with Sand), (*C. japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.50, No.313, colour photo, No.180: Medium size, red with light, whitish streaking of the centre petals, formal double, with 3-4 rows of rounded, emarginate outer petals, the inner rows becoming more pointed towards the centre. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices acute, margins serrate. A sport of **Baipensa**, originated in China. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.85; A form of the highly variable **Pensa**. Widely grown in Sichuan and Zhejiang provinces, China. Red, covered with small white or pink spots. Rose form double, medium size. Leaves dark green, leathery, tiny serrations. Strong, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season
- Hongputao.** (Red Grapes), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.79, o.609: Small size, red, peony form. Early blooming. Originated in Jiangxi Province, China.
- Hongqianmiao. (Many Red Birds), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.355, colour photo No.213. Chinese synonym for the Japanese camellia **Beni-chidori**.
- Hongqixin.** (Red Seven Hearts), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985: Full, red, peony form with spherical centre of small, folded petals, petaloids and some stamens. Leaves ovate, blunt acute, finely serrate. Originated in China.
- Hongri.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.255 with colour photo; Red semi-double, diameter about 10 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Ms Xu Biyu, Flower Gardens of Hangzhou City, China.
- Hongrong Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Foy Sanders**.
- Hongrong Fengche. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Bella d'Etruria**.
- Hongrongyao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.70, No.244. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Scarlet Glory**.
- Hongsan Xueshi.** (Red Three Scholars), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*: Medium sized, 8-10 cm across with 50-60 petals in 6-8 rows, red, formal double. Sport of **Sanxueshi**. See colour photo No.165, Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.48, No.285; and Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, colour photo, [p.118]. Originated in China.
- Hongse Chang'e Cai. (Dark Red Moon Goddess Splendour), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*:- Medium sized, dark red formal double. Synonym for **Hongchang'e Cai**.
- Hongse Zhongguo. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.126. Chinese synonym for **Red China**.
- Hongshiba Xueshi.** (Red Eighteen Scholars), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*: This is the light red form of the ancient formal double Chinese Camellia **Shiba Xueshi** (Eighteen Scholars) which has many mutations on one branch. See Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.84, colour photo, [p.143] and Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.44, No.244, colour photo, No.132. Originated in China.
- Hongshiyang-jin.** (Red Shiyang Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.37, No.180: A sport of **Fenshi Yangjin**. Large size, red, semi-double to open peony form with 3-4 rows of rounded, waved outer petals and small irregular centre of stunted stamens and erect petals. Originated in China.
- Hongshizhu. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Ville de Nantes Red**.
- Hongshouyi.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.567. A red sport of the Japanese cultivar **Kariginu**. From Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China.

- Hongshuijing. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.70, No.242. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* hybrid **Red Crystal**.
- Hongtaige.** (Red Pavilion), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.80, colour photo, [p.147]: Red, peony form double, 7-8 cm across, with 100-200 petals and petaloids, including two rows of large, outer petals. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 5.3-7.6 cm long x 2.2-3.9 cm wide, apices acute, margins serrate. Late blooming. Synonyms: 'Zhongta', 'Qixinghong', See: Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.42, 43, No.231, colour photo No.125. Originated in China.
- Hongtao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ace O'Hearts**.
- Hongûzan.** (Mount Hongû), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.250, description, p.251, colour photo: Medium size, white with crimson speckles and short dashes, campanulate single with 5 broad petals, margins a little undulate, and a central stamen cylinder with creamy filaments, joined for the lower half, and bronze anthers. Blooms very early to midseason. Leaves dark green, apices acuminate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Shibori-hatsu'arashi**.
- Hongwan Cha.** (Crimson Bowl), (*C.reticulata*), Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114 as 'Hungwancha' (Crimson Bowl). Name taken from a list entitled *Chungkuo Shantung Moutan, Yunnan Chahua Chanlan* at an exhibitor of Chinese Camellias in Hong Kong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.29, with coloured plate: Leaves broad-ovate, flat, apices short pointed or acuminate, bases bluntly rounded or broad-cuneate, 6.3-8.6 cm long x 5-5.6 cm wide. Flower pink (RHS.CC.53C-D), single, diameter 9.5-12.5 cm. Petals 6-7 in 2 whorls. Stamens numerous, united at the base to form a tube, pistils fertile. Early flowering. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings from open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. The flowers are simple and the petal apices are bent outwards in a bowl shape. Synonyms: 'Red Bowl', 'Crimson Bowl', 'Red Bowl Camellia'. Different reading: 'Hungwan Ch'a'.
- Hongweilian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.132. Chinese synonym for **William Hertrich**.
- Hongwen Beiti. Gao, Jiyin Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Betty Foy Sanders**.
- Hongwoke. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Laura Walker**.
- Hongwubao.** (Red Five Treasures), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Gardens List, 1985: No description. Originated in China.
- Hongwuse Furong.** (Red, Five Coloured Hibiscus), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.40, No.210, colour photo, No.113A & B: Medium size, light red, open peony form, with 2-4 rows of incurved, outer petals and a centre of small petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Sport of 'Huawuse Furong'. Originated in China.
- Hongwuxin.** (Crimson Five Hearts), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17: (red-five-hearts) crimson, mid-season, Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.73 colour photo: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins revolute, surfaces reclinate, 6.5-7.5 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.52B), diameter about 10 cm. Petals more than 17, folded and divided into 5 groups. Pistils sometimes rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of the wild form *reticulata* in Tengchong. Different reading: 'Hung-wan-hsin'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Five-Heart', 'Red Five Heart'.

- Hongwuzhi.** (Red Five Branches), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985; Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.109: Medium sized, light red, open peony form with large outer petals and fascicles of stamens mixed with the centre petals. Originated in China.
- Hongxia.** (Red Clouds), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15: (red-cloud) deep crimson mid-season. Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.65, colour illustration: Leaves elliptic to ovate, flat, hard, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate or obtusely rounded, 9-10 cm long x 5.5-6 cm wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.58BC), diameter 14-15 cm. Petals 16-18 in 4 whorls, margins of outer 2 whorls undulate, inner whorls curved or connate at the midribs. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups placed among the curved petals. Pistils rudimentary. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Flowers early to mid-season. Different reading: 'Hung-hsia'. Synonym: 'Red Clouds'.
- Hongxia Yingchun.** (Red Cloud Greeting Spring). (*C.reticulata*). China Regn No.24. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Feb 2008, No.4, p.48, with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of **Zaotaohong** (Early Crimson). Originated by the Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan, China, and named by Xia Lifang. Flowers loose peony form, deep red, (RHS.CC. 61C) 12-13 cm diameter. Petals ca. 24 in 4-5 whorls, outer two almost flat, inner petals incurved. Some stamens as petaloids, balance of stamens dispersed in bundles among the petals. Leaves long elliptic, bases cuneate, leaf surface inflexed, 9.5-14 cm long, 4-7 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.
- Hongxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.p.77. Chinese synonym for **Red Elephant**.
- Hongxin Baiban.** (Red Heart White Petals), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: The petals are snow white and the centre is blood red. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hung-hsin Pai-pan'.
- Hongxiuqiu.** (Red Embroidered Ball), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*: A medium sized, full peony red. Originated in China. The name refers to an old Chinese game played with an embroidered ball and refers to the shape of the flower.
- Hongxiyue. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **Parkes Red Glow**.
- Hongyang.** (Red Sun), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki, Hana to Kino Bunka*, p.147 as 'Hung Yang': Medium sized, peach pink, formal double. Originated in China.
- Hongyi Dahuangguan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for **Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme**.
- Hongye Beila.** (*C.japonica*), Chinese translation of *ICS Journal*, 2005; A bud and leaf mutation of **Nuccio's Bella Rossa**. Petals have multiple thin purplish radial lines, altering the colour of the flower. Young leaves are purplish. Found in Feng's Camellia Garden, Jinhua City, China. in 2004. Synonyms: 'Jinhua Meinü', 'Red Leaf Bella'.
- Hongye Huabeila.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec 2009, p.19 with colour photo; A variegated form of **Hongye Beila**, with numerous white patches on the petals. Western synonym 'Red Leaf Bella Variegated'.
- Hongyingduo.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.569; Variant through bud mutation. From Jiangsu, China. No further details.
- Hongyijin.** (One Red Vein), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949: A white double with one streak of red. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hung-ih-chin'.

- Hongyilanjiao.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.234 with colour photo; A solid red sport of **Yilanjiao**. Formal double, 7-8 cm diameter. Late flowering.
- Hongyu. (Red Rain), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.79, No.605: Chinese synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Rosy Mist**.
- Hongyuyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Benihagoromo**.
- Hongzhangnü. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia In China*, p.57, No.380 as ‘hong zhang nü’. Orthographic error for **Hongzhuangnü**.
- Hongzhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.78 and Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.218 with colour photos. Chinese synonym for **Tom Knudsen**.
- Hongzhong.** (Red Heart), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985: Complete, informal double, red. Originated in China.
- Hongzhuang Furen. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica* **Lady in Red**.
- Hongzhuangnü.** (Girl in Red), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.57, No.380, colour photo, No.238 as ‘Hong Zhangyü’: Large size, 10-11 cm across, open peony form with 28-30, large, incurved, fluted petals and central stamen fascicles mixed with erect, centre petals. Leaves light to mid-green, 7-7.5 cm long x 3.8-4 cm wide. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China. Orthographic error: ‘Hongzhangnü’.
- Hongzhuqiu.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568. Strong, dense plant, juvenile twigs pale brown. Leaf deep green, elliptic, margins densely serrate, slightly waved, 5-7 cm x 3.5-4.5 cm. Flower peach red, 7-8 cm diameter. Outer petals flat in several rows, regularly arranged, Centre petals do not fully open, remaining in ball shape. Flowers mid-season to late. Synonym ‘Putahong’. From Fujian Province, China.
- Hon’inbô.** (Principal Head Family’s Name of the Igo Game), (*C.japonica*) Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: Large size, red, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hon’inbô.** (Principal Head Family’s Name of the Igo Game), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Large size, pale pink, formal double. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.2 as ‘Honin-bô’: Irregular, complete double, more or less imbricated with petals crimson at the centre washing out to soft pink at outer edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: ‘Honinbô-tsubaki’. Listed also by Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310 and Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan* with the characters for ‘Hon’inbo’ translating to “Principal Priest’s Residence”.
- Hon’inbô.** (See above), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.626: Medium sized, formal double with crimson, fading out to mauve pink on petal edge. The last character is different to above. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hon’itten.** (One True Heaven), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.2. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading: ‘Moto-itten’. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.22. (Believed extinct.)
- Honjobaku. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.104. Corruption of the Japanese name ‘Honjohaku’, different reading for **Honjojiro**.
- Honjohaku. Minagawa Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Honjojiro**.
- Honjo-hatsuyuki.** (First Snowfall in Honjo), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* under the section “Dotted leaved Camellia”. Round leaves, red leaf buds. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.167. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Honjojiro. (Honjo White), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*. See following colour pls and descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.77, p.132; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.52, p.26, p.101; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.415, pp.174, 353, 354; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.140, 247: Bush camellia cultivar with spreading habit. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic with side margins evolute, apex acute, shallowly crenate. Flowers pure white, rose form double, with few stamens when fully open. Different readings: 'Honjohaku', 'Honjoshiro', 'Honjyoshiro', 'Honzyô-shiro'. Corruption: 'Honjobaku'. Originated by Minagawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Resembles: **Kagiri**, **Shiragiku**, **Hasumijiro**. The original tree was in the precincts of the Kongô Temple.

Honjoshiro. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936 p.25. Different reading for **Honjojiro**.

Honjyoshiro. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.30. Different reading for **Honjojiro**.

Honkon-no-hoshi. (Star of Hong Kong). (*C.hybrid*). Kairyô-en Catalogue Kawaguchi, 1993, p.1, colour photo: Small, single, deep pink with 8-9 long, pointed, channelled petals. Fragrant. A seedling of *C.hongkongensis* x *C.japonica* **Kôshi**. Originated by Mr Murata, Yokohama, Japan.

Honkon-tsubaki. Murata, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu; *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.39, and Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.127. A different reading of the Japanese name for *C.hongkongensis*.

Honlugu. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978 pl.158. Different reading for 'Hongliujiao', synonym for **Myrtifolia**.

Honma-sarasa. (Honma's Printed Cotton), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Large size, double, deep red with white speckles and dashes. Thought to be synonymous with **Honma-shibori**. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan.

Honma-shibori. (Honma Dappled), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yorankô*, vol.311: Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: A double, white, striped and speckled with red. Sometimes produces white flowers, or flowers with half red and half white petals. Cylindrical stamens and pistil. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Homma-shibori'. (Believed extinct.)

Honmondan. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, p.25. Taiwanese for **Hongmudan**.

Honmurajiro. (White Camellia from Honmura), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.122; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.26 & 215 as 'Hommurajiro'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.140, colour photo, p.247, description: Large sized, rose form white, with dull green, lanceolate leaves, with recurved, tapered acuminate apex and shallow serrations, venation conspicuous. Branches slender with pendant blooms. Blooms late. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Resemble **Ama-no-gawa**. Different reading: 'Hommurajiro'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.243 with colour photo; English translation p.171.

Honnami. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1969, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai; *Tsubaki Meikan*; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.80, p.63, description, p.303; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.47: White, campanulate single of 5-6 petals with apices rounded, small to medium size. Stamens spreading cylindrical, 110-120, filaments white. Medium size. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves medium size, wide-oval to round, thick, becoming concave, dark green on a plant with an upright, dense habit. Said to be like **Shûfûraku** but leaves different. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.247. The Kansai **Kamohonnami** is sometimes confused with this variety but is a different cultivar. Different reading 'Hon'ami'. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998,

p.242 with colour photo; English translation p.170. An old tree, estimated at 270 years of age survives in Komono Town, Mi'e Prefecture, and appeared in *Owari Tsubaki Banzuke* in 1941.

Honneur d'Amerique. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.III: This blossom of medium size is both regular and irregular, that is, the first 3-4 rows of petals are regularly imbricated, rounded, emarginate; the following ones are small, compact, ruffled to form a heart. Its colouring is a delicate pink, stippled and intersected with a few stripes of vivid pink. Originated in USA by Dunlap. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Honneur d'America', 'Honneur d'Amerique', 'Honor of America', 'Honor de America', 'Honneur de Amerique', 'Honneur de Amerique'. Pseudonyms: 'Monarch', 'Gunnellae', 'Red Ball'.

Honninbô. Different reading for **Hon'inbô**.

Honô. Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. Different reading for **Hono-o**.

Honobono. (Dawn), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Large, pink flower. Different reading: 'Tenmei'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ho-no-hara. (Place name). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.241 with colour photo; English translation p.169. Small, dark red, semi-double, split stamens. Late flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, recurved. Upright, vigorous growth. A cultivar raised by a private family in Noguchi (former name Honohara), Toyokawa City. Discovered and released by Sachiko Ôtomo in 1980. From Aichi Prefecture.

Honoho. Different reading for **Hono-o**.

Honoka. (Faint Colour), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, Double, pale pink, large flowers. Blooms early. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Honô-no-mai. (Fire Dance), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.226, colour photo and description: Very small size, dark red, campanulate single with 5 petals and small, scanty stamens. Late blooming. Leaves light to mid-green, broad-ovate, apices recurved, acute, margins serrulate. Plant habit dwarf type. Different reading: 'Honoo-no-mai'. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.241 with colour photo; English translation p.169.

Hono-o. (Flame), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, *Garden Life*, 1966, p.32, No.17, black and white photo: Flower is dark red peony to irregular, open peony of 8-9 cm across x 5 cm deep. Outer petals, 12-25, long and slender. The inner petals, 10-20, sometimes mingle with the petaloids and 200 stamens with dark yellow filaments. Leaves are long and slender and reflexed. Petiole hirsute. The plant habit is low growing. Different readings: 'Honoho', 'Honô'. Collected in Kochitani City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1959 by Susumu Ishizawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.140, 247, colour photo and description.

Honoo-no-mai. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.9. Different reading for **Honô-nomai**.

Honor de America. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Honneur d'Amerique**.

Honor del Monte Santo. (*C.japonica*), Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct.)

Honor John Cummings. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, 1883. *The Garden*, 24:250: Rather below medium size and of a peculiar, dark, ruby scarlet. Foliage small; flower buds quite pointed. Foliage small. First flowered 1859. Originated in USA. Orthographic error 'Honourable John Cummings'.

Honor Mason. (*C.japonica*), Mason's Nursery Catalogue, 1968: Large, rose-pink peony. Mid-season flowering. See black and white photo on p.9. Originated in New Zealand. Orthographic error: 'Honour Mason'.

Honor of America. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for **Honneur d'Amerique**.

Honor of America Red. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1945, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.11. Solid red sport of **Honneur d'Amerique**. Originated in USA.

Honor of Flower. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.30. Synonym for **Hanafûki**.

Hono-tsubaki. (Faint Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômokû*: White spotted with pink. Double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Honour Mason. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.8. Orthographic error for **Honor Mason**.

Honourable John Cummings. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.104. Orthographic error for **Honor John Cummings**.

Honourable Mrs Hope. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.104. Synonym for **Mrs Hope**.

Honpôji. (Honpô Temple), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.176, p.88, description, p.140 as 'Honpô-jo': Loosely branched, large leaved cultivar. Leaves pale green, elliptic, base cuneate, venation impressed, 8.7-11.5 cm long x 3.6-5.5 cm wide; petioles 7-10 mm long, very hairy. Flowers deep, rosy, red (Crimson 22/1) single, widely cup-shaped, petals strongly wavy, 6-8, the largest 5.8 cm long x 6.3 cm wide; cylindrical stamen cluster, 2.7 cm high, filaments creamy, reddish at the base. Flowers mid-season to late. Different readings:- 'Hompôji', 'Honbôji'. Originated in the garden of the Honpô Temple, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Shûhû Kirino in 1958. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.33, pp.49, 296 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1979, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.151, as 'Honbôji'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.140 colour photo.

Honpôji-atsuba. (Thick Leaved Camellia of Honpôji), (*C.hybrid*), Fukushima & Iwasa, 1966, *Cytological Studies of Camellias*, p.34. The cultivar is a pentaploid, but no description. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.41 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.296. A seedling of **Honpôji**. Different reading: 'Honbôji-atsuba'. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Honshiratama. (Principal White Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Saitama Botanic Gardens, 1960; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.47: Medium sized, wide campanulate, white single, 5-6 petals, large, wide, creped at apex; compact, stamen column, small, yellow anthers, light, creamy filaments, joined into a tube for half their length. Early flowering. Leaves lanceolate, medium sized to small, tapering to long, acuminate apex, thick, dark green and wavy, depressed venation, sharply but obscurely serrate. Named in Japan by Jisaku Minagawa to distinguish it from other Camellias named 'Shiratama'. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.67 and p.301; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.140 colour photo, p.247, description. This is thought by some to be a synonym for **Shiratama** from Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* and Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*.

Hon-wabisuke. (Principal Wabisuke), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: 'Daitokuji-wabisuke', 'Kochô-wabisuke', 'Wabisuke'.

Honzyô-shiro. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Honjojiro**.

Hô-ô. Different reading for the *C.x vernalis* **Karagoromo**.

Hô-ô. (Mythical Phoenix), (*C.sasanqua*), Sôsei-en Nursery, 1959, *Shokubutsu Sômokuroku*: Large size, pale pink, double. Originated in Japan.

Hô'ô. (Phoenix) (*C.hybrid*) from Hukaya, Saitama Pref.. Published as the front cover of *Japan Camellia*, No. 82, February 2007: Orchid pink, lotus form semi-double, large, 10 to 12 cm diameter and 5cm in depth, stamens small tubular and sometimes split, blooming in March to April. Tree weeping, vigorous. Leaves lanceolate and twisted. A crossing of *C.japonica* **Hagoromo** and *C.saluenensis hybrid* **Tulip Time**. First flower seen in 2003. Originated in 1998, and named by Sôshin Hirai.

Hoobeni. Different reading for **Hôbeni**.

Hoocheri. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.19 as 'Hoocherii': Pure white. Originated in Italy.

Hô-ôdai. (Pedestal for Mythical Phoenix), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.100 as 'Hoo-dai': Pure pink. Large, cupped semi-double with petaloids. Originated in Japan.

Hoodii. (*C.japonica*), Masters, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (1):66. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Hooemi. (Smile), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.96, p.48, description, p.114: Leaves large, broadly elliptic to ovate elliptic, acute, deep green, impressed venation, 7.2-8.5 cm long x 3-4.7 cm wide; petioles hairy. Flowers soft pink, (Neyron rose 623/3) semi-double with 17-20 slightly emarginate, truncate petals, a few small petals mixed with stamens with whitish or pale cream filaments. Stamens 2.6-3 cm high, slightly irregular, often divided into several fascicles. Flowers mid-season. Different readings: 'Hohoemi', 'Hôemi', 'Bishô'. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hoog's Spectabilis. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Hogg's Spectabilis', synonym for **Spectabile**.

Hooker. (*C.hybrid*), Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Unusual, open form single; pale pink. Late flowering. A hybrid of 'Juno' [**Jupiter (Paul)**] x **Salutation** raised by G. Carlyon, Parr, Cornwall, England.

Hookeri. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4 as 'Hookerii': Colour of flower, vivid red with splashes of white, very fine form; the leaves are wide and long and bullate. A formal double of fuchsine red, about 9 cm across. Originated in Scotland.

Hookeri (Low). (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9, 10 as 'Hookerii', a second camellia of this name: Pale pink with rounded leaves. In van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13 it is listed as 'Hookeri'(Low). Originated in England.

Hô-oku. (House with Mugwort Roof), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.241, 471 as 'Hôoku' in index: A small, white, formal double. Originated in Japan.

Hô'o-kujaku (Phoenix 'Peacock') (*C.japonica*) from Kodaira, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.81, August 2006: Red lotus form semi-double, irregular stamens, blooming in March to April, large. Tree spreading and weeping. Leaves inversely lanceolate, medium. A crossing between **Kujaku** and **Yuri-shibori**. Originated by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2002.

Hô-ô-nishiki. (Phoenix Brocade), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Nihon Shûbyo, 1910 as 'Howo-nishiki': White flushed pink, darkening towards the edge and striped white on lower half. Large semi-double. Different readings: 'Hoo-nishiki', 'Howo-nishiki', 'Hoh-o-nishiki'. Originated in Tokyo, Japan.

Hoo-nishiki. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10. Different reading for **Hô-onishiki**.

- Hooper Connell. This name was originally published in the ACS., *Quarterly*, Oct.1950, as Reg. No.54 with the ACS. However it was the desire of the originator that it should be named for his wife and he distributed it from the date of its Plant Patent 1078, in 1952 as **Mrs Hooper Connell**. This is now regarded as its valid name under the requirement that the name should be approved by the originator.
- Hoosakia. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Hosackii**.
- Hope.** (*C.x williamsii*), Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1986: (Feathers 1005) A sister seedling to **Bridal Gown** with broader leaves than most *C.x williamsii*, 12.5 cm x 5 cm, on a strong, dense bush, taller than wide. Full, peony flowers, 10 cm across, resembling its parent **Debutante** with a light honey colour fading to white or flesh pink. Broad, rounded, outer petals, surrounding smaller petals and petaloids. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.
- Hope Griffin.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1998, p.25, Reg. No.2484. A large to very large, ivory white, semi-double to anemone sport of **Nuccio's Pink Lace**. Originated by George and Jane Griffin, Nashville, Tenn., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The sport was first observed in 1992, and has flowered true on propagation for 5 years. Average flower size is 12.7-14 cm across x 7.5-9 cm deep, with 18-20 petals, 2-4 petaloids, golden anthers and yellow-green filaments. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 6.5-12.7 cm long x 5-5.7 cm wide.
- Hopfer. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.104. Abbreviation for **Otto Hopfer**.
- Hopfer No.270. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.16. Synonym for **Adolphe Audusson**.
- Hopkin's Light Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942. No description. Originated in USA.
- Hopkin's Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.332. No description. Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, p.9: Soft pink with an occasional streak, spot or petal of red. Miniature, peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Colour photo, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.7, p.19. Originated by Hopkins, Anderson, California, USA. Sports: **Hopkin's Pink Coral**, **Hopkin's Pink Dawn**, **Hopkin's Red**, **Hopkin's Rose Pink**.
- Hopkin's Pink Coral.** (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4: Coral pink sport of **Hopkin's Pink**. Originated in USA.
- Hopkin's Pink Dawn.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70: Sport of **Hopkin's Pink**. Soft pink to light pink, shading to white at edge. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.
- Hopkin's Red.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70: Red sport of **Hopkin's Pink**. Originated by C.A. Boynton, Lodi, California, USA.
- Hopkin's Rose Pink.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70: Rose pink sport of **Hopkin's Pink**. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.
- Hopkin's Variegated. Lindo Nurseries Price Lists, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Lady MacKinnon**.
- Hopkin's White.** (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942: Medium sized, white single. Originated by Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California, USA.
- Hopsonii.** (*C.japonica*), Floy Catalogue, 1832 as 'Hopsoni'. No description. Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*: Fine, double, scarlet. Originated by Floy, USA.
- Horace Hinds.** (*C.japonica*), Harris' Longview Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. No description. Originated by Clower, USA.

- Hôraihaku.** (White from Hôrai). (*C.x williamsii*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.238 with colour photo; English translation p.167. Large, white, sake cup-shaped to trumpet shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, thick. Somewhat spreading growth, vigorous. A cross between *C.x williamsii* **Asahi** and *C.japonica* **Shiratama**. Originated by Sigeichi Hirano, named and released in 1986. Registration to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery pending. 'Hôrai has many meanings; In China a legendary mountain where immortals lived in the eastern sea; In Japan it was considered to be Mt Fuji, and also considered to be Taiwan. From Kanagawa Prefecture.
- Hôrai-kô.** (Camellia from Hôrai), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.169, colour photo and description: Medium size, red, single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, opening saucer-shaped, with a central stamen cylinder, with filaments pink at the base to yellow at the top, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Cold hardy with thick petals. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, narrow-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Originated in Hôrai-gorge, in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.
- Hôraikô.** (Fragrance of Hôrai). (*C.japonica*), *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.13, colour plate p.42: Originated by Kôji, Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Engei-tarô'an**. Small size, 7 cm across, single of 7 petals, light pink, deeper at edge, petals incurved. Infertile. Hôrai is a mythological island in the Eastern Sea, the abode of a hermit with magical powers.
- Hôraizan.** (Mount Hôrai), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai*, (before 1868) as 'Hôraisan', different kanji, same pronunciation: Snowy white. Triple row. Protruding flower centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hôraku.** (Abundant Delight), (*C.reticulata*), *International Camellia Journal*, 1984, No.16, p.77, Reg. No.8: Originated by Dr Akito Noguchi, Beppu, Japan from seed supplied by Col. T. Durrant, New Zealand in 1969. Putative seed parent: 'Willow Wand'. (**Liuye Yinhong**). First bloomed 1975. Flowers, large, semi-double with 3 rows of heavy textured, waved and fluted petals of rose-pink about a group of yellowish filaments with golden anthers. Size is up to 13 cm across x 12 cm deep. Its form is somewhat like **Lasca Beauty**. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, 9.5 cm x 6 cm, dark green. Plant habit compact, upright and medium in rate.
- Hôraku.** (Treasures and Pleasures). (*C.rusticana*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.238 with colour photo; English translation p.167. Small, white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Somewhat upright growing, vigorous. A natural seedling of *C.rusticana* **Ichiraku**. Originated and released by Mamoru Naitô in 1992.
- Horenge.** (Lotus of Flame). (*C.rusticana*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.242 with colour photo; English translation p.170. Medium size, red, lotus-form, split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural rusticana seedling. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.
- Hordes Vera.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p. 11. No description. Originated in Italy.
- Hôrei.** (Chubby Beauty), (*C.sasanqua*), 1974, *Nôkôdai Nôjôhô*, No.6, p.43; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44; Sakata & Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.21: Medium size, single, pink graduations on white ground. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Hori.** (Moat), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695. *Kadan Chikinshô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: (eight fold), medium large, red flower, sometimes with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

- Horikawa-shibori.** (Horikawa's Variegated), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.140, colour photo, p.247, description: Large single to semi-double with large, rounded petals, 9-11 in number, some cleft at the apex, pale pink, with deep pink stripes and a large, stamen cluster. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, obscurely serrate, venation conspicuous. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1960.
- Hori-no-uchi.** (Inside the Moat), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.194, 195, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, vase shaped single, with 5 broad, embracing petals which do not open flat, and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and large, yellow anthers, Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, thick and flat, elliptic. A wild japonica found in a plant market in Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1977.
- Horkan. Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co. Catalogue, ca.1934, p.20, as 'Horken'. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue. 1938-1939, p.18. Synonym for 'Variabilis' (**Pompone**). Orthographic errors: 'Harkan', 'Horken'. Other synonyms: 'Rena Campbell', 'Mille Beaux', 'Missima', 'Pearl Marginata', 'Dan McCarthy', 'Horkan Variegated'.
- Horkan Variegated. Lindo Nurseries Price List. 1941-1942, p.5 as 'Horkan Var.'. Synonym for 'Variabilis' (**Pompone**).
- Horkan Alba. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1940 as 'Harkon Alba'. Synonym for **Paeoniiflora Alba**.
- Horken. Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co. Catalogue, ca.1934, p.20. Synonym for 'Variabilis' (**Pompone**).
- Hornsby Pink. Exbury Garden Ltd. Catalogue, 1967-1968. Synonym for **Begonia**.
- Horode-Gumo. RHS., 1954, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.8, p.96, black and white photo, p.48. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hinode-gumo**.
- Horrida.** (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1839, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.15, p.198: Hovey, 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*. No description. Originated in the UK by Young. Synonym: 'Horrida de Young'.
- Horrida de Young. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4. Synonym for **Horrida**.
- Horrora. van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:2. Synonym for **Aurora**.
- Horry Frost.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.22: Red and white. Small formal double. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, Charleton, South Carolina. Pseudonym: 'La Sorella'. See Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.165, black and white photo. Orthographic variant: 'Hoary Frost'.
- Horsfallia. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.12. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii**.
- Horsfalliae. August van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18., for **Horsphallii**.
- Horsfallii. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1872, p.152 as 'Horsfalli'. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii**.
- Horsphalie. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii**.
- Horsphalliae. van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:10. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii**.
- Horsphallii.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue,1839, 1:4 as 'Horsphalli': Bright red, strongly veined, well imbricated with the centre finely streaked with white. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Horsphalliae', 'Horsfalie', 'Horsfallia'. 'Horsfallii', 'Horsfalliae', 'Horsphaliae', 'Horsphollia'. Named after Mr. Horsfall of Liverpool.

- Horsphollia. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.10. Orthographic error for **Horsphallii**.
- Hortansia. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Orthographic error for **Hortencia**.
- Hortencia**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error 'Hortansia'.
- Hortense Williams**. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. No description. Originated in USA.
- Horto Loureiro**. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-90, p.93; Formal double, imbricated, pink striped and sprinkled carmine. Blooms abundantly, flowers open easily. Remarkable. Eduardo Sequeira, 1891, *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica*, Vol.XXII, p.94: Double, imbricated, rose-pink, striped and sprinkled carmine. Originated in Portugal.
- Hôryûji**. (Hôryû Temple), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: True red, flat flower, large size with short stamen cluster. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hosachiana. Bosse, *Handbuch der Blumengartnerei*, p.444. Orthographic error for **Hosackii**.
- Hosachii. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.19. Orthographic error for **Hosackii**.
- Hosackia. Anonymous, 1831, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris*, 8:188-189. Orthographic error for **Hosackii**.
- Hosackii**. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1831, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris* 8:188-189 as 'Hosackia': From seeds of the old Double Red, (**Rubra Plena**), planted 1823, flowered 1827 and presented by Floy of the New York Horticultural Society, Jan.17, 1830. Michael Floy & Sons, 1832, Catalogue, p.55: Fine, double scarlet. Hosacks. Berlèse, 1835, *Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris*, 16:212: Originated by Floy. This flower is more than 10 cm across, very double and a dazzling scarlet colour. It opens with regularity and when entirely open is quite flat; it lasts a long time without fading. The outer petals are broad, those of the centre are small, short and united in fascicles, sometimes with tints of white stripes. Orthographic errors: 'Hosakiae', 'Hosackia', 'Hoosakia', 'Hosachii', 'Hosakii', 'Hosakiana', 'Hosackii', 'Hosachii'.
- Hosakiae. John Miller Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Hosackii**.
- Hosakii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Orthographic error for **Hosackii**.
- Hôseki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.244. Different reading for 'Hôshaku', synonym for **Fukurin-edo-nishiki**.
- Hôsen**. (Temples Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.140, colour photo and description: Medium size, pink with the colour fading towards the centre, wide campanulate single, with 6 broad, emarginate petals, slightly crinkled, and a central column of stamens with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers, blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrulate. Originated in Izu Isle, Japan. A seedling of **Hôsenji**. Originated by Keizô Takahashi, named and released by Masaomi Murata.
- Hôsenji**. (Hôsen Temple), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.138, colour photo, p.246, description:- Small, tubular single pink with short, compact, stamen column. Leaves elliptic, shining mid-green, impressed venation, medium serrate, apex acute, base cuneate. Originated at the Hôsenji Temple, in Ito City, Izu Isle, Kantô, Japan. Synonym: 'Hôsenji-tsubaki'.
- Hôsenji-tsubaki. Izu Ohshima, 1980. Hawaii Botanical Gardens Catalogue. Synonym for **Hôsenji**.
- Hôshaku. Synonym for **Fukurin-edo-nishiki**.

Hôshi. (Priest), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.246: White, cup-shaped single, medium to large size, spreading stamens. Early flowering. Leaves medium size, ovate, apex acuminate, recurved. Plant habit upright and variable. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.237. Note – The colour photo accompanying that entry is incorrect. English translation p.166.

Hoshi-akashi. (Spotted Akashi), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. White spotted variegation of **Akashiren** in *Shishiki Hanagatachô*. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshi-asahi. (Spotted Asahi), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. No description but thought to be a white spotted variegation of Asahi from *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshibotan. (Spotted Peony), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Rose-pink, spotted white. Large semi-double with 3 rows of petals. Resembles 'Kahei-tsubaki'. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.142, p.246: Large, irregular semi-double to peony form, red with white markings. Leaves lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins serrate, mid-green. Late blooming. Flower shape and leaves resemble **Mikenjaku**. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.298 & p.335; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.139, colour photo, p.247 description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.323. Synonym: 'Hoshi-iri-botan'.

Hoshi-date. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hashidate**.

Hoshi-ezo. (Ezo Star), (*C.japonica*) Cho, [before 1867], *Chinka Fu*, Illustr. p.16-17. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshi Garuma. Orton Nursery Price List, 1947-1948. Corruption of Japanese name **Hoshiguruma**.

Hoshiguruma. (Star Carriage), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Variegated form of **Higuruma**. Cardinal red, spotted white, or occasionally moired with white. Small formal double. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Based on the same characters and probably synonymous with **Hoshihiguruma** in the *Kadan Chikinshô*. Synonyms: 'Star Carriage', 'Star Wheel'. See: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangements*, colour photos, p.161, 166, 175, 185, 182, 197, 211; Tuyama 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.80, pl.43; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.313, p.158; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.425; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.90, colour photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.138, colour photo, p.247, description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.397. A study of the above illustrations shows a small formal double to rose form double, petals emarginate, red with clear white spots in various degrees. Sport: **Higuruma**. Leaves lanceolate, blunt acute to acuminate, finely serrate, glossy mid-green. This appears quite different to the peony form illustrated by Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, p.177 under the name **Hoshiguruma**.

Hoshiguruma. (Star Carriage), (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: (Star Wheel). Peony form flowers, shaped much like a wheel, deep rose, very slow growth. Midseason blooming. See: Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, p.177 with black and white photo shows a typical peony form and gives the colour as Cherry 722/1 but has no white variegation. The variety was purchased from Domoto by McIlhenny in 1936 and presumably Domoto imported it from Japan.

Hoshihiguruma. (Starred Fire Carriage), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, No.218; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Red flower, mixed with many white spots. The tone of the colour is more beautiful than **Higuruma**. Originated in Japan. "Hoshi" refers to the white stars or spots, a variegated form of **Higuruma** and it is probable that the variety is synonymous with **Hoshiguruma**. Different reading: 'Hoshihikuruma'.

Hoshihiguruma. (Spotted Higuruma), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosecho*: Flower shape is like **Higuruma**, red double with white spots. Thought that it may be synonymous with the above **Hoshihiguruma**. Different reading: 'Sashimaze-higuruma'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshihime. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50. Synonym for the *C.x vernalis* **Gaisen**.

Hoshihime. (Star Princess), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.105, p.70, description, p.306: Small, red single with sparse white spots, 7-9 petals cleft at the apex and a large, central, spreading stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Occasionally blooms occur with white moiring or white margins. Early blooming. Leaves elliptic, shallowly serrate, apex acute, mid-green, petioles hirsute. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1959. This cultivar was first named 'Hoshimusume', but was changed to **Hoshihime** to prevent confusion with an existing 'Hoshimusume'. See: Seibundo Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.139, colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.238.

Hoshi-hiryô. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26. Different reading for **Hoshihiryû**.

Hoshihiryû. (Spotted Hiryû), (*C.x vernalis*), Nakayama, 1851, *Senkaôden*, vol.5: Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôden Chabaifu*; *Nihon Shubyô*, 1910: A white variegated form of **Hiryû**. Originated in Japan. Different readings: 'Hoshihiryô', 'Hoshi-hiryu'. Synonyms: 'Hiryû-nishiki', 'Spotted Hiryu', 'Shibori-hiryû', 'Hiryû-boshi'. Corruption of Japanese name: 'Hoshi-Hiro'. **Hoshihiryû** was first brought to USA by Professor E. Fenerosa in 1906 and planted in Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.561, p.219 & 392. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50 has **Hiryû** and **Hoshihiryû** as synonymous, but in Japan and the West, **Hoshihiryû** is used to designate the white variegated form of **Hiryû**. Chinese synonym: 'Xingfeilong'.

Hoshihitotsu. (One Star), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden.1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: White, very small, 5 petalled single. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.97. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshi-iri-bokuban. Different reading for **Hoshi-iri-bokuhan**.

Hoshi-iri-bokuhan. (Spotted Bokuhan), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. See JCS., 1967, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Deep red with white petaloids, small size with anemone centre. A sport of Bokuhan. Originated in Japan. Synonym 'Tinsie Variegated'.

Hoshi-iri-botan. (Spotted Peony), Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei, Shokubutsu Zufu*. Different reading for **Hoshibotan**.

Hoshikage. (Starlight), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.387, colour photo and description: Small size, white with the faintest tones of pink, formal double with 6-8 petal rows. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. The colour of the flowers changes from pink to white as the temperature rises in the spring. Originated in Kurobe City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1970.

Hoshikaraito. (Spotted Karaito), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshihi Hanagatachô*. Semi-double, large size, red with erect petaloids in the centre and spotted with white. The

variegated form of **Kara-ito**. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Thought to be synonymous with **Goshoguruma**. Originated in Japan.

Hoshikeibu. (Meaning obscure), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

Hoshikurenai. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55 & 1970, No.10, p.127. A transliteration error for **Fuji-kurenai** in Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*.

Hoshimusume. (Star Maiden), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki, Meikan*, p.212, black and white photo; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.139, colour photo, p.247 description: Medium sized, crimson, peony to anemone form, of large size, lightly veined petals, cleft at the apex, with a centre of intermixed stamens and petaloids. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, slightly depressed venation, shallowly serrate. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Kitakanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Susumu Ishizawa in 1959.

Hoshimusume. The old name for **Hoshihime**.

Hoshinakashiro. (Spotted Mid-white), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Itô, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Single, small white flower variegated with red spots. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hoshi-naka-shiro', (Believed extinct.)

Hoshi-no-hikari. (Star Glitter), (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Goshi-no-hikari': Bright red, large, semidouble. Originated in Japan.

Hoshi-no-hitomi. (Stars in the Eyes), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Small corolla, vivid red, semi-double with overlapping petals, opening flat. A seedling of *C.japonica* var. *rusticana* **Senbazuru** x (*C.japonica* x *C.lutchuensis*). Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hoshi-no-ko. (Son of Star). (*C.x williamsii*). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.272 with colour photo; White, or pale pink shading to white, small single, trumpet shape with channelled petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of **Tsuki-no-fui** x **Our Betty**. Originated by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan.

Hoshi-no-negai. (Wishing a Star). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.239 with colour photo; English translation p.168. Small to medium size, white with pink graduation, lion-form double. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth, branches weeping. A cross between *C.japonica* 'Gyokuro' and *C.vernalis* **Gaisen**. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1983. From Niigata Prefecture.

Hoshi-no-yuki. (Starlit Snow), (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias* as 'Hosho-no-yuki'. No description. Originated in Japan.

Hoshi-otome. (Starred Maiden), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.314, p.159, description, p.184: Leaves light green, lanceolate to lanceolate-elliptic, base cuneate, apex gradually acuminate, manifestly serrate margins, 6.2-8.5 cm long x 2.5-3.5 cm wide. Flowers complete formal double, flat when fully open. Rose (deeper than Rose opal 022), blotched white on outer petals. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hoshiryômen. (Spotted Both Sides), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*. vol.344. Red, double, a white spotted variation of **Ryômen**. Early flowering. Originated in Japan.

Hoshisekai. (Star World), (*C.rusticana*), Tatayama Catalogue, 1957; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.138, colour photo, p.247, description: Small, light red single, tubular form. Leaves green, variegated light yellow, irregularly round the margin. obovate, acuminate, obscurely serrate. Petiole hirsute. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Hoshisokoshiro. (White Base with Spots), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No.46; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large, eight-fold, convex, red flower with some white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: ‘Hoshi-soko-shiro’, ‘Hoshizokoshiro’.

Hoshitobi. Minagawa Catalogue, 1956. Different reading for ‘Seihi’, synonym for **Daikagura**.

Hoshi-unryû. (Starred Cloud Dragon), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.247: Irregular white variegation on a red background. Flowers double. Stamens sometimes cylindrical, sometimes dispersed. Medium size. Midseason flowering. Leaves small, ovate, thick, dark green. An old camellia from a private family in Mure Town, Kagawa, Japan. Named and released by Saneichi Ogawa in 1979.

Hoshiyadori. (Sleeping under the Stars). (*C.rusticana*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.240 with colour photo; English translation p.168. Small, palest pink striped deep red, lotus-form semi-double. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Fukurin-ikkyû**. Originated by Kimura Shikishima’s Nursery around 1978. Named and released by Kiyoshi Tarumoto. From Hyôgo Prefecture.

Hôshô. (Rich Adornment), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.292, colour photo and description: Medium to large size, white, semi-double with 11-13 broad petals, somewhat undulate margins, and a central stamen cluster with pale lemon filaments and deep yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves deep green, small, elliptic, apices acute to tapering acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino.

Hôshôki. (Recording Just Laws), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.193, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, vase-shaped single, with 5 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals, with a large, central stamen cluster, filaments pinkish to white, joined for the lower third. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, broad-elliptic, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.

Hôshu. (Treasured Gem), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.78, p.39, description, p.108: Leaves broadly elliptic, a little wavy, shining dark green, impressed venation, 7.3-7.9 cm long x 2.6-3.8 cm wide; petiole green, 4-6 mm long, densely hairy. Flowers hang downwards, palest pink (paler than Rose-pink 427/3), petals 42-50, opening to a prominent, round bud-centre. Stamens never exposed. Flowers mid-season to late. Different reading ‘Hôju’. Old name ‘Hakuhôju’. Originated in Yatsuo-chô, Toyama, Japan. Named and released by Toyama Rusticana Lovers Club in 1965. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.406. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.137 as ‘Hôju’.

Hôshu-cha. Different reading for ‘Hôju-cha’. Synonym for the Chinese **Baozhu Cha**.

Hôshûka. (Yoshiharu’s Autumn Flower) *C.rusticana*, *Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo; JCR Regn No. 2013-12, (ser. No.12). A seedling of **Momosuzume**. Single, medium size, pink, petal chips at back pointed and bent outwards. Early blooming. Originated by Yoshiharu Yano.

Hôshusunago. (Dotted Hôshu), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.394, p.200, description, p.206: Leaves broadly elliptic, shortly acuminate, green to dark green, crenate, 6.1-8.9 cm long x 3.5-5.1 cm wide; petioles 4-8 mm long, smooth. Flowers complete, formal double of palest pink (Rose-pink 427/2), minutely striped and dotted rosy red (Rose Opal 022/1), petals 62- 78, the inner ones remaining in a tight, spherical, bud centre, rarely unfolding; stamens 30-40, filaments white. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Translation: ‘Hôshu’ is an abbreviation for ‘Gibôshu’, a traditional ovoid

shape used in Japanese architecture while “Sunago” refers to sand. The first refers to the bud centre, the second to the finely spotted petals. Different reading: Hôjusunago’.

Hosobahiragi-tsubaki. Shibata, 1949. Japanese name for *C.japonica* var *ilicifolia*. Synonym *C.ilicifolia*.

Hosobamomo. (Pink Narrow Leaves), (*C.sasanqua*), JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44: Medium size, deep pink, single. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.314 with colour photo; English translation p.221. Slender petals. Leaves lanceolate and very long. Flowers early. Upright, vigorous growth. Raised at Kosaki Chinju’en Nursery, Inazawa City, Japan in 1970s. Named by Shûhō Kirino. Resembles **Hosobashiro** very closely except for the petal colour.

Hosobashidare-shiroyabu. (Tapered Leaf, Weeping White), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.320, p.135, description, p.245: Small, campanulate, white single. Leaves lanceolate with gradually tapering, acuminate apex, mid-green, obscurely serrate. Originated in Japan.

Hosobashiro. (Narrow Leaf White), (*C.sasanqua*), JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.44: Medium size, white, single. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.314 with colour photo; English translation p.221. Slender petals. Flowers early. Leaves lanceolate and very long. Upright, tending to be weeping. Raised at Kosaki Chinju’en Nursery, Inazawa City, Japan in 1970s. Named by Shûhō Kirino.

Hoso-e-ômi. (Uncertain), (*C.x vernalis*), Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, “Cytogenetic Studies of the Origin of *C.x vernalis*”; *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, p.208. A triploid cultivar of the *C.x vernalis* group.

Hoso-e-yabu. (Slender Branched Bush Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.145, p.73, description, p.131: A bush Camellia of elongated, slender, erect branches. Leaves very dark green, shiny, venation slightly impressed, crenate, 6.5-8.6 cm long x 2.9-4.1 cm wide. Flowers single, campanulate, red (Cardinal Red 822/3), 5 petals, the largest 5.5 cm long x 4.3 cm wide, slightly recurved. Stamens 3.8-4.5 cm long, white with a nuance of pink. Flowers late. Originated in Japan by Hamada, Tôji-in, Kyôto-shi.

Hoso-Goryô. (Personal Name, a famous beauty) (*C.japonica*) An historic plant of yabu-tsubaki on Goto Island, Japan. Age not recorded.

Hosshinhaku. (Hosshin’s White), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.139, colour photo, p.247, description: Small, campanulate, white single with pinched in stamen cluster, yellow anthers, white filaments, Mid-season flowering. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.26, 27. Selected from wild japonicas in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1970. “Hosshin” alludes to the Buddhist Temple ‘Hosshinji’.

Hosshin-shibori. (Dappled Hosshin), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co, Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-140: White blotched on a red ground, single, small with overlapping petals, twisted stamens. Originated in Fuku’oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.241 with colour photo; English translation p.168. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. Parentage unknown, named and released by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1980. The word ‘Hosshin’ means a religious awakening or Buddha’s Mind. Alternative reading ‘Hottshin-shibori’.

Hosshin-shiro. (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7 as ‘Hottshin-shiro’; Pure white, small tubular single. upright plant. Flowers mid-season. Named by Shu. Hisatomi, Japan.

Hosshin-wabisuke. (Hosshin’s Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.88 with colour photo; ; A sport of **Tarôkaja**, named by S. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan

in 1992. Small, peach pink, trumpet shaped single.. Sterile stamen column. Upright growth. Leaves medium size, oblong, and revolute at margins. Flowers mid-season.

Hosshin-zakura. (Hosshin's Cherry), (*C.hiemalis*), Kairyô-en, 1965, *Engei An'nai*; JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48: Peach pink, double, large size. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Hossukasuri. (See below), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.249: Small, white, peony form with frilly petals and soft pink stripes. Originated in Japan. "Hossu" is a whisk of white bears hair used in Buddhist ceremonies to brush away the worldly worries and evils, and "kasuri" = colour patch. Different reading: 'Hossutobi'iri'.

Hossutobi'iri. Different reading for **Hossukasuri**.

Host of Heaven. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.138. Synonym for **Jitsugetsusei**.

Hot Lips. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2004, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2621. First bloomed in 2001. A chance seedling originated by Dr James Habel and propagated by Capt. Doug Simon, Norfolk, Va., USA. The dark red semi-double bloom has 20 long, channelled petals with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flower size is 10 cm across. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.92, colour photo p.c2. Flowers mid-season. Plant is upright with average growth rate.

Hot Pants. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hot Pink. (*C.hybrid*), ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2076: Large size, hot pink, semi-double. Originated by Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.81, with a colour photo between p.60, 61: The seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 11 cm across. Flower stands up like a tulip when open. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid with medium to dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm.

Hot Stuff. (*C.x williamsii*). *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.178. Very bluish, deep pink. Medium size, semi-double. Average, open, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. (N#9213).

Hot Whiskey Bayou. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventures in Camellia Seedlings*, p.4, colour photo: Medium sized, deep pink, formal double. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Hotarubukuro. (Campanulata), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.215: Very small, white, single. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.322; English translation p.239. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected by Yoshiaki Andoh from cultivars at a Kyoto temple. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1971.

Hotei-asobi. (Playing of Hotei), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*; McIlhenny, 1942, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.16: Cup-shaped, white, tipped and marbled Amaranth purple. Originated in Japan. "Hotei" is the name of an ancient Buddhist priest who symbolizes happiness.

Ho-ting-ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Heding Cha**.

Ho Ting Hung. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Different reading for **Hedinghong**.

Hotoke. (Buddha), (*C.japonica*), Williams Catalogue, 1891, p.24: A new Japanese camellia introduced by Mr Gerald Waller. This is a very chaste, single flower, about 7.5 cm across. The stamens

are primrose with golden anthers surrounded by a single row of pure white guard petals. (Believed extinct.) Corrupted name is 'Hotoko'.

Hotoko. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.104. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hotoke**.

Hotori. (Vicinity), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Pink double, small sized with narrow, short, round tipped petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hototogisu. (Cuckoo), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kakan Kômoku*: White spotted red, large size. Double. Originated in Japan. Note: There appear to be at least three different cultivars with different characters which can translate as "Cuckoo". They each have different readings. The one used for this cultivar has the different reading of 'Kakkô'. (Believed extinct.)

Hototogisu-tsubaki. (Cuckoo Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1719, *Kôeki Chikinshô*, vol.I; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, as 'Hototogisu'; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306 as 'Hototogisutsubaki'; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as 'Hototogisu': Red with 3-4 rows of petals. Snowy spots. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Sometime produces different coloured spots. Different reading: 'Hotogisu'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hototogisu. (Cuckoo), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1949, *Chinkashû*. This is the modern cultivar with this name. Colour photos and descriptions are in: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl. 100, p.170; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.123, pp.62, 123; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.89, p.32; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.204, pp.102, 321; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.72; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.138; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.308. Taking Tuyama's description: Leaves elliptical to narrowly elliptic, undulated, venation elevated. Flowers semi-double, pink, (Neyron Rose 623/1) petals many, embracing each other, inclined to recurve at the apex on fully opening, indented at apex. Staminal tube narrow and a little irregular. Believed to be a seedling of **Kayoidori**. Different reading of characters 'Funyoki'.

Hotshot. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1997, p.21, Reg. No.2399. A miniature, deep dark red, formal double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The seedling is over 15 years old. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 30+ petals. Plant growth is upright, average and medium, with dark green leaves. Previously called 'Domoto's Red Formal'.

Hottshin-shibori. (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7; Alternative spelling for **Hosshin-shibori**.

Hottshin-shiro. (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7; Alternative spelling for **Hosshin-shiro**.

Hottshin-zakura. (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.7; Bright pink, medium size, spherical single. A seedling of **Goshozakura**. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Shu. Hisatomi, Japan.

Houdi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.574, p.70. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Hody Wilson**.

Houdii. (*C.japonica*), Gheldorf, Const., 1844, *Catalogue of Plants and Price List*, p.8 as 'Houdi': Imbricated, double pink. Charles van Geert, 1846, *Catalogue Général*, p.69: Imbricated, deep scarlet. van Houtte *Catalogue*, 1839, 1:4 as 'Houdi'. No description. Orthographic error: 'Houttii'.

- Houdissiana.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.26. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant 'Oudissiana'.
- Hougetsu. Inazawa Nurseries Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Hôgetsu**.
- Houjue Furen. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Marchioness of Salisbury**.
- Houka. Different reading for 'Hôka' or **Noroshi**.
- Houki-jiro.** (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; White single. Selected from a wild population.
- Houli.** (Generous Gift), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.75, No.558: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, red, double with 25-30 petals. Originated in the Hunan Province, China. Japanese reading: 'Kôrei'.
- Houlipin.** (Generous Gift). (*C.japonica*). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese name for Nuccio's No.9037. Originated in USA. No description.
- Hounds Cry.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.16, colour photo: Light red semi-double with reflexed petals. A seedling of **Ville de Nantes**, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- House of Gold.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. No description. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.45: Red. Medium large, peony form with many petaloids and dispersed stamens in 5 groups. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Baker.
- House Party.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.67: Pink. Large size, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in the USA by Shackelford.
- Houttii. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers*, P.85. Orthographic error for **Houdii**.
- Houweir. Gao, Jiyin, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.12. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Eugenia Howell**.
- Houye Diechi.** (Thick Leaf Butterfly Wings), (*C.reticulata*), Yü, 1950, RHS, *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report*, p.130 as 'Hoyehtiechih'; Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16, 17: Light crimson. Early to mid-season. Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.69, colour photo: Leaves oblong-ovate, flat, slightly reclinate, apices acute, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 6-10 cm long x 3-4.9 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57D), diameter 11-14 cm. Petals about 20 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded and erect. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups by the folded petals. Pistils well developed or rudimentary. Fertile. The leaves are thick, yellow and asymmetric. The petals are few, curved and erect so as to look like butterfly wings. It is cultivated in Kunming. There is an ancient tree in the Golden Temple, Kunming with a height of 15m and an age estimated as over 300 years. Flowers early to mid-season. In the book *Diannan Chahua Xioazhi*, 1930, it is recorded that, "There are two cultivars named 'Diechi'. **Yinhong Diechi** has petals that look like butterfly wings and spinel pink flowers. **Fenhong Diechi** has petals that look like butterfly wings and pink flowers. It is believed that **Fenhong Diechi** is synonymous with **Houye Diechi**. Different readings: 'Hoyehtiechih', 'Hou-yeh Tieh-ch'ih', 'Hou Yeh Tieh Chih', 'Ho-Yeh-Tie-Chih'. 'Hoyetiechih'. Synonyms: 'Dayediechi', 'Fenhong Diechi'. Western Synonyms: 'Butterfly Wings', 'Thick Leaf Butterfly', 'Large Leaf Butterfly Wings'. Colour photos: Front cover, 1968, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.5; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.148.
- Hou-yeh Tich Ch'ih. Yü and Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Houye Diechi**.

Hovea. (*C.japonica*) J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelian...*, p.219. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. No description. Orthographic error 'Hovei'.

Hovei. Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic error for **Hovea**.

Hovey. *Camellia Digest*, 1943. Orthographic error for **Howeana**.

Hovey, C.H. Nicholson, 1884, *The Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening*, p.251. Orthographic variant for **C.H. Hovey**.

Howard Asper. (*C. reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p .236, Reg. No .680: A 4 year old hybrid of 'Lion Head',* (**Damanao**) x **Coronation**, that first flowered 1962, originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and spreading, rapid in rate with dark green leaves averaging 15 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. The peony form flowers, 17.5 cm across x 10 cm deep, are medium pink with yellow anthers and pale green filaments. Blooms mid-season. Won the Harris Hybrid Award, 1963; the Edward Metcalf Hybrid Award, 1964; the National Camellia Hall of Fame Award, 1978. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.157; front covers, SCCS, 1964, *The Camellia Review*, vol.26, No.2 and ACS., 1964, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.4. * Note the true 'Lionhead' (**Shizitou**) was not available in the West at this time; 'Cornelian', the variegated form, having been erroneously released in its stead. The cross is thus **Damanao** x **Coronation**. Synonyms: 'Howard Asper'(Peony), 'Howard Asper Pink'. Chinese synonym 'Dashucha'.

Howard Asper (Peony). Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.1. Synonym for **Howard Asper**.

Howard Asper Pink. Cannon, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.1. Synonym for **Howard Asper**.

Howard Asper Variegated. (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), Tammia, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.4 as 'Howard Asper Var.': A virus variegated form of **Howard Asper** - Medium pink, blotched white. Originated in USA. See colour photo facing p.149, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979.

Howard Burnette. (*C.reticulata*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.17, Reg. No.2433. A very large, currant red, semidouble cross of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Nuccio's Ruby**. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Grants Pass, Ore., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 12 year old seedling first flowered first bloomed in 1990. Average flower size is 14 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 18 petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and average with dark green leaves 12 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Howard Caple. (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.33, Reg. No.63: A seedling of *C.reticulata* 'Wild Form', the pollen parent, *C.reticulata* 'Shot Silk', (**Liuye Yin-hong**), originated by Dr Jane Crisp, Tirau, New Zealand. It first flowered 1967 and plants have tall, pyramidal habit and flower freely over a long period. The bloom is semi-double with 15-16 fluted petals, showing stamens in the centre and measure 14 cm across x 6 cm deep on the average. Colour is RHS Red Group, 52A-B. The foliage is mid-green, reticulate, keeled with fine serrations. Leaves 8-10 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1974, vol.VIII, No.5.

Howard Dumas. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1876: A very large, currant red, semi-double to peony form *C.japonica* **Elizabeth Boardman** x *reticulata*, mid-season flowering; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 21-24 petals, including 6-7 large rabbit ears and 2-7 petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright,

open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10-15 cm long x 6-10 cm wide. Sport: **Howard Dumas Variegated**. Chinese synonym 'Duma'.

Howard Dumas Variegated. (*C. reticulata* hybr.), Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.22 as 'Howard Dumas V.': A virus variegated form of **Howard Dumas** - Currant red, blotched white. Originated in USA,

Howard Oliver. (*C. reticulata* hybrid). *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.234 with colour photo; A rose red, formal double chance seedling, originated by Mr Howard Oliver, Menlo Park, Calif., USA. Diameter 10 cm. Leaves elliptic, plant upright.

Howard Rhodes. (*C. reticulata* hybrid) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo, Regn No 2799. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.76 with colour photo. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. A 20 year old cross of **Buddy Bills** x **Jean Pursel**, first flowered in 2000. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 11.5 cm x 6.5 cm. Large flower is 12.7 cm diameter x 10 cm height, dark red peony form. Yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Heavy petal texture, blooms midseason.

Howardii. (*C. japonica*), Buist Catalogue, 1857-1858, p.11, as "Crimson". Originated in the USA. (Believed extinct.)

Howard's White. (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.14: White, formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Howea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Hovea', synonym for **Howeana**.

Howeana. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.19. No description. Originated in the USA by Hovey and named for a Mr Howe. Orthographic error: 'Howea', 'Hoveo', 'Hovey'. (Believed extinct)

Howgetsu. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Wholesale Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Hôgetsu**.

Howmei. (*C. sasanqua*), McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.14: Medium sized single. Light rose-red, edged purple. Light pink centre. Said to be Chinese but meaning and correct orthography unknown.

Howo-nishiki. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32. Different reading for **Hô-o-nishiki**.

Ho-Yeh-Tie-Chih. SCCS, 1960, *The Camellia Review*, vol.21, No.6, p.4, Different reading for **Houye Diechi**.

Hoyehtiechih. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Rhododendron Conference Report*. Different reading for **Houye Diechi**.

Hoyehoku. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.6. Corruption of Japanese name 'Hoshoku'.

Hoyet. (*C. reticulata* hybrid). Don Ellison, 1997, "*Camellias - A Photo Dictionary*", p.97 with colour photo: A very large, deep pink, irregular semi-double of 15-17 petals, waved and fluted, with irregular central stamen grouping. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Europe.

Hoyihoku. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist- Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.104. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Hoshoku'.

Hoylocki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.104. Orthographic error for **Haylockii**.

Hoylockii. Harrison ed., 1842, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.107. Orthographic error for **Haylockii**.

Hoyt Lee. (*C. japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

- Hôzan.** (Treasure Mountain), (*C.rusticana*), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei; *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Hôzan-tsubaki. Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.8. Synonym for *C.japonica* subspecies *hozanensis*. Different reading: ‘Hôzan-sazanka’, ‘Ryûku-tsubaki’, ‘Taiwan-yama-tsubaki’.
- Hôzan-no-hikari.** (Shining Phoenix Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.178, colour photo and description: Small size, lustrous, deep red, campanulate single with rounded, overlapping, reflexed petals and a central stamen column, joined for the lower third. Blooms mid-season. Leaves large, shining green, broad-lanceolate, apices tapering, blunt acute, margins obscurely serrate, Originated in the Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.
- H.S. Number 101. Wylam, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Original designation for **Florence Hudson**.
- Hsiaokeu. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for ‘Hsiaokueiyeh’; different reading for **Xiaoguiye**.
- Hsiao-kuei-yeh. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Xiaoguiye**.
- Hsiaokueiyeh. Peer, 1951, *Gardeners’ Chronicle*, 129:116. Different reading for **Xiaoguiye**.
- Hsiaokueyeh. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*. Orthographic error for ‘Hsiaokueiyeh’, different reading for **Xiaoguiye**.
- Hsiao-ma-nao. Tsukamoto & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunko, Tsubaki*, p.155. Different reading for **Xiaomanao**.
- Hsiao Tao Hung. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Xiaotaohong**.
- Hsiao-t’ao-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Xiaotaohong**.
- Hsiaoyehyintieh. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.165. Different reading for **Xiaoye Yindie**.
- Hsiao Wu Hsing. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report*. Different reading for **Xiaowuxing**.
- Hsiaowusin. Yü, 1964, *Camellian*, “The Garden Camellias of Yunnan”, p.6. Orthographic error for ‘Hsiaowuhsing’, different reading for **Xiaowuxing**.
- Hsiao-yeh Mou-tan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Different reading for **Xiaoye Mudan**.
- Hsiaoyinhung. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, p.114. Synonym for **Xiaotaohong**.
- Hsiao-yü-lan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Xiaoyulan**.
- Hsien-yeh Ch’a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Xianye Cha**.
- Hsi-kuei-yeh. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Xiguiye**.
- Hsing-chun. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki*, p.155. Different reading for **Xingchun**.
- Hsing Chun. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for **Xingchun**.

- Hsinghungsuntzeke. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Different reading for **Xinghong Songzike**.
- Hsing-hung Sung-tzu-k'o. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua*. Different reading for **Xinghong Songzike**.
- Hsing Hung Sung Tzu Lin. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.8. Orthographic error for 'Hsing Hung Sung Tzu Ko', different reading for **Xinghong Songzike**.
- Hsi-shih Wan-chuang. Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Xishi Wanzhuang**.
- Hsiu-ch'iu. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki* as 'Shiu-chu'. Different reading for **Xiuqiu**.
- Hsi-ying-ch'un. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbok*, p.23. Different reading for **Xiyingchun**.
- Hsueh. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, p.27. Different reading for 'Xue' = snow. A synonym for **Damanao**.
- Hsueh Mou-tan. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Different reading for **Xuemudan**; Japanese reading 'Yukibotan'.
- Hsueh-pai Chü-pan. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua*. Different reading for **Xuebai Juban**.
- Hsuehpaisueban. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144. Different reading for **Xuebai Juban**.
- Hsuehsantaohua. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Orthographic error for 'Hsuehsat'aohua'; different reading for **Xuesa Taohua**.
- Hsueh Shih. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tu Chih*. A name given to a form of **Damanao**. Ikeda, 1974, gives it as a synonym for **Shizitou**. However the name translated as 'Snow Lion' which would indicate a heavily variegated form of **Shizitou**, that is **Damanao**.
- Hsuehsat'aohua. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p. 166. Different reading for **Xuesa Taohua**.
- Hsueh Ta. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Xueta**. (Snow Pagoda).
- Hua Ao. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.566. Synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Hana-no-yuki**.
- Hua Aoban Shanhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Kramer's Fluted Coral Variegated**. Previous synonym 'Caidi Shanhu'.
- Hua Aboluo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Apollo 14**, as 'Apollo 14 Var.'.
- Hua Baobiye. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Bobbie Fain Variegated**.
- Hua Beila. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Nuccio's Bella Rossa Variegated**, as 'Bella Rossa Variegated'.
- Hua Bogesi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Jessie Burgess Variegated**.
- Hua Bulang Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Ann Blair Brown Variegated**.

- Hua Bulaxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Marie Bracey Variegated**.
- Hua Deleidun. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Julia Drayton Variegated**.
- Hua Disi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **L.T. Dees Variegated**.
- Hua Dongmeng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the *C.hybrid* 'Winter's Dream Variegated'.
- Hua Dujuancha.** (Variegated Azalea Camellia). (*C.azalea*). China Regn No.11. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, April 2007, No.8, p.49, with colour photo; A virus variegated form of *C.azalea* obtained by grafting. White spots on peach red petals, lighter in colour than the wild species. Leaf variegation also present.
- Hua Fanni. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fannie Loughridge Variegated**.
- Hua Haosi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Frank Houser Variegated**, as 'Frank House Var.'
- Hua Huibo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **True Echols Variegated**.
- Hua Huile. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **R.L. Wheeler Variegated**.
- Hua Huowei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for *C.japonicas* **Scarlett O'Hara** or **Bradford's Variegated**, as 'C.M. Hovey Variegated'.
- Hua Huoyan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Flame Variegated**.
- Hua Jili. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **W.P. Gilley Variegated**.
- Hua Laiweisi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* 'Betty Lewis Red Variegated'.
- Hua Miaowu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Temple Mist Variegated**.
- Hua Napu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dr J.V. Knapp Variegated**.
- Hua Ping Lang. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Huabinglang**.
- Hua Ruying. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Little Babe Variegated**, as 'Little Baby Var.'
- Hua Shanhule. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Coral Delight Variegated**.
- Hua Shouxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Premier Variegated**.
- Hua Wuhui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Waltz Time Variegated**.

- Hua Wutai Nülang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Drama Girl Variegated**.
- Hua Wushiba.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.569; Branches soft, juvenile leaves with brown stripes or blocks, mature leaf thick, rough, twisted, elliptic to obovate, yellowish green, 8-9 cm x 4-5 cm, apex acuminate, base cuneate, veins obvious, margins serrate. flowers hibiscus form, 10 cm diameter, large petals in 2-3 rows, broad and flat with lightly waved margins. Inner petals short and broad, crinkled or erect, dispersed evenly or in several groups, stamens among the petals. White with narrow redstripes, or red with white margin, or pink with red stripes. Flowers mid-season. From Jiangsu, China. For another form see **Hong Wushiba**.
- Hua Yan's Waterfall.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.65 with colour photo; A seedling of **Bokuhan**, raised in China. White, sake-cup shaped, single, 3-4 cm diameter. Leaves elliptic, apexes somewhat recurved. Branches have a pronounced weeping habit.
- Hua Zhinü. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* 'Elizabeth Weaver Variegated'.
- Hua Zhizicha.** (Variegated Cape Jasmine), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The IdentificationOutstanding Camellias*, p.223 with colour photo; Cultivated in the Chendu area, Sichuan, China. A variegated sport of **Hong Zhizicha**. Flowers white to light pink with red stripes and spots. Other details as for parent.
- Huabaozhu.** (Variegated Precious Pearl), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*. Variegated, soft pink striped red, peony form, 8.5-9.5 cm across. Synonym: 'Binlang'. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.41, No.215, colour photo No.110, and Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.71, colour photo [p.116]. Originated in China.
- Huabeila. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.20; Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Bella Rossa Variegated**
- Huablinglang.** (Variegated Betel Nut), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Red, formal double with some white spots, 6-7 rows of round, cupped petals and a bud centre. See Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.92, colour photo, [p.149] and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.46, No.264, colour photo No.148. A variegated form of **Hongbinglang**. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hua Ping Lang'. Corruption 'Huabinlong'.
- Huabinlong. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, p.30. Corruption of **Huablinglang**.
- Huabitao.** (Variegated Peach), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.316, colour photo, No.183: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, deep pink, semi-double to open peony form with 3 rows of ruffled petals, and a centre of stamens and occasional small, erect petals. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.
- Huachang'e Cai.** (Variegated Moon Goddess Spendour), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*: Formal double pink with deeper pink with some white patches. Inner petals pointed at apex, bud centre. A variegated form of **Hongchang'e Cai**. See colour photos: Chang Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang* p.94, photo [p.131] and Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.46, No.268, photo No.152. See colour photo, p.44C, *International Camellia Journal*, 1984, No.16. Originated in China. Different reading 'Huachangocai'.
- Huachangocai. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, p.48. Different reading for **Huachang'e Cai**.
- Huadu Jinian. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **ACS Jubilee**.
- Huafeicui. (Variegated Jadite). Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.56, p.35, colour pl. p.131. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme**.

- Huafeizhuafurong.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.257 with colour photo; Flower colour a mixture of white and bright red. 3 layers of petals, the top layer raised and interspersed with stamens. Diameter 10-12 cm. Late flowering. Originated by Lin Zhaohong, Chengnan Hongwu Tree & Flower Garden, Jinhua, China.
- Huafengwei.** (Variegated Phoenix Tail), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.300, colour photo No.173,A,B: Medium size, loose, informal peony type, soft pink, sometimes with red stripes, outer petals waved and fluted, and a centre of small, erect, folded petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves deep green, elliptic. Originated in Sechuan Province, China.
- Huafoding.** ('Foding' Variegated). (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellia*, p.23, No.18: Small tree or shrub, strong growing. Flower buds spherical, flowers anemone form, outer petals in 1-2 rows, deep red variegated with white spots. Petaloids in centre forming a hemisphere, white and red with some intermixed stamens. Flower size 8-10 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Flowers long lasting to 20 days. Originated in Jinhua City, China.
- Huafuding.** (Variegated Buddha's Cauldron), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.42, No.228, colour photo No.124: Medium size, full, spherical, peony form, bright red with white variegation. Leaves ovate, mid-green, apices acute. Originated in China. "Fuding" is a round cooking pot with 4 legs.
- Huafuling.** (Variegated Incense Burner), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.79, colour photo, [p.138]: Complete double peony, red with white markings, hemispherical form. Originated in China.
- Huafurong.** (Variegated Hibiscus), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*: Medium sized, deep pink, rose form double with white variegation. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.40, No.203, colour photo, No.108,A,B: Rose form double, from white to white variegated pink, and pink striped red, with 2-4 rows of roughly imbricated, large, round, outer petals. Leaves olive to dark green, broad-ovate, apices acuminate. Originated in China.
- Huaheding.** (Variegated Crane's Head), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Garden's List, 1985. Medium sized, red, formal double with white variegation. Originated in China.
- Huaheling.** (Variegated Crane's Feather), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*: Medium sized, deep pink, formal double with white variegation. of 60-70 small petals. See Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellia from Zhejiang*, p.96, colour photo [p.135]: Flowers bright red, 9-10 cm across, petals 60-70 in 10-11 rows, ovate, notched at apex, stamens and pistil degenerate. Buds, heart shaped, yellowish green. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Wenzhou, China.
- Huahemu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Hikarugenji** as 'Herme'.
- Huahezhe.** (Variegated Partridge), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hue Ho Che'.
- Hua Ho Che. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Huahezhe**.
- Huahudie.** (Variegated Butterfly), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Medium sized peony form with large red and white stripes; petals loosely arranged, spoon shaped, mixed with large stamens. Leaves light green, ovate, yellowish veining. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.36, No.168, colour photo No.84. Different reading 'Hua Hu Tieh'. Originated in China.
- Hua Hu Tieh. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.46. Different reading for **Huahudie**.

- Huahun.** (Soul of Flower). (*C.reticulata*) *Collected Papers*, p.170, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*; 8-11th January, 1994. "Selecting and Breeding New Varieties of *C.reticulata*": Peony type, osmanthus golden orange colour, 28-36 petals in 5-7 rows, 11-13 cm across. Stamens are few, divided into several groups, or, rarely, cylindrical, forming several flower hearts. Pistil degenerate, style divided to ovary. Blooms mid-season. Leaves are ovate, 9-11 cm long x 4.3-5 cm wide and form a "V" shape. Originated in Yunnan, China.
- Huaji. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Clown**.
- Huaji Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.101. Chinese synonym for **Blossom Time**.
- Huajianli. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Hanamigasa**.
- Huali. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.153. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Hanagasa**.
- Hualian.** (Variegated Face), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.27, p.26: Flower bud peach shaped. Flower very large, over 10 cm across. Petals in 2-3 rows; petaloids deep pink, variegated with white spots. Stamens divided into groups mixed with petaloids. Styles divided into 5. Flowers mid-season. Originated in China.
- Hualigelan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.79. Chinese synonym for **Reg Ragland Variegated**.
- Hualuzhen.** (Variegated Precious Dew), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.349, colour photo, No.207: Large size, semi-double to open peony, red with white blotches, 2-3 rows of large, emarginate, outer petals and the centre a mixture of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apices acute, margins serrate. Originated in China.
- Huameihong.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.257 with colour photo; Formal double, dark red with white spots. Diameter 13-14 cm. Thick petals, notched at the edges. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Lin Zhaohong, Chengnan Hongwu Tree & Flower Garden, Jinhua, China.
- Huamudan. (Variegated Peony), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*, p.74. No description. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.74, colour photo, [p.117]: Medium size, open peony, red blotched white, with large, reflexed outer petals and some small, erect, centre petals mixed with stamens. Leaves ovate, dark green, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Daikagura**. A virus variegated form of **Qiumudan**.
- Huanao.** (Variegated Agate), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.52, No.330, colour photo No.189: Large size, red with white blotches, semi-double with 12-14 petals and a centre of yellow stamens, broken by a few small, erect, centre petals. Leaves light green, ovate with apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Originated in China.
- Huanao. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.71, No.509. Synonym for the New Zealand hybrid: **Brian Doak Variegated**.
- Huan-chu-cha. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki*. Different reading for 'Huanzhu Cha'.
- Huangbai Shancha.** (Yellow & White Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Zang, Chou, (Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644), *Ping Hua Pu* (Vase Flower Register). No description. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).

- Huangda. (Attaining Yellow). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the American *C.japonica* **Dahlohnega**.
- Huangdiao zhong**. (Yellow Fuschia). (*C.tunghinensis*). *Collected Papers*, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, 8-11th January 1994; "A Sum-up Report on Research in Breeding of Yellow Camellias" by Cheng Jinshui et al. A special clone of *C.tunghinensis* used for breeding and designated a "super tree". Originated in China.
- Huangguan**. (Imperial Crown), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Garden's List, 1985. Medium sized, full peony with crinkled, waved and fluted petals, red with white blotches and some yellow stamens scattered through the centre. Leaves mid-green, broad-lanceolate, long acuminate apex, shallow crenate-serrate margins, prominent venation. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.41, No.220, colour photo, No.118. Originated in China.
- Huangguan Baoshi Mingtian. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.14. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tomorrow Crown Jewel**.
- Huangguan Chamei**. (Imperial Crown Sasanqua). (*C.sasanqua*). Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, back page.: This sasanqua was first seen in China about 1988. Deep red, blotched white, peony form. Small to medium size. Early blooming.
- Huang Hai Nan Pao Chu. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Huanghainan Baozhu**.
- Huang-chia-tsao-tao-hung. Watanabe, & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunko, Tsubaki*, p.156. Different reading for 'Huangjia Zaotaohong', synonym for **Zaotaohong**.
- Huanghainan Baozhu**. (Yellow Hainan Jewellery), (*C.hybrid*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Huang Hai Nan Pao Chu'. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.155, and Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.297 with colour photos; A crossing of *C.sasanqua* and *C.oleifera*. The first yellowish hybrid successfully bred in China. Flowers white with yellowish centre, occasionally with pink tips to petals. Anemone form, miniature to small, outside petals 7-10, small petals and petaloids in a ball-shaped centre. Leaves mid-green, small and narrow. Upright, average growth. Flowers early.
- Huang-hsiang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunko, Tsubaki*, p.156, No.33. Different reading for **Huangxiang**.
- Huangji Jiushi yi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.hybrid* **Kinomoto Ninety One**
- Huangjia Tian'erong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's **Royal Velvet**.
- Huangjia Zaotaohong. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xinzhi*. Synonym for **Zaotaohong**. Different reading: 'Huang-chia-tsao-tao-hung'. Translation: Huang Family Early Peach Red.
- Huangjiayuedai. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.561, p.69. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Roy Stringfellow**.
- Huangjin Shijian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.p.125. Chinese synonym for **Prime Time**.
- Huangjingxi**. (Astonished Yellow), (*C.nitidissima* hybrid). Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.283 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, San Francisco, USA, and introduced into China in 2002. Flowers light yellow, semi-double, medium size, petals broad-round, waved at edges, dense and prominent yellow stamen centre. Leaves dark green, lance shaped, rough surface. Strong spreading growth. Not cold hardy. Flowers mid-season to late.

- Huanglindang.** (Gold Jingle). (*C.tunghinensis*). *Collected Papers*, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, 8-11th January 1994; pp.138-143, “Research on Breeding Yellow Camellias. A Sum-up Report” by Cheng, Jinshui et al: A special clone of *C.tunghinensis* selected for breeding yellow flowered camellias and designated a “super tree”.
- Huangmudan.** (Yellow Peony). (*C.nitidissima* var. *longistyla*). *Collected Papers*, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, 8-11th January 1994; pp.138-143, “Research on Breeding Yellow Camellias. A Sum-up Report” by Cheng, Jinshui et al: A special clone of *C.nitidissima* var. *longistyla*, erroneously as *C.petelotii* var. *longistyla*, selected for breeding yellow flowered camellias and designated a “super tree”.
- Huangshancha.** (Yellow Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Wang, Shimao, 1587, *Xue Pu Za Shu*. Blooms early. Large yellow flowers, precious and rare. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).
- Huangshizi. (Wild Lion), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.356, colour photo, No.214. Chinese synonym for the Japanese **Arajishi**.
- Huangxiang.** (Yellow Fragrance), (*C.japonica*), Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu*. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: It blooms early with the chrysanthemums. Originated in China. Different reading: ‘Huang-hsing’.
- Huangxin Baiban.** (Yellow Heart. White Petals), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: The petals are snow white but the centre is waxy yellow. Originated in China.
- Huangxiuqiu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.425; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **Brushfield’s Yellow**.
- Huangyu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Kôgyoku**.
- Huangyulan.** (Yellow Magnolia). (*C.nitidissima* var. *longistyla*). *Collected Papers*, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, 8-11th January 1994; pp.138-143, “Research on Breeding Yellow Camellias. A Sum-up Report” by Cheng, Jinshui et al. A special clone of *C.nitidissima* var. *longistyla*, erroneously as *C.petelotii* var. *longistyla*, selected for breeding yellow camellias and designated a “super tree”.
- Huangzu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.126. Chinese synonym for **Royalty**.
- Huanihong Cha.** (Variegated Red Ink Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*: A brick red, formal double. Originated in China.
- Huaniu. (Fancy Girl). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.78, No.366. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Thomasville Beauty**.
- Huanizi. (Coloured Girl). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Little Bit Variegated**.
- Huanle. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.75, No.302. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C. x williamsii* **Jubilation**. Previously misspelled ‘Huanie’.
- Huanle Shiguang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Gay Time**.
- Huanlezhong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Joyful Bells**, as ‘Joyfull Bells’.
- Huanteng. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.60, No.245. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Standing Ovation**.
- Huanü. (Flower Girl), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.72, No.519. Synonym for the Asper hybrid **Flower Girl**.

- Huanxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.408; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Japanese Fantasy**.
- Huaqibian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.24. Chinese synonym for **Chameleon**.
- Huasajin.** (Variegated Spreading Gold), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.303, colour photo No.176: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, blush pink with a peppering and ticks of crimson. Formal double with 6-7 rows of rounded petals, reducing in size to the centre. Blooms mid-season. Leaves dark green, broad ovate. Originated in China.
- Huashan Mingtian. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr,30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for the Californian **Tomorrow Park Hill**.
- Huashanhule. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.136. Chinese synonym for **Coral Delight Variegated**.
- Huashiba Xueshi.** (Variegated 18 Scholars), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.84, colour photo [p.134]: Light pink with some red streaks, formal double of 60-80 petals, medium size. A sport of **Baishiba Xueshi**. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.44, No.245, colour photo No.133. This cultivar usually shows all the sports, self red, self pink, pink striped red, white striped red and pink. These include the sports: **Fenshiba Xueshi**, **Hongshiba Xueshi**, and **Baishiba Xueshi**. Originated in China.
- Huatong. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.111. Chinese synonym for **Flower Boy**.
- Huawubao.** (Variegated Five Treasures), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Variegated soft pink informal double with some red marks. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Hua Wu Pao'.
- Huawuca.** (Spotted Multicolour). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, January 21st, 1993: Colours red or white or various colours in a flower or different flowers on a plant. Medium size, peony form, blooms early to late. Plant with vigorous, spreading growth. Originated in the Fujian Province, China.
- Hua Wu Pao. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.46. Different reading for **Huawubao**.
- Huawuriding. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.168. Chinese synonym for **Itsukamachi Variegated**.
- Huawuzhi.** (Variegated Five Branch), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: A medium sized, blush white, formal double with pink flecks and streaks. Centre sometimes breaking, when fully open, to show rare stamens. Leaves, dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, base tapered; finely, shallowly serrate. Originated in China.
- Huaxianzi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.68, No.213. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Flowerwood**.
- Huayanghong.** (Variegated Bright Red), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.55, No.365: Medium size, red and white, semi-double. Originated in China.
- Huaye Baozhu.** (Variegated Leaf Jewellery), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Feng, 1985, *Yunnan Shanchahua*. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.94, colour photo: Leaves large, thick, with many yellow spots, oblong, broad in the mid-region, apices acuminate and slightly recurved, bases rounded to broad-cuneate, 8.5-10 cm long x 3-5 cm wide. Flowers dark red (RHS.CC.53D), diameter 12-14 cm. Petals about 29 in 3-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded, curved, erect, forming a raised flower centre. Stamens numerous, divided into 5 groups by curved petals. Pistil rudimentary. This cultivar is similar to **Baozhu**, but the

flowers are larger and colour is brighter with a tinge of blue. Flowers mid-season. Different readings: 'Huayehpaochu', 'Huayeh Pao-chu', 'Huayebaozhu'. Western synonyms: 'Variegated Leaf Jewellery', 'Variegated Leaf Precious Pearl'. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Huaye Mudan. (Variegated Leaf Peony), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.35, No.163: Medium size, peony form, red with variegated leaves. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Huaye Xueta. (Variegated Leaf, Snow Tower), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.55, No.364 as 'Hue yie xue ta': Medium size, peony form, light pink. Originated in China.

Huaye Yianzhi Mudan. (Variegated Leaf Carmine Peony). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, January 21st 1993: A sport of **Shentao Mudan**. Large size, carmine blotched white, peony form flower with yellow variegated leaves. Originated in China.

Hua-yeh Pao-chu. Durrant, 1967, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, p.27. Different reading for **Huaye Baozhu**.

Huayilanjiao. (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.234 with colour photo; A sport of **Yilanjiao**. Formal double, 7-8 cm diameter. Pink with deep red spots and lines. Synonym 'Daqiao'.

Huazao Cha. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.74. Synonym for **Qiumudan**.

Huazaochun (Variegated Early Spring). (*C.japonica*), China Regn No.20. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Feb 2008, No.4, p.46, with colour photo; A sport of **Zaochun Dahongqiu**, found in 1998 by Sun Shenghua, Taizhou, Zhejiang, China. Has flowered stable since 2000. Deep red with white dots, spots and stripes. Long flowering, early to mid-season.

Huazhan Shijie. Gao, Jiyin; Ltr, 25 June 1990. (Flowering season). Chinese synonym for Nuccio's **Showtime**.

Huazhaohe Zirong. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.75, No.547. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.hiemalis* **Showa-no-sakae**. Later amended to 'Zhaohe Zhi Rong'.

Huazhouqi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.47. Chinese synonym for **Holly Bright Variegated**.

Huaziman. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.79, No.604. Chinese reading for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Hanajiman**.

Hubert Dodd. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: A crimson semi-double to open peony form. Seeding of Imura, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Hubert Osteen. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*,: Large, dark red (shading to purple as flower ages) semi-double to incomplete double (anemone form), 10-13 cm across x 5 cm or more deep. There are 13 petals, also large and small petaloids. Central stamen formation flares out. Filaments are purple, anthers golden. Buds long, pointed and purple. Leaves light, dull, olive green; long, narrow and lanceolate, recurved, prominent venation, apex acuminate on a plant, vigorous, upright, bushy and rapid in rate. Originated by H.G. Osteen, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Parents said to be a large unnamed single and 'Mathotiana'. (**Julia Drayton**). First flowered 1936. Reg. No. 68, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954. Orthographic error: 'Hurbert O'steen'.

Hubert O'steen. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Hubert Osteen**.

Hubertina. (*C.japonica*), Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.5. No description. Originated in the Channel Isles. (Believed extinct.)

- Huby Cooper.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.233, Reg. No.1314: An 11 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1967. Originated by Hubert Cooper, Springfield, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The peony form, **Daikagura** type bloom is bright red and clear white, 11 cm wide x 6 cm deep with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Similar to **Dixie Knight Variegated**.
- Huchishiro. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.128,128. Different reading for **Fuchishiro**.
- Huchû. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fuchû**.
- Hude. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.225, p.69. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Jeffrey Hood**.
- Hudie Tuozhu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Japan Wabisuke **Kochô-wabisuke**.
- Hudiecha. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shanchahua*, p.86. Synonym for **Dali Diechi**.
- Hudseyoni.** (*C.japonica*), L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.10. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Hudsonii.** (*C.japonica*), Henrincq, Apr.1849, *Revue Horticole*, p.150 as ‘Hudsoni’: 8-9 cm in diameter, imbricated, cerise red, the internal petals bordered with white. Originated in England.
- Hugh Evans.** (*C.sasanqua*), Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.14. No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as ‘Hugh Evans’ (Hebe): Single of 6 petals, deep rose-pink, about 7 cm across. Vigorous growth; upright and spreading. Leaves dark, glossy green, 4 cm x 2.5 cm, blunt apex, base cuneate, margins coarsely crenate. Originated by Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, East Pasadena, California, USA from seed imported from Japan and originally invalidly named ‘Hebe’ about 1935.
- Hugh Evans Blush.** (*C.sasanqua*). *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.164. Sport of **Hugh Evans**. Very light blush pink, almost white. Medium, upright, somewhat lacy growth habit.
- Hugh Kennedy.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1959, *Camellia Annual*, No.6, p.21, Reg. No.36: Originated by Miss E.G. Kennedy, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia. It is a mutant of **The Czar** first observed 1953. Its blooms are three-quarters the size of **The Czar** and the petals thickened and crimped. The leaves are also smaller and leathery-rugose. See colour photo: p.25, ACRS, 1966, *Camellia News*, No.24.
- Hugo Jahnz.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.54 erroneously as ‘Hugo Johnz’: Dark rose-red. Medium to large single. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs W. Salisbury, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error: ‘Hugo Johnz’.
- Hugo Johnz. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.54. Orthographic error for **Hugo Jahnz**.
- Hugoni. (*C.japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, *Catalogue of Plants and Price List*, p.14 as ‘Ugonii’: Beautiful broad form, vivid red. As “Ugoni” is considered to be the correct orthography of a persons name, ‘Hugoni’ is reduced to an orthographic variant and validity transferred to **Ugoni**. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1854-1855, 53:47, as ‘Ugoni d’Italia’: White lined with carmine pink. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Synonym: ‘Ugoni d’Italie’. Orthographic errors: ‘Ugomi’, ‘Ugonii’, ‘Uggerii’.

- Huia.** (*C.reticulata*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, Vol.XIII, No.8, p.12, Reg. No.220: An 18 year old chance seedling, originated by H.J. Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant has rapid, upright, dense growth with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5.5 cm and first flowered 1970. The semidouble flowers appear in mid-season and measure up to 16 cm across x 10 cm deep. They are deep rose-pink with 16 petals, 4-5 petaloids and the stamens have cream filaments and yellow anthers. Colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 54A. See front cover 1985, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIV, No.3 for colour photo.
- Huigui. ICS Journal 2013, p.103. Colour photo.
- Huiguniang. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.78, No.369. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Cinderella**.
- Huile. (Wheeler), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the American **R.L. Wheeler**.
- Huimudan.** (Grey Peony), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.35, No.158: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, dusky red single of 5-7 petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.
- Huiri-kanka-shibori. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu; *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.56. Different reading for **Fuiri-kanka-shibori**.
- Huiri-kingyo-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-kingyo-tsubaki**.
- Huiri-kochô-wabisuke. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-kochô-wabisuke**.
- Huiri-kumasaka. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-kumasaka**.
- Huiri-miken-jaku. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-mikenjaku**.
- Huiri-oi-matsu. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-oi-matsu**.
- Huiri-otome. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-otome**.
- Huiri-shira-giku. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuiri-shiragiku**.
- Huiya. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.114. Chinese synonym for **Huia**.
- Huiyan. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.136. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.hybrid* **Bright Eyes**.
- Huiyan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Bright Eyes (Parks)**.
- Huizhou Mudan.** (Huizhou Peony), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: Medium sized. deep crimson, open, peony form, incomplete double with 5 fascicles of large, yellow stamens with small, folded, erect centre petals. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apex blunt acute, raised venations, fine, shallow serrations on margins. Originated in China.
- Huji. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fuji**. (*C.japonica*).
- Huji. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji**. (Higo).

- Huji-bakama. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fujibakama**.
- Huji-no-mine. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji-no-mine**.
- Huji-no-takane. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji-no-takane**.
- Huji-no-yama. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji-no-yama**.
- Huji-no-yuki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuji-no-yuki**. (*C.rusticana*).
- Huji-no-yuki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fuji-no-yuki**. (Higo).
- Huji-san. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.128. Different reading for ‘Fujisan’; different reading for **Fuji-no-yama**.
- Huji-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fuji-tsubaki**.
- Huka-dani. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.128. Different reading for **Fukadani**.
- Hûki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different Reading for **Fûki**.
- Hukiage. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukiage**.
- Hukiage-beni. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for ‘Fukiagebeni’.
- Hukiage-shibori. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukiage-shibori**.
- Hûki-hime. Watanabe, 1970, KyBto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fûkihime**.
- Huku-musume. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukumusume**.
- Huku-hutae-zuru. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Orthographic error for ‘Hukurin-hutae-zuru’, different reading for **Fukurin-futa’ezuru**.
- Hukurin-hutae-zuru. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.55. Different reading for **Fukurin-futa’ezuru**.
- Hukurin-ikkyû. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fukurin-ikkyû**.
- Hukurin-ittai. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Fukurin-ikkyû**.
- Hukurin-wabisuke. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukurin-wabisuke**.
- Huku-zutsumi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fukuzutsumi**.
- Hulsiana**. (*C.japonica*), L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.10. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).

- Hulya. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.519, p.66. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* **Huia**.
- Huly Smith**. (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.167, Reg. No.1590: A large, soft pink semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid; (*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' [**Damanao**] x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California. USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 12.5 cm wide x 6 cm deep. The flower has yellow anthers and heavy textured petals. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. See colour photos: Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.1, 1987; front cover, ACS, 1982, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.37, No.4. Sport: **Huly Smith Variegated**. Orthographic error: 'July Smith'. Chinese synonym: 'Shimisi'.
- Huly Smith Variegated**. (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), Cannon, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.37, No.4 as 'Huly Smith Var.': A virus variegated form of **Huly Smith** - Soft pink marbled white. Originated in USA.
- Huly's Sweet Emily**. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo, Regn No.2800. Originated by E. Huly Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.76 with colour photo; A 12 year old cross of **Huly Smith** x **Delta Dawn**, first flowered 2005. Dense growth at an average rate. Dark green leaves are 10.7 cm x 5.3 cm. Very large flower is 14 cm diameter x 7.5 cm height, dark pink peony form. Yellow anthers and red filaments. Heavy petal texture, blooms midseason.
- Humbertii**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Originated in England. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Humboldi. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.3. Orthographic error for **Humboldtii**.
- Humboldtiana**. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.78: Leaves oval, acuminate, very like those of 'Emperor of Austria' (**Empereur d'Autriche**) but of medium size; bud scales green; flower, large, double, of cherry red changing to delicate rose. Originated in Germany according to Berlèse.
- Humboldtii**. (*C.japonica*), Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare*: Rosy red. All peripheral petals folded towards the centre like a Centifolia Rose. Perfect imbrication. Lichtenthal says originated in Italy by Caracciola. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.IV: Blooms of medium size of vivid pink with broad, regular, white stripes. Petals are even, full, emarginate at the apex, convex and regularly imbricated. Received from Mr Burdin, Italy. Synonym: 'Humboldtii'(Nova). Orthographic error: 'Humboldi'.
- Humboldtii (Nova). Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonym for **Humboldtii**.
- Humei**. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous (Mediterranean), 1853, *The Florist*, 3:99. Published in May. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Hume's Blush. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londonensis* as English name for 'Flavescens'. Synonym for **Incarnata**.
- Humeii Superba**. (*C.japonica*), Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32), p.258, as 'Humi Superba'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Humilis**. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Nursery Catalogue, 1826, p.21. No description. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, p.186: Dwarf. A British hybrid with white flowers. Synonym: 'Humilis de Londres', 'Humilissima'. Orthographic variant: 'Umilis'.
- Humilis d'Anvers**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Humilis de Londres. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Synonym for Humilis.

- Humilis Magnifica. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.46. Synonym for **Prattii**.
- Humilis Pink. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.424; No description. Chinese synonym 'Fendiami'.
- Humilis Red. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; No description. Chinese synonym 'Hongdiemi'.
- Humilissima. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.7. Synonym for **Humilis**.
- Hunai-machi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.55. Different reading for **Funaimachi**.
- Hunan Danzi**. (Hunan Reddest Purple), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanical Gardens List, 1985. No description. Originated in China.
- Hung Cha Hua. Chen, 1937, *Chungkuo Shuma Fenkei Hsueh*. Different reading for 'Hongchahua', synonym for **Anemoniflora**.
- Hung Chia Tsao Tao Hung. Different reading for 'Hongjia Zaotaohong'.
- Hung-chin-ling. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Different reading for **Hongjinling**.
- Hung Hai Nan Pao Chu. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Honghainan Baozhu**.
- Hung-hsia. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Hongxia**.
- Hung-hsiang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki*, p.156. Error for 'Huang--hsiang', different reading for **Huangxiang**.
- Hung-hsin-pai-pan. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki*, p.159. Different reading for **Hongxin Baiban**.
- Hung-hsiu-chin. Different reading for **Hongxiujin**.
- Hung li Chin. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Hongyijin**.
- Hung Liu-chueh. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*. Different reading for 'Hongliujiao', synonym for **Liujiiao Dahong**.
- Hung-liu-fang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to kino Bunka, Tsubaki*, p.147. Different reading for **Hongliufang**.
- Hungmarnao. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report Index*, p.140. Different reading for 'Hongmanao', synonym for **Damanao**.
- Hung-mei. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Hongmei**.
- Hung Mou-tan. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*. Different reading for **Hongmudan**.
- Hung Pei Cha Mei. Different reading for Hongbai Chamei.
- Hung-Pai-Ma-Nao-Shih-Tzu-T'ou. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki*, p.153. Different reading for 'Hongbai Manao Shizitou' or 'Red and White Cornelian Lionhead', now known as **Damanao**.
- Hung Pao Chu. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.47. Different reading for **Hongbaozhu**.

- Hungpaoshih. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Different reading for **Hongbaoshi**.
- Hung Pei Mou Tan. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.45. Different reading for **Hongbai Mudan**.
- Hung Pei Yun. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.46. Different reading for **Hongbaiyun**.
- Hungwancha. Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114. Different reading for **Hongwan Cha**.
- Hung-wan-ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Hongwan Cha**.
- Hung-wu-hsin. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Hongwuxin**.
- Hung-yang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka, Tsubaki*, p.147. Different reading for **Hongyang**.
- Hunoshôjo. Different reading for **Hanshōjo**.
- Huno-syôzyo. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading to **Hanshōjo**.
- Hunter's Moon.** (*C.sasanqua*), Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.6: Large, single, cup-shaped, blush self, with a large boss of yellow stamens. Its origin is unknown but thought to be a translation of an oriental name.
- Huntington. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7, 9, 10 . Synonym for **Otome-shibori**.
- Huntington Pink. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1946-1947; SCCS, 1946, *Camellias*, p.14. Synonym for **Casablanca**.
- Huntington Pink Mottled. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7. Synonym for **Sweetheart**.
- Huntington Pink Variegated. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7. Synonym for **Sweetheart**.
- Huntington Special. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7. Synonym for **Mother of Pearl**.
- Huntington Special White. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7. Synonym for **Otome White**.
- Huntington White. Griffiths, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7. Synonym for **Otome White**.
- Huntsman.** (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No. 1, P.28, Reg. No.94: A hybrid of *C.saluenensis* and *C.japonica* **Arajishi** which first flowered 1962. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant has an upright, open habit and the dark green leaves average, 9 cm x 4.5 cm. The flowers are a bright, Huntsman red, peony form with a mass of waved petals and petaloids; average size, 11 cm across. Early to late season blooming.
- Huo Zhi Lian.** (*C.japonica*), *Collected Papers, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent form. Red flower, cupped corolla.

- Huobo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Bob Hope**. Previous synonym 'Hebe'.
- Huobusi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.58. Chinese synonym for **Len Hobbs**.
- Huohua.** (Sparks), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.52, No.337, colour photo, No.195: Medium size, 8-10 cm across, deep flame red, anemone form with 2 rows of large, rounded, guard petals, and a centre of crowded, folded petaloids, some with white markings. Leaves dark green. Originated in China.
- Huohuade. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.113. Chinese synonym for **Howard Asper**.
- Huojian Cha.** (Rocket Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.72, No.526: Large size, red, open peony form of about 20 petals. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.
- Huopu Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.54. Chinese synonym for **Lady Hope**.
- Huopubu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fire Falls**.
- Huoshan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.408; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Volcano**.
- Huoshaoyun. (Firey Clouds). Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.69, No.219. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Gigantea Red**.
- Huoshenye. (Fire God), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.72, No.518: Chinese synonym for Howard Asper's **Fire Chief**.
- Huowei. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **C.M. Hovey**. Previous spellings 'Hawei' and 'Huowu'.
- Huowu. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Fire Dance**.
- Hupo.** (Amber), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: The colour is red like amber. Originated in China.
- Huragi-tsubaki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name **Hiiragi-tsubaki**.
- Huransu-jiro. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55 Different reading for **Furansujiro**.
- Hurazi-tsubaki. Hume, 1931, *Azaleas & Camellias*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiiragi-tsubaki**.
- Hurga.** (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue General des plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1844, p.22. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1848, *Catalogue*, p.18: Well imbricated, white. Originated in Belgium.
- Hurica.** (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. *Catalogue*. 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Hurôan. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Furô-an**.
- Hurrora. Verschaffelt *Catalogue*, 1847-1848, p.59. Orthographic error for **Aurora**.
- Husanoshiro. Anderson Camellia Nursery *Catalogue*, 1967, p.25. Corruption of the Japanese name **Furansujiro**.

- Hushigi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fushigi**.
- Hushimi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading to **Fushimi**.
- Hushimi-no-yuki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Fushimi-no-yuki**.
- Hushi-naka-shiro. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.55. Different reading for 'Fushinakashiro'.
- Hussar.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Medium sized, regularly formed semi-double. Pink flowers with two rows of petals and prominent stamens. A flat, loose grower with small foliage. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.
- Husseyussonii.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.77, 128 as 'Husseyussoni': Leaves 8.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, round-ovate, acuminate, slightly curled, reflexed, deep green. Flowers large, semi-double, cherry red; outer petals in two rows, broad; those of the interior, long, narrow, erect and intermingled with stamens. Originated in England. Orthographic errors: 'Husseyussoni', 'Husseyussonii', 'Husseyussonii'.
- Husseyussonii. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Husseyussonii**.
- Husseyussoni. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. Orthographic error for **Husseyussonii**.
- Hutae. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Futae**.
- Hutae-benten. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Futae-benten**.
- Hutae-tairin. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No. 1, p.55. Different reading for **Futaetairin**.
- Hutae-zuru. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.55, No.1. Different reading for **Futaezuru**.
- Huta-iro. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Futa-iro**.
- Hutaomote. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Futa-omote**.
- Hutayo-no-tsuki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Futayo-no-tsuki**.
- Hutsuka-zuki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for 'Futsukazuki' (**Futsuka-no-tsuki**).
- Huyu-gomori. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55. Different reading for **Fuyugomori**.
- Huzhaobai.** (White Tiger Claw), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shanchahua*. No description. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.55, colour photo, [p.151]: Medium size, white, formal double with 5-6 rows of petals, outer rows incurved. Originated in China.
- HW0203.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 6.5 cm diameter, bright neon rose, flattish semi-double to loose peony. Heavy budset, some buds groom by complete abscission of all flowering parts. Flowers early. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, *C.fraterna*,

- Forty-Niner**, and **Tom Knudsen**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.
- HW0213.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 7.5 cm diameter, blush pink, darker at the edges. Flowers mid-season. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, *C.fraterna*, **Tom Knudsen** and **Forty-Niner**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.
- HW0216.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 7.5 cm diameter, milky white with a pink blush, peony form. Flowers mid-season. A hybrid incorporating *C.transnokoensis*, *C.pitardii*, **Forty-Niner** and ‘Purple Gown’ (**Zipao**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.
- HW0217.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid) Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 10 cm diameter, light pink, semi-double to peony form. Flowers mid-season. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, **Forty-Niner** and ‘Crimson Robe’ (**Dataohong**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka ‘No Regrets’.
- HW0219.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid) Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Flowers 5 cm diameter, irregular double, sweetpea pink, lighter at petal bases. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, *C.fraterna*, ‘Purple Gown’ (**Zipao**), and **Tom Knudsen**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA
- HW0223.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Flowers 7.5 cm diameter, mid-pink, irregular double. Flowers mid-season. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, **Tiny Princess**, **Buddha**, ‘Purple Gown’ (**Zipao**), **Elegant Beauty** and **Forty-Niner**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA
- HW0241.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 7.5 cm diameter blush pink, darker at the edges. Compact plant. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, **Tiny Princess**, **Buddha**, ‘Purple Gown’ (**Zipao**), **Elegant Beauty** and **Forty-Niner**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA
- HW0242.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 10 cm diameter, frilly, rose red flower, irregular double to peony form. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, *C.fraterna*, ‘Purple Gown’ (**Zipao**), and ‘Crimson Robe’ (**Dataohong**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA
- HW0318.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 7.5 cm diameter, deep pink, irregular double to peony form. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, *C.saluenensis*, *C.transnokoensis*, ‘Purple Gown’ (**Zipao**), and **Forty-Niner**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka ‘Cheap Frills’.
- HW0321.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 6.5 cm diameter, star shaped, rose pink boucle. Compact habit. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, **Forty-Niner**, and **Tom Knudsen**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.
- HW0343.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Soft pink, peony form flowers. Strong, open growth. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, **Forty-Niner**, and **Tom Knudsen**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA
- HW0348.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; 7.5 cm diameter, trumpet shaped with petals tapering to a point. Long narrow leaves, open growth habit. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, *C.fraterna*, **Forty-Niner**, and ‘Crimson Robe’ (**Dataohong**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka ‘Wicked Witch’.
- HW0351.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A cross of *C.reticulata* with **Elegans**. Exhibition quality flowers. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka ‘Elegant Gown’.

- HW0389.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Miniature, light pink ageing to white. Dark green, narrow leaves. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, *C.fraterna*, **Forty-Niner**, and **Tom Knudsen**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA
- HW0429.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). 5 cm diameter, soft pink, semi-double to rose form flowers. Seed parent *C.pitardii* x 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.
- HW0441.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Large, vibrant rose pink peony form flowers. Few and usually terminal buds when young, budset down the stems greater as plant matures. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**), **Buddha**, and **Harold L. Paige**. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Aka 'Harold Murphy'.
- Hyacinth B. Thurman.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.162, Reg. No.1021: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by John E. Thurman, Covington, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is vigorous, open and medium in density with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7 cm. and acuminate apex. The semi-double flower, similar to **Tomorrow**, is 12.5-13 cm across and 8.5 cm deep, with 37 large, wavy petals, 12 fluted petals and numerous petaloids, occasionally fimbriated. Vibrant pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms midseason.
- Hyakkenbori.** (Place Name near Kanazawa Castle), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.106, p.53, description, p.118: A pink single with cup-shaped flowers. Leaves ovate, base rounded, apex gradually acuminate, wavy. Petals 5-7, oblong, 4.3 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, slightly emarginate, recurved, pale pink (Neyron Rose 623/3). Stamens 1.7 cm long, filaments palest pink. Flowers late. Originated in the wild at Hyakkenbori, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Hyakuju-no-tsukasa.** (Lord's Long Life), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.203, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, wide campanulate single, of 5 broad-ovate petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, long-elliptic, apices long tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in the Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A natural seedling of **Shirayuri**. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1982.
- Hyakuman.** (Million), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632; *Sukekatsukyô-ki*; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.36: A deep vermillion, 5 petalled single with wavy petals surrounding a compact petaloid centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Hyakumangoku.** (Million Rights), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10. No description. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.218 with colour photo; English translation p.152. Medium size, deep red, tubular to trumpet shaped single, round petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large, somewhat wavy. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown, selected and released by Fumio Naitô in 1976.
- Hy-ball.** (*C.hybrid*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, colour photo facing p.242: Soft pink with deeper shades, peony form with fluted and notched petals. Stamens intermixed with centre petals. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.
- Hy-ball Podmate. (*C.hybrid*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.41. No description. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. No valid listing located.
- Hybrid L.** (*C.hybrid*), Threkeld & Anthony, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.160. Dr Walter Lam-merts, while with Descanso Gardens, created 'Hybrid L', a cross between *C.cuspidata* and *C.japonica*, which is vigorous, growing to 8 feet in 6 years. Foliage and flower resemble *C.cuspidata* except larger and on a more lush scale.

Hybrid Z. (*C.hybrid*), Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.123. A hybrid raised by John Sobek, California, USA of a cross between *C.saluenensis* and *C.reticulata* **Captain Rawes**.

Hybrid Number 203. SCCS., 1958, *The Camellia Review*. Synonym for **Creation**.

Hybrida Colorata. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316; Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.78: Branches blackish, leaves 7.3 cm long x 5 cm wide, ovate, edges rolled, recurved, venation prominent; buds large, scales green; flower medium size, cherry-red, often spotted with white, semi-double, petals erect, rounded, mixed with stamens. Originated in Holland.

Hybrida Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Hyde Porter. Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.127. Abbreviation for **James Hyde Porter**.

Hydrangea. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.49. Orthographic variant for **Hydranja**.

Hydranja. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873. Scarlet, anemone form. Mentioned in *Jornal da Sociedade Agricola do Porto*, 1857, Vol.II No.8, p.238, as 'Idranja', as present at the 1857 Porto Agricultural Exhibition. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variants 'Hydrangea', 'Idranja'..

Hylas. (*C.japonica*), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367: White striped pink; flowers in 4 uniform compartments. Originated by Rev. Herbert from the common red ('Rubra Simplex' [**Rubra**] x **Variegata**) x **Pomponne**. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Ulantha'.

Hyman's Retic. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Feb 1999, p.22, Reg. No.2489. A very large, orchid pink, loose peony to semi-double cross of **Pop Gee** x **Mrs D.W. Davis Special**. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Hyman R. Norsworthy, Beaumont, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1993. Average flower size is 16.5 cm across x 10 cm deep, with 30-35 petals showing heavy texture, no petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Hyman's Seedling. U.S. National Arboretum List, 1959. Synonym for **Cotton Candy**.

Hyman's Semi-double Pink. SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Cotton Candy**.

Hyôgo. (Place Name), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.94: Very small, very deep crimson, anemone form with 5 outer petals and a short, white petaloid centre. Originated in Japan. Thought to be a synonym for **Bokuhan**.

Hyperscent. (*C.hybrid*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.344: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A fragrant seedling from the cross **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x (**Salab** x **Scentuous**). A rose form double of bright scarlet, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 34 petals and 8 petaloids, with yellow anthers on white filaments, tending pink at the base. Growth habit is dense and slow, with foliage 9 cm long x 4 cm wide; dark green. Blooms early to late.

Hyperscent. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1993, Issue No.115, vol.XVIII, No.2, p.47, colour pl. p.48. A provisional name. A seedling of *C.rosiflora* x *C.lutchuensis* raised by John Lesnie. Later renamed **Magnificent**.

Hypolite Thobie. Catalogue Descriptif des Pépinières de Kerisnel, 1994, p.29. Orthographic error for **Hippolyte Thoby**.

Hyryu. Ghisleni, Pier Luigi, 1982, *Le Camélie*, p.77. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hiryû**.

Hyûga. (Old name for Miyazaki Prefecture), (*C. japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.67: A small, flat anemone form of deep crimson with short, compact stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hyûga-tsubaki. (Camellia from Hyûga), (*C.japonica*), Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, JCS., ed., *Tsubaki*, p.13: Large size, carmine red single. The original tree is in the Aoshima Camellia garden, Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan and was named by Mr.Iwakiri.