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N.C. Madsen. Harris' Longview Nursery, Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.7. Synonym for **Mrs. Baldwin Wood**.

Nabari. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.16: Medium size, white ground with large and small red variegation, campanulate single. Late blooming. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling, selected and released by Shinichirô Kishikawa in 1984.

Nabb. (*C.hybrid*). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 6.5 cm diameter, white to blush pink flower. Flowers mid-season to late. Profuse, round and compact plant. A cross of *C.pitardii* x *C.fraterna*. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW9613).

Nabeshima. (Nabe Island), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: Flower is single and white and petals are small and have narrow, pink dapples. See: Yokoyama, CS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.107. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nacionale. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Synonym for **Nazionale Benucci**.

Nachi-no-taki. (Nachi Cascade), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.163, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, wide, vase-shaped single, of 7 wide, overlapping petals with a central column of anthers, with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves strong green, ovate, apices tapering acute, margins shallowly crenate. Late blooming. Originated in the Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. Selected from wild camellias near Nachi-Waterfall, in Wakayama Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1979.

Nada-no-hikari. (Ocean's Radiance). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.183 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Medium size, deep red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, somewhat plicate. Upright, vigorous growth. A beloved camellia left by an enthusiast who lived by Lake Irakao. Propagated and released by Harumi Satô in 1981.

Nadeshiko. (Pinks), (*C.japonica*), Hosaka, 1937, *Kamoku Zufu*. No description. Originated in Japan.

Nadina. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.28: Very bright rose, with a tint of violet with irregular marks of white, both large and small, in almost all petals, which are round and disposed regularly to form a cup-shape, of a kind, quite new in imbrication, globose. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.IV: A real miniature as to perfection, being composed of numerous, small petals, flawlessly imbricated, rounded in the exterior rows, the others oval, all of a vivid rose colour with a tint of violet; some broad, white streaks, themselves striped pink. Originated in Italy by Nencini, Florence.

Nadine Eshelman. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.360: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA, which first bloomed 1955. Plant growth is medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers are 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, of a shaded, soft pink. There are 20 petals, notched, with one or two fluted petals in the centre amongst the stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Nadomishiro. (*C.sasanqua*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Medium, white, single. Probably a corruption of an unknown Japanese name.

- Naidong. *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua, 2003, p.45, “Naming new cultivars of “Naidong” camellia.....; Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui”. A group name for *C.japonica* from the Qingdao region, China, which have much higher than average cold hardiness.
- Nafsika.** (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8, No description. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.93: Shell pink with light fuchsia shading. Large, full, peonyform. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Malbis.
- Nafu. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lila Naff**.
- Nagaba.** (Long Leaf), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.101 & 696: Large, red, single, opening flat, 5 petals, surrounding a full stamen column. Leaves long and lanceolate with a long, acuminate apex. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Nagaba-yamatubaki.** (Long Leaf Mountain Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Miyazawa, 1954, *Kanshō Jumoku*, p.348. Common Japanese name for *C.japonica* var. *longifolia* Koidzumi. This group of camellias is found in Kyushū Island. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.6.
- Nagao-beni-botan.** (Nagao’s Red Peony). (*C.sasanqua*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.307 with colour photo; English translation p.216. Medium size, peach red single. Very early flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Released by Nagao Sōsei’en Nursery around 1960. Flower typical, but named because of flowering earlier than other varieties.
- Naga-oka.** (Locality Name), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.132, p.66, description, p.127: Leaves, green to dark green, obovate-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, flat, coarsely denticulate, 7.4-9.5 cm long x 3.3-5 cm wide; petioles 6-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers, pink (Rose Madder 23/2) with a few stamens; irregular, incomplete double, petals 15-32, diminishing towards the centre, with a few petaloids. Stamens poorly developed, if any. Gynoecium often absent. Flowers late season. Originated in the Buddhist Temple, Jōryūji, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.
- Nagaoka-shibori.** (Nagaoka Variegated), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.106, colour photo, p.234 description: Large, semi-double, soft, blush pink ground with deep pink stripes and speckles; petals in 3 rows, outer broad, notched, rounded; inner oval, semi-erect, flared; stamens short, irregular. Leaves, broad, elliptic, serrulate, apices acute. Originated in Naga’oka City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Nagara.** (Name of originator), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.37, p.19, description, p.96: A bush Camellia, white, many petalled, tube-shaped flowers. Leaves broadly-elliptic, 7.6-8.6 cm long x 3.6-4.4 cm wide, green to dark green, dull, slightly recurved. Petals 13-18 with a few fan shaped petaloids, pure white to palest blush. Stamens in 4 or more fascicles, filaments, deep, creamy yellow. Late flowering. Resembles **Zansetsu**. Originated by Mr Nagara, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. See also: pl.252, pp.118, 328, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.234.
- Nagarawaga.** (River Nagara). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.183 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Small, pale pink, cup to trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. The original tree was growing on the left bank of the Nagara river in Hajima City. Named and released by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.
- Nagareboshi.** (Shooting Star), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.367, p.187, description, p.199: Leaves, olive green, oblong to broad-elliptic, shortly acuminate, dullish, obscurely crenate, 4.8-8.2 cm long x 2.4-3.9 cm wide; petioles, 3-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers, rose

form to formal double, pink (Carmine 21/3), striped rose (Carmine 21/1), petals incurved and embracing, 34-44, sometimes with small accessory petals inside. Late flowering. Originated in the Buddhist Temple, Jôryûji, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Nagasaka Special. Central Georgia Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Nagasaki Special', synonym for **Mikenjaku**.

Nagasaki. Waller, 1889, *The Garden*, 36(930):247: This name is now regarded as a synonym for Mikenjaku, Itô, Ko'emon, 1879. It was widely distributed in the Western World from shortly after its receipt by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles, in 1887 from Louis van Houtte, and it received a great number of synonyms which include: 'Nagasaki Special', 'Princess Nagasaki', 'Princess Nagaski', 'Candida Elegantissima', 'Lonjan', 'Lady Audrey Buller', 'S.Peter Nyce', 'Tennin-kwan', 'Marguerita', 'Veinveanna', 'Bikashi Bia', 'Conibere', 'Variegata Perfecta', 'Nagasaki'(Coe), 'Nagasaki Special'. In effect, these must now all be regarded as synonyms for **Mikenjaku**. There are also three other names which have been erroneously applied to **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki' and must be regarded as pseudonyms. They are **Marguerita**, the solid red form of **Mikenjaku**, **Empress of Russia**, a variety released by McIlhenny in 1942 and **Adolphe Audusson Variegated**, the variegated form of the French variety, **Adolphe Audusson**.

Nagasaki (Coe). SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69. This was a heavily white variegated form of 'Nagasaki', (**Mikenjaku**), but being virus variegated, is most unstable and must be regarded only as a synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'.

Nagasaki Rose. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, pp.266, 269. Synonym for **Marguerita**.

Nagasaki Special ... SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Together with 'S. Peter Nyce' and 'Nagasaki'(Coe), this is an unstable, virus variegated form and is considered as a synonym for **Mikenjaku** as 'Nagasaki'. Orthographic error: 'Nagasaka Special'.

Nagasaki-kotarô. ('Kotarô from Nagasaki). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.182 with colour photo; English translation p.126. Small, white sake cup-shaped single, petal tips loosely waved, tubular stamen cylinder. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Somewhat multi-stocked nature. Collected at a former samurai residence in Ômura City. Named and released by Tadanori Yoshioka in 1985. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Nagasaki-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.372. Synonym for **Yuri-tsubaki**.

Nagashibina. (Drifting Doll), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: Following the Doll's Festival on 3rd March, paper or clay dolls were floated away on a stream to take away misfortune from girls.

Nagashima. (Personal name), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the section for variegated leaves: Red, small size, single. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagashima. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Satomi. 1956, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*: Red, small, single. Originated in Japan.

Nagashima-dora. (Nagashima Gong), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section on unusual leaves. Holly leaved. Flower purplish red, single, cup-shaped. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagashima-shirofu. (Nagashima's White variegated), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section of white variegated leaves, thin, waved, lustrous; flowers semi-double, light red.. Different reading: 'Nagashima-shirohu'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.162. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagashima-shirohu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.148. Different reading for **Nagashima-shirofu**.

Nagatsuka. (Long Bundle), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.196, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep scarlet, single, with 6-7 petals, some pointed, and a central stamen column, long filaments pinkish, joined for their lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic to elliptic, mid to light green, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in the Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Fumio Hironaka in 1981.

Naga-tsubaki. (Long Camellia), (*C.japonica*). *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.223: White, semi-double with crimson streaks, 3 rows of petals and a small, compact cylinder of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagi-no miya. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.148. Different reading for **Naki-no-miya**.

Nagoriyuki. (Lingering Snow), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.57 colour photo and description: Small size, white, bowl-shaped single, with 5-6 concave, emarginate petals of unequal sizes and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower half, and light yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, with pale yellow speckling, broad-elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins finely to obscurely serrulate. Late flowering. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Selected and named by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1985.

Nagoya-kyokkô (Rays of Rising Sun at Nagoya), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.176: Large sized white, semi-double with pink and red stripes and dashes. Central, small, stamen cluster. Petals, large, overlapping in 3 rows. Synonym for **Kyokkô**.

Nagoya-obi. (Nagoya Sash), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.235: Linear red spots on a light, peach pink ground with white whorls, single, campanulate form bloom with a cylindrical stamen cluster. Medium size. Mid-season blooming. Leaves medium size, wide-oval, blunt acute apex, undulate. A sport of **Chûkyôbijin**. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Nagoya-sazanka. Kondô, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11. Local Japanese group name for *C.hiemalis*.

Nagoya-shibori. (Nagoya Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.284, colour photo and description: Large size, white with red streaks and pink patches, saucer-shaped single with 7 large, rounded, overlapping petals and a large, circular burst of yellow stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Naidong. (Winter Endurance), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.320, colour photo No.185: Medium size, 7-9 cm across, crimson, single of 5-6 petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Nairniana. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1839, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.15, p.198. Exhibited before the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society. No description. Imported from China by Mr James Nairn, Clermont. (Believed extinct.)

Naishi. (Ancient Imperial Female Court Rank), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.62, p.31, description, p.103: A snow camellia cultivar with bushy, dense foliage. Leaves, olive green, small, ovate. obtusely acute, undulate, impressed venation, 5.8-7.4 cm long x 3.5-4.2 cm wide; petioles 2.5 cm long, hairy. White, formal double with 60-75 petals, acutate at the apex and recurved. Late flowering. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Naitô. (Personal Name). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.182 with colour photo; English translation p.126. Medium size, pale pink, bowl shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat curved outwards. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from the wild japonica community in Shiroyama, Miyazaki City. Named and released by Shiroyama Camellia Lovers Club in 1996. From Miyazaki Prefecture.

Naitôde-makie-sakazuki. (Naito's Wine cup, decorated with Lacquer Work), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*: Listed in section for camellias with dotted leaves. Leaves with large yellow spots which darken with age.. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.148; *ibid*, No.7 1966, p.167. Different reading: 'Naitode-makie-sakazuki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naitômakie-sakazuki. Different reading: **Naitôde-makie-sakazuki.**

Naitong. Chinese group name for *C.sasanqua*.

Naitong Cha. Chinese group name for *C.sasanqua*.

Nakabijiro. (Nakabi's White), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.28, colour photo and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.106: A small, campanulate, single white, sometimes with a faint touch of blush pink, 6-7 rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals about a compact, central column of stamens, pinched in at the top, yellow anthers. Leaves, glossy green, broad-oval, blunt-acute apex, margins shallowly crenate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1970. Nakabi is the place where this cultivar originated. Different reading: 'Nakabishiro'.

Nakabishiro. Different reading for **Nakabijiro.**

Nakafuhiryû. (Hiryû with variegated leaves), (*C.sasanqua*), Ishii, Yûgi, 1933-1934, *Jissai Engei No.15, Chabai no Hinshu Kaisetsu*: Pink, small, double. Leaves mottle in the centre. Early flowering. Sport of **Hiryû**. Originated in Japan.

Nakagawa. (Middle River), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.270: Large, semi-double, white with pink and red stripes and central stamen column with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nakagara-sakura. (Cherry of Nakagawa River). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.9; Pink, fading to white at centre, single, tubular stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Named by T. Satô, Kurume, Japan.

Nakajiro. (White Centre), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, p.341 (Ichijima reprint): Red, semi-double with 2 rows of petals and a white protruding centre of **Bokuhan** type, medium size. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Dark red with white spots, semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals, small size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nakakan. Different reading for **Chûkan.**

- Nakakane.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.309: Small, deep scarlet, single, opening flat with large, golden, central stamens group. Different reading 'Chûkin'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Nakakane.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.613: Small, crimson, single with a cushion centre of white petaloids, similar to **Bokuhan**. Different reading 'Chûkin'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Nakakuni.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, [ca. 1810], *Chinka Hin'i*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Naka-no-shima.** (Place name), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.183 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Pink, long tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, waved. Spreading growth, branch tips weeping. Named and released by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery in 1979.
- Nakasumi.** (Personal Name) (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.183 with colour photo; English translation p.126. Small, changing to white, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to ovate, small, flat. Spreading growth, somewhat vigorous. A cultivar raised by a private family in Saba'e City. Named by Yoshizumi Hiyama in 1978, released by Tokuji Ôoka. From Fukui to Niigata.
- Nakasumi. Different reading for **Nakazumi**.
- Nakawa.** (Uncertain), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1: Large, white, double with 6-7 rows of petals, imbricated, showing golden stamens when fully open. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Nakayama.** (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.113. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.
- Nakayoshi-sôshi-arai.** (Cordial Terms - Washed book), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.31, p.4: Medium size, semi-double of 14-16 rounded petals in 2-3 rows apart and a small, irregular stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Flowers are pure white or blush pink, densely speckled and striped red. The name Sôshi-arai, refers to an ancient Japanese story, when Komachi, a famous member of the Rokkasen (Six Poets) of the 9th century was accused of plagiarism by her rival during an Imperial poetry competition, who produced a copy of a book containing the poem she had just recited. Komachi established her innocence by washing the book in water, when the fresh ink of the poem disappeared, leaving the rest of the text intact. Sport of **Sôshi-arai**. Introduced by Tomoji, Kobayashi, Nagasaki Prefecture.
- Nakazumi.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.106, colour photo, p.234, description: Small, soft pink, single with 5-6 rounded petals, compact opening, cup-shaped and a central, stamen column, slightly spreading, with yellow anthers. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, mid-green, lanceolate, apex long-acuminate, serrulate. Originated in Saba'e City, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Nakasumi'.
- Nakifudi. Ackerman, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.109. Synonym for **Nukifude**.
- Naki-no-miya.** (Uncertain), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: Semi-double, white with red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Nagi-no-miya'.
- Naknette.** (*C.sasanqua*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.188: Brilliant, deep pink. Large, rose form double. Originated in USA.

- Nakoi-no-haru.** (Higo) C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.180, Winter 2009, p.26. Colour photo but no description. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.247 with colour photo; Large, white bordered pale pink, flat single with ume-jin (apricot) flared stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves medium size, dark green. Upright, vigorous growth. A sport of **Ôkan** found by Yasuyuki Hifumi, Kumamoto Pref., Japan. Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in 1999.
- Nambamboshi. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.208. Different reading for **Nanbanboshi**.
- Nambanboshi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Different reading for **Nanbanboshi**.
- Nambankô. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.196, p.64, description, p.212 as ‘Nambankoh’: Medium sized, dark red, anemone form, complete double with 5, large, overlapping guard petals, crinkled, emarginate, surrounding a cushion centre of small, erect, folded and waved, central petals. Leaves, oblong-oval, apex acuminate, margins coarsely serrate, olive green. Originated in Japan. Different reading: ‘Nambankoh’. Different reading for **Nambankô**.
- Nambankoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.212. Different reading for **Nambankô**.
- Nambansei. Different reading for **Nanbanboshi**.
- Namikawa.** (Nami River), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.464: Medium size, white, semi-double with circular petals and a small stamen cluster, pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Nami-no-hana.** (Flowers in Waves), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.18, illustration: Medium sized, 8-9 cm across x 4 cm deep, light pink, incomplete double, peony form with fascicles of about 180 stamens amongst erect and twisted, inner petals, 5 large, outer petals, 50 inner petals and about 20 petaloids; filaments pale yellow. Collected from Mizuhara Machi, Kita-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1958 by Susumu Ishizawa. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1959. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.235. First character different.
- Namiryômen.** (Waves both sides), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13: Double pink, profusely dotted with white, sometimes with cross stripes. Flower shape the same as **Ryômen**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonyms: ‘Sarasa-ryômen’, ‘Uzuryômen’.
- Namitensis. (*C.japonica*), J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...*, p.219. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis**.
- Nami-ura.** (obscure). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.184 with colour photo; English translation p.128. Medium size, red stripes and white borders on pink ground, semi-double, split stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Oki-no-nami**. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.
- Nampû. Kuriya, Tsuyoshi, 1968, *Higo Tsubaki*. Different reading for **Nanpû**.
- Nan Crowell.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, Apr.1949, *The Camellia Review*; Fendig, 1953 *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, pink, incomplete double, 10-11 cm across x 2.3-3.8 cm deep. Colour is a chromatic pink. There are about 38 petals, which average 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. A few small petaloids show when bloom is fully open. Leaves, medium, dull green, oval, 10 cm x 5 cm; texture stiff, curls downward, apex rounded, serrations shallow. Plant habit is open,

spreading and vigorous. Originated by Mrs Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, USA from chance seed. First bloomed 1949. Reg. No.137, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.326.

Nan Ford. (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2843; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.129 with colour photo; A 12 year old seedling, first flowered 2004. Very large, 14cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep flower is semidouble to loose or full peony, and dark pink with 9+ petals with heavy texture. Stamens are rarely shown, but have yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Upright, dense, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers early to midseason.

Nan Ford Variegated. (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2844; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss, USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.129 with colour photo; First flowered 2006. A red, variegated white, form of **Nan Ford**. Flower size 14cm x 7.5cm. Other details as for **Nan Ford**.

Nan Pickering. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1613: A medium to large, very soft pink, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Colin P.J. Pickering, Aldgate, South Australia. First bloomed 1975. Size 10 cm across, petals heavy texture. Plant growth upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm. x 6 cm.

Nan S. Dodd. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.218, Reg. No.1438: A medium, light blush, shading to pink at the edges, rose form double. A 17 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968 of **Nina Avery**, formerly known as 2-2-9. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The rose form double type bloom, shades pink at the edges with yellow anthers and filaments. Size is 8 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Nan Shan Zi Yu. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.54 with colour photo; Different rendering of **Nanshan Ziyu**.

Nan Strother Dodd. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.16, colour photo: Medium sized, pink, semi-double seedling of **Ville de Nantes**. Originated in USA by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia.

Nan Wood. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.24, Reg. No.236: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1971. The upright, dense plant has dull, light green leaves, 7-8 cm long x 3 cm. wide. The semi-double, 9 cm across, bright rose flowers have firm textured petals.

Nana.(*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, pt.1, p.293. A dwarf grower from China. Red. Flowers mid-season. (Believed extinct.)

Nana Lomachi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nanakomachi**.

Nanabake-tsubaki. (Camellia of Seven Changes), (*C.japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*. Flower resembles **Beni-wabisuke** but leaves deformed into 7 shapes. May be the same as the modern **Shichihenge-tsubaki**.

Nanban Koh. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.169. Different reading for **Nanbankô**.

Nanairo-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.212. Different reading for **Kurumegenji**.

Nanakomachi. (The 7 Pictures of Komachi), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Leaves ovate to broadly-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins obscurely crenate, petioles glabrous. Flowers single, 9cm across, 5-6 petals, pink (crimson 22/3) heavily striped with deep rose (crimson 22), petals strongly and minutely wrinkled. Stamens circular, about 150 with light yellow anthers. (Tuyama, 1968). See colour photos: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.337, p.170; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.161, p.55; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.40, description, p.38. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.344, p.142. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.107. The name is the title of a Yôkyoku drama about a famous beauty and poet of ancient times and her eventual descent into extreme decrepitude. Corruption of the name: 'Nana Lomachi'. Different reading: 'Shichikomachi'. Pseudonym for **Chiyoda-nishiki**. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Chinese synonym 'Qixiaoding'.

Nanayôhenge. (Weekly Varied Flower). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.184 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Large, bud-centred to semi-double, abundant in many flower colours such as all red, white-bordered, striped, etc. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright growth, dense branches. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1984. From Aichi Prefecture.

Nana-Tachijant. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hanatachibana**.

Nanaza. (*C.japonica*), Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct.)

Nanbanboshi. (Southern Star), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosechô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Pink blotched white. Double. See colour pls: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.122; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.294, p.149; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.301, p.134; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.107, description, p.235: Slow growing. Leaves, oblong to broad-ovate, impressed venation, apex blunt acuminate, mid-green, shallowly serrate. Flowers, small, semi-double to rose form double with scanty and irregular stamens; petals, rose (Rose Opal 022) with small, white spots. Late flowering. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Resembles **Hoshiguruma** and **Azuma-shibori**. Different readings: 'Nambamboshi', 'Nanban-boshi', 'Nanbansei', 'Nanbanhoshi'. 'Nanban' means southern foreign countries, sometimes Portugal and Holland.

Nanbanhoshi. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.96. Different readings for **Nanbanboshi**.

Nanbanke. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr. 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nanbankô**.

Nanbankô. (Southern Red), (*C.japonica*), Andoh. 1971, *Tsubaki Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.196, p.64 as 'Nanban-koh'; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.177; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp. 107, 235: Large, deep red, incomplete double. anemone form, with large, fluted guard petals and a centre consisting of a mixture of petaloids. stamens and small, erect. twisted petals. Leaves elliptic to broad-ovate. mid-green, long-acuminate, sharply serrate. There remains ancient trees of this cultivar in Western part of Kansai, in Japan. Resembles: **Benijishi**. Different reading: 'Nanban-koh', 'Nanbankô'. Corruption of name: 'Nanban Koa'. Chinese synonym: 'Nanbanke'.

Nanban Koa. Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.3. Corruption of the Japanese name: **Nanbankô**.

- Nanbankoh. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.11. Different reading for **Nanbankô**.
- Nanbansei. Miyazawa, Bungo, 1954, *Kanshō Jumoku*. Different reading for **Nanbanboshi**.
- Nance O'Mara**. (*C.japonica*). Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6 colour photo: Large, semi-double with about 4 rows of irregularly imbricated, small, emarginate petals; red with a fine veining of a deeper colour. Few irregular stamens with yellow anthers. A seedling of **Galilee** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Nanclensis. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis**.
- Nancy**. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse. 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.92: A deep, rose coloured seedling with deeper veining, flat, 7 petals and a central cylinder of stamens. united halfway. Originated by John de Putron, Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles. Synonym: 'Nancy de Putron'.
- Nancy Bird**. (*C.japonica*), Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, pp.18, 24: A light pink sport of **Jean Lyne**. Identical to its parent except for colour. Originated in Australia. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.107; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.119, p.62; ACRS.. 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.22.
- Nancy Callaway**. (*C.reticulata*). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.5, colour photo p.c12. A dark red, rose form double chance seedling with a light purple cast. Originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga., USA, and propagated by Manson Markette, Americus, Ga. Flowers mid-season to late. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 38 petals showing heavy texture and a fluorescence or sheen, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and average rate, with dark green serrated leaves 12.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.
- Nancy Coleman Strother**. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour illustration: A medium sized, soft, pale pink, open, informal, incomplete double, with a centre of stamens. petaloids and small, fluted petals. A seedling of **Imura** raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Nancy Comerford**. (*C.japonica*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.21, Reg. No.387. Registered by J.M. Reeves, New Plymouth, New Zealand. A seedling of unknown parentage, having the general characteristics of *C.japonica*. Flower is a large semi-double, 11 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with 15-20 lightly waved petals, and a very wide flat ring of stamens reminiscent of a clematis. Colour is white with a shading of lightest pink, having no RHS.CC. colour match. Plant is of average growth habit and medium vigour, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.
- Nancy D. Tomlinson**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.218, Reg. No.1440: A very large. medium pink. peony form to semi-double. A 22 year old chance seedling (*C.japonica*) of **Bessie McArthur** that first flowered 1962. Originated by Richard E. Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. Sport: **Nancy D. Tomlinson Variegated**.
- Nancy D. Tomlinson Variegated**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.218, as 'Nancy D. Tomlinson Var'. A virus variegated form of **Nancy D. Tomlinson** - Medium pink blotched with white. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA,
- Nancy Dawson. Buist, 1839. *Camellias*, p.7; van Houtte Catalogue, 1837, 1:4. Synonym for **Gilesii**.
- Nancy Dawton. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Nancy Dawson'. synonym for **Gilesii**.

Nancy de Putron. Souster, 1956, *List of Camellias Grown at Kew*. Synonym for **Nancy**.

- Nancy Gunn.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.116: Light red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.
- Nancy K.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.70, colour photo p.73, Reg. No.2269: A medium size pink with darker flecks and streaks, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooming mid-season. Originated by Ed & June Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 8.3 cm across. Plant has excellent growth habit and is cold hardy with long lasting flowers that do not shatter. Plant growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.
- Nancy Kelly.** (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.100: Red. Large, semi-double to peony form with loose petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Mr Kelly, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.
- Nancy Lee.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. No description. SCCS, 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Pink. Small, miniature, formal double. Originated by C.S. Hearn, Arcadia, California, USA.
- Nancy Lee Edwards.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2003, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2591. A medium peach pink chance seedling with peony to rose form to formal double flowers with yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright and dense. Originated by Marion S. Edwards, Jacksonville, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.65, colour photo p.c4. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1995. Flowers measure 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep, with 46 petals and 30 petaloids. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.
- Nancy Lynn.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov. 1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, p.18, Reg. No.2192: Medium size, rich pink, formal double, *C.japonica* seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Bill & Alda Ball, Jacksonville, Florida. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.90, colour photo between pp.90-91. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1985. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 48 petals. Plant growth is dense, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm. wide.
- Nancy Mandarich.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*. 1961, p.228, Reg. No.572: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with glossy, dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6-8 cm. The loose, semi-double flowers, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm. deep, are blush with golden stamens, 13 large, round, notched, outer petals with 15 upright, inner petals which are wavy and wrinkled. Mid-season blooming.
- Nancy Raynes.** (*C.hiemalis*) *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Nov. 2008, p.18, Regn No. 482; A chance seedling of 'Hiryu' (**Kanjiro**), male parent unknown, raised by Mrs Bobby Hepworth, Auckland, NZ. A miniature semi-double, 4.5cm wide by 2 cm deep, with 25 – 30 soft petals and about 6 petaloids. It has a strong dusky scent. Cream filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mauve pink, shading from purplish pink at the edges (RHS 80D) to RHS 70C at the centre. Flowers early to mid-season. Small light green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm.
- Nancy Reagan.** (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1721: A very large, medium rose-pink, semi-double hybrid *C.reticulata* chance seedling; originated by W.F. Goertz, San Marino, California, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Size, 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18-20 petals and gold anthers. Plant growth is upright and

medium with mid-green leaves, 10 cm. x 5 cm. See colour photo, Front cover, 1981, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.43, No.1. Chinese synonym 'Nanxi'.

Nancy van Heerden. (*C.sasanqua*). *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.27 with colour photo; Crimson single to semi-double. Wide petals open to a flat form. Prominent tight column of yellow stamens. Originated by Jan van Bergen, Boskoop Nursery, South Africa from seed sown in 1988.

Nancy Weems. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94: White. Large, semi-double with yellow stamens and a few petaloids. Originated in USA by W.B. Weems, Ellisville, Mississippi.

Nancy's Choice. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo: Large, pink, semi-double with a central column of stamens. A seedling of **Pink Star**, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Nancy's Fancy. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.488: A chance seedling which first flowered 1954, originated by Mr & Mrs Charles G. Heflin, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The shiny, dark green leaves average 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The pure white, formal double flower, 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep has 96 petals. Early flowering.

Nanetensis. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis**.

Nanette. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1612: A miniature, brilliant deep pink, rose form double, *C.sasanqua* chance seedling; originated by Mrs L.V. Teeter, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 6 cm, across x 2.5 cm, deep, with 40 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 4.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

Nanetensis. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis**.

Nanette (Belle). Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Belle Nanette**.

Nanettensis. Burdin, Chambéry Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis**.

Nanettiensis. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis**.

Nangû-nishiki. (Nangû Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Asai, Keitarô, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.71: Medium size, red with white stripes, occasionally a red flower or white flower. Found in the precincts of the Nangû Shrine, Ichinomiya City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Nanghai. Gao, Ji Yin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **South Seas**.

Nanine Simmons. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1952-1953. Synonym for **Mrs Charles Simmons**.

Naniscah. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: Medium sized semi-double, deep, reddish pink with a double row of large guard petals and a shaving's brush centre of pink petaloids and stamens. A seedling of **Galilee**, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Naniwa. (Ancient Ôsaka), (*C.sasanqua*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, according to Asai, Keitarô, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82: Single, deep red with stripes of light red. Originated in Japan. The characters for 'Naniwa' also translate as 'Shipwreck' but are then written as 'Nampa'. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwabori. (Naniwa Moat), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* according to Asai, Keitarô, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77: Formal double, with

large petals having an equal proportion of red and white stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwagata. (Naniwa Lagoon), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû*:- White, large, double, petals curled to outside, stamens degenerate. Looks like **Rôgetsû**. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.95. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwagata. (Naniwa Lagoon), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: White, shaded pink, deeper towards the margin. Medium, semi-double. Originated in Japan.

Naniwagata. (Naniwa Lagoon), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.182, description, p.318: Blush pink, semi-double, colour fading to petal edge, streaks of scarlet; 3-4 rows of irregular, emarginate petals about an irregular, central group of stamens and pinkish petaloids. See pl.321, p.142, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.228 as 'Naniwagata-Kansai'. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.

Naniwagata-Kansai. Synonym for **Naniwagata**.

Naniwa-no-tsu. (Naniwa Harbour), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol.16: Small size, semi-double, white with graduations of red towards the periphery. Different reading: 'Naniwazu'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwa-sazanka. (Naniwa Sasanqua), (*C.sasanqua*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.515: White. Small single with strap-like petals, Some red spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwa-shibori. (Naniwa Variegated), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol. 16: Semi-double, white with small red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwazu. Different reading for **Naniwa-no-tsu**.

Nanjing Manao. (Nanjing's Agate). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.166 with colour photo; Originated in the Nanjing area, Jiangsu, China. Flowers red with white or pink patches, semi-double to peony, medium to large, petals broad

Nanjixing. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Antarctic Star**.

Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Formal double, medium size, red and white streaks. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. (Believed extinct.)

Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309, p.361. (Ichijima reprint, 1906): No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), (*C.reticulata*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.81: Large, deep crimson, semi-double, with large, fluted and waved petals. Originated in Japan.

Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), (*C.reticulata*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.123; Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum*. Large, pink, semi-double with waved and fluted petals. Originated in China. It is thought that this cultivar may have been synonymous with **Captain Rawes**. See Andoh, 1989, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.28, p.9.

Nankinchôji. (Nankin T), (*C.japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: White, single, moired with rose, anemone form. Medium size. Originated in China. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.7. (Believed extinct.)

- Nankinjiro. Sakata & Co. Catalogue, 1939. Different reading for 'Nankinshiro', synonym for **Alba Plena**.
- Nankin-shibori.** (Nankin Dappled), (*C.japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: White, moired deep rose-red, cupped formal double. Originated in China. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.6. (Believed extinct.)
- Nankinshiro. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.10. Synonym for **Alba Plena**.
- Nankin-tsubaki. Yashiro, 1841; Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*. Reprinted. Cited from Kaibara, Ekken, 1708, *Yamato Honzô* Leaves, thick, slender and long, light green. Flowers large size, colour varies to white, red and pink. Japanese name for *C.reticulata*. Synonyms include: 'Karatsubaki', 'To-tsubaki', 'Nanshan Cha', 'Ta Cha Hua', 'Tien Shan Cha'. Also synonym for **Nankin**. The description could be for **Damanao**.
- Nankin White. Waterhouse, 1962, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.9, p.5. Synonym for **Alba Plena**.
- Nanna Brown. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Nannie Brown**.
- Nanna Simmons. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Synonym for **Mrs Charles Simons**.
- Nannetensis.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1828, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 2:45, 46: Leaves, large, obtuse-ovate, reflexed, apex acuminate, venation prominent, pale green. Flower double, imbricated, 6.5 cm across, cherry red, sometimes darker; petals not numerous, arranged in a vase form, nearly all equal - Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*. Originated in France by Jean Gouillon, Nantes. Orthographic errors: 'Nannettensis', 'Nantais', 'Nanetiensis', 'Nantensis', 'Nantesensis', 'Nanettensis', 'Nanetensis', 'Nanclensis', 'Nametensis'.
- Nannetiana Alba. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, text facing pl.7. Synonym for 'Splendens Alba' (**Belle Nannette**).
- Nannetiana Nova Alba. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2. p.32. Synonym for 'Splendens Alba'.
- Nannetiana Pulchra Alba. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1839. Synonym for 'Splendens Alba'.
- Nannettensis. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis**.
- Nannie Brown.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957, p.302, Reg. No.294: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs Sarah Jane Brown, Monticello, Florida, USA that first bloomed 1950. Plant growth is open and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The deep pink flowers have 16 petals, 12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep and resemble **Marian Mitchell** in form. Flowers early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Nanna Brown'.
- Nannine Simmons. Deutch, 1950, *Camellian* (9)35. Synonym for **Mrs Charles Simons**.
- Nanobotan.** (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Cho, Nisen, [ca.1800], *Chinkafu*, Illustr. p.18-19. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Nanpû.** (South Wind), (Higo), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.369; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.107, colour photo, p.235, description: Large, scarlet, single, occasionally with white streaks, 6-7 petals, 10-12 cm across, petals broad, veined, emarginate and somewhat fluted. Stamens in a centre burst; anthers 150-180, antique gold, filaments yellowish. Leaves shiny, dark green. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan. Late flowering. A sport of **Shintsukasa-nishiki** approved by the Higo Camellia Society 1960. Different readings: 'Nampû', 'Minami-kaze'.
- Nanpû** (Soft Wind), (*C.hybrid*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.86, description, p.87, colour photo: Small size, pale pink, higo-like single, opening flat with 6-7 emarginate, ruffled,

overlapping petals and a large, central burst of numerous stamens with small, golden anthers. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apices blunt acuminate, margins serrate. Fragrant. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan as a hybrid between *C.rusticana* **Kaonajimi** x *C.lutchuensis*. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.186 with colour photo; English translation p.129. White, or pink changing to white. Parentage stated to be *C.saluenensis* x *C.lutchuensis*. Originated and released by Kaoru Hagiya.

Nan Shan Cha. Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia*, vol.II, p.9. Chinese name for *C.reticulata*.

Nanshan Xianggu. (Nanshan Fragrance Valley), (*C.hybrid*). China Regn No.56, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Aug. 2009, No.16, p.51 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif, USA. A hybrid between ‘Camellia D(3)4’ x **Superscent**. Flowers pink, single, 10-11 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep. Petals tiled when fully open, margins ruffled. Anthers yellow, white filaments in cylinder form. Flowers fragrant at room temperature, weaker at lower temperatures. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant erect, average growth rate. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices caudate, bases wide cuneate, flat, margin obtuse, 12-13 cm x 5.5-6.5 cm.

Nanshan Ziyu. (Nanshan Purple Jade). (*C.reticulata* hybrid), China Regn No.55, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Aug. 2009, No.16, p.51 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif, USA. Flowers rose form to formal double, 9-10 cm diameter, imbricate, pink-purple, apices of petals inward curved. A seedling of **Suzanne Withers** x **Nuccio’s Jewel**. Plant erect, growth rate average. Leaves deep green, elliptic flat, 11.5-13.5 cm x 5.0-7.5 cm, apices acuminate, bases wide cuneate.

Nanshan Ziyu Southmountain Lavender. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.14 with colour photo; Raised by John Wang, Calif., USA. Valid name **Nanshan Ziyu** plus English translation.

Nanshi-yucha. (Flexible Branched Oleifera). (*C.oleifera* hybrid). Seibu Maizuru Institute of Botany, 1993-1994, *Seibu no Tsubaki*, p.38. Single, white, small size. A local cultivar selected from *C.oleifera*. Originated in Japan.

Nantais. Anonymous, 1828, *Annales de la Société d’Horticulture de Paris*, 2:45-46. Synonym for **Nannetensis**.

Nanten Pink. (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.228, Reg. No.535: An 8 year old hybrid (*C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica*) that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mr K.M. White, Hazelhurst, Axminster, Devon, England. Growth is medium and open, with light green leaves, 8 cm x 3.7 cm. The soft pink, semi-double flowers are 10 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with yellow stamens, resembling **Salutation** but deeper coloured and fuller with 15 petals and 6 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.

Nantensis. Anonymous, 1828, *Annales de la Société d’Horticulture de France*, 2:45-46. Synonym for **Nannetensis**.

Nantesensis. Miller, John, Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis**.

Nantian Wushi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.285, p.73. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Dixie Knight**.

Nanto-shibori. (Nanto Variegated), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.453, p.178, description, p.263: Small, anemone form, deep pink, with white moire, 6 cm across, outer guard petals 8-10; centre consists of a compact cushion of folded petaloids. Leaves, mid-green, lanceolate; apex long-acuminate, margins obscurely serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.107, 235; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.360. Originated with a private family in Fukumitsu Town,

Nishi-tonami District, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hideo Horii in 1980s.

Nanto-shirokarako. (Nanto White Anemone), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.352, description, p.353, colour photo, as 'Nanto-shiro-karako': Medium size. white, anemone form double with rounded, broad, overlapping outer guard petals, and a broad central boss of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins sharply serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Minami-tonami district, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Selected by Takashi Tsuchiya in 1960s, named by Takeo Ogawa.

Nanwang. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5th August 1992. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Unforgettable.**

Nanxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.419; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Nancy Reagan.**

Nanzan-cha. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*. Chinese reading: 'Nanshan Cha'. Synonym for *C.reticulata*.

Nanzezare. (No difficulty), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû*: Variable from single to double, like **Kikutoji**, light pink. Different reading: 'Bunan' in Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No,10, p.112; 'Nanzezu' in Tomita, et al. 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.134. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.112. (Believed extinct.)

Nanzihan. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica*, **Man Size.**

Naohime. (Princess Nao). (*C.japonica*), *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.9, colour photo No.27: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. Chance seedling of **Kariginu**. Small size, 7 cm across, white single of 5-6 petals; a little larger than **Kiyoka** of Kurume with similar pleasant fragrance. Blooms mid-season. Named after the second daughter of the originator.

Naoibeni. (Naoi's red), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.199, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, wide, campanulate single with 5-6 emarginate, overlapping, slightly reflexed petals, with a central column of stamens with pinkish filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves glossy, strong green, ovate, apices abruptly acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of **Iwane-shibori**. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan by Haruichi Sakuragi. Named and released by Nagaharu Niwa in 1980.

Naomi. (*C.hybrid*). A 35 year old seedling of unknown parentage, but with some *C.x williamsii* characteristics. Originated by W. G. T. Hyde, Woodlands Nursery Gardens. Registered by Mrs Rosemary Legrand, West Moors, Dorset, UK. Plant is upright and bushy, with average growth rate. Leaves dark green, averaging 8cm x 3.8cm. The single, open trumpet shaped flower is 10cm x 6cm, (RHSCC 62C), blushed 62A on the edges of some petals. Central cylinder of stamens has yellow filaments and deeper yellow anthers. Flowers midseason to late.

Napa Pink. (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. No description. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Pink. Large, complete formal double, late blooming. Originated in USA.

Napa Red. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.10. Synonym for **Elena Nobili** as 'Elena Nobile'.

Napaulensis. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*. as *Camellia napaulensis*; synonym for *C.kissi*.

Napiniana. (*C.japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Napoleon. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1842, p.9. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844 as 'Napoleon'(de Fresne's): Bright carmine, striated, imbricated at the circumference, peony form at the centre. Originated in Belgium by Mr Defresne, Liege. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7: Blush pink variegated with white. Very large, magnificent flower. Synonyms: 'Napoleon de Fresne', 'Napoleon' (Defresne), 'Napoleon'(de Makoy). Orthographic error: 'Napoleone Makoy'. Orthographic variant: 'Napoleone'.

Napoleon Bonaparte. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Rose-pink. Large, high-centered semi-double. Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin, 1955: A rose-pink seedling by Barney Goletto. The blossom is quite spherical, being almost as high centered as it is wide and ranges from 10-14 cm across. The foliage is attractive and dark green. The growth is vigorous and upright. Originated by Barney Goletto, Oregon, USA. Sport: **Napoleon Bonaparte Variegated.**

Napoleon Bonaparte Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.86 as 'Napoleon Bonaparte Var.': A virus variegated form of **Napoleon Bonaparte** - Rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Napoleon d'Italia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846. Orthographic error for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleon d'Italie. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27; Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.133. Orthographic variant for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleon de Fresne. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846. Synonym for **Napoleon.**

Napoleon de Italy. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleon (Defresne). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.48. Synonym for **Napoleon.**

Napoleon (de Makoy). Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician* as 'Napoleon'(de Mackoy). Synonym for **Napoleon.**

Napoleon II. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Napoleone III.**

Napoleon III. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue No.38, p.27. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic variant for **Napoleone III.**

Napoleon-le-Grand. Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician; Journal d'Horticulture Pratique la Belgique*, p.303, vol.6, No.10, Dec.1846. Synonym for **Napoleone d'Italia.**

Napoleone de Fresner. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic error for 'Napoleon' (Defresne), synonym for **Napoleon.**

Napoleone Superba. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8 as 'Napoleona Superba'. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Napoleone. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for Napoleon.

Napoleone d'Italia. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. No description. Oudin, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.46: Very large, magnificent flower, vivid red embellished with large white blotches. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846 as 'Napoleon d'Italia': Very large, clear red, large white spots. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.IV: Imbricated, bright red with deeper veining and mottled with white; a small

white stripe at the summit of each petal, disappears towards the centre. The blossom is not less than 9-10 cm across. It is noticeable for its large, vigorous, glossy, elongated-oval, pointed leaves, regularly serrate and smooth venation. This variety from Italy, must not be confused with another under the name **Napoleon** obtained in Belgium a few years ago by Mr Defresne of Liege. Orthographic variants: 'Napoleon d'Italie', 'Napoleone' (d'Italia), 'Napoleon d'Italia', 'Napoleon de Italy'. Synonyms: 'Grand Napoleon', 'Napoleone il Grande', 'Napoleon-le-Grand'. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence.

Napoleone (d'Italia). Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. Orthographic variant for **Napoleone d'Italia**.

Napoleone il Grand. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.116. Synonym for **Napoleone d'Italia**.

Napoleone il Grande. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.11. Synonym for **Napoleone d'Italia**.

Napoleone Makay. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23, Orthographic error for 'Napoleon' (de Makoy), synonym for Napoleon.

Napoleone III. (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854-1855, Catalogue, p.21. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.48: Petals white and red, and bright red, centre pale pink, magnificently imbricated. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Vervaene, J. Catalogue, No.1, 1875 lists 'Napoleon III'(Baumann) and van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863 lists 'Napoleon III'(from Baumann) but these would appear to be all the one variety. Synonym: 'Napoleon III d'Italie'. 'Napoleon II'. Orthographic variant: 'Napoleon III'. van Houtte Catalogue, 1870-1871 states that it is a sport of **Emelie Gavazzi**.

Napoleononia. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti*. Synonym for **Napoleone d'Italia**.

Napoleon III d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859. Synonym for **Napoleon III**.

Nara. (*C.japonica*), Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: This is a fine, large, bold petalled flower of soft rose colour; some of the petals entirely rose, while others irregularly mottled or striped with white. Imported from Japan.

Naranja. (*C.japonica*), Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41: A bright orange pink, incomplete double flower. Originated by Mrs R. Hayes, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. "Naranja" = orange in Spanish.

Nara-no-miyako. (City of Nara), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: White, spotted red. Double. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.)

Nara-no-miyako. (City of Nara), (*C.hiemalis*), Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni Tsuite Dantairin*; Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Light pink. Large, double. Early flowering. Leaves small and narrow. Originated by Yamazaki, Sadatsugu in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. For colour photo see pl.579, p.222, and description, p.396, *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972. Nara was the ancient capital of Japan.

Narara. (*C.japonica*), ANZCRS., 1960, *Camellia Annual*, No.6, p.27: Loose, informal double white. Good clean colour and floriferous. A chance seedling from a cottage garden in Narara, N.S.W., Australia

Narasaka. (Nara Slope), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, #166; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White flower, variegated with red spots in various designs.

Formal double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Narazaka'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.27, 34. (Believed extinct.)

Nara-shichifukujin. (Nara's 7 deities of Good Fortune), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.333, p.147, description, p.340: Campanulate, semi-double white with a few crimson streaks. Flower colour vary in many ways. The centre stamens group is broken into a number of fascicles by a few small, erect petals. Leaves, darkish green, elliptic, acuminate, shallowly, bluntly serrate. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Synonym: 'Byakugôji-goshiki-tsubaki'. The original tree is in the the precincts of the Byakugôji Temple, Nara City, Nara Prefecture, Japan. It is said to be one of the three notable camellia trees in the Nara Prefecture, together with **Chiri-Tsubaki** in the Denkôji Temple and **Norikoboshi** in the Tôdaiji Temple. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.107, 235.

Naraumi-Gata. Coolidge Gardens Catalogue, 1955. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumi-gata**.

Nara-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Nara), (Wabisuke), Anonymous, [before 1868] *Tsubaki, Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Nayose Hanagatatsuki Meisai*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Pink, small size, like wabisuke. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naraya. (Possibly a Personal name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.171: Small, deep red, somewhat irregular, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Narayama. (Mount Nara), (*C.x vernalis*), Kirino, 1972, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.11, pp.50, 57; Kirino, 1976, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, pp.119, 236; Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, 'Cytogenetic Studies of Origin of *C.x vernalis*', *Journal of the Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, p.208; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.41. Small size, pink single with spreading stamens. Leaves mid-green, 4.1 cm long x 2.1 cm wide. Blooms early to mid-season. The original tree is growing in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, estimated age over 200 years. Named by Shûhō Kirino in 1971.

Narayama-ichigô. (Mount Nara No.1), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.199, Colour photo and description as 'Narayama-ichi-gô': Small size, deep crimson, campanulate single of 6 wide, overlapping, emarginate and serrate petals, and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves bright mid-green, ovate to broad-ovate, apices abruptly acute, margins serrate. Late flowering. Selected from the wild camellias in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1980.

Narazaka. Different reading for **Narasaka**.

Narellan. Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.13. A name applied to a Camden Park seedling by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, N.S.W., for what he thought may be Macarthur's 'Leila'. Synonym for **Leila (Australia)**.

Naresome. (Loves Beginning), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.10 with black & white illustration: Light pink, occasionally with white variegation, rose form double to semi-double, opening to 4 rows of about a total of 20-22 circular petals with a centre of rare petaloids and 5-10 stamens with white filaments. Leaves, small, oval, 6-8 cm long, thick with blunt serrations. Originated in Naoetsu, Jo'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1960. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.235.

Narida. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.1, p.29, Reg. No.102: *C.saluenesis* x *C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty** seedling which first flowered 1959. Plant habit,

bushy and spreading with light green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. Flowers semi-double, with 12-15 petals and occasional petaloids; stamens yellow, filaments cream, 13 cm across. Flowers early to late season. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Narihira. (Name of one of the Rokkasen), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, [ca.1810], *Chinka Hin'i; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.266: Medium sized, white, semi-double, 3-4 rows of circular petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. The 'Rokkasen' were six famous poets and artists of Japan, of the 9th Century AD. Ariwara, Narihira was a poet and the grandson of the Emperor Saga. (Believed extinct.)

Narihira. (Name of one of the Rokkasen), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.586: Red with pale edges to petals, semi-double with overlapping petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Narrow Leaved Shot Silk. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 11(2):11. Synonym for **Liuye Yinhong**.

Narrow Osmanthus Leaf. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Western synonym for **Xiguiye**.

Narukami. (Thunder), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*, No.31: Deep rose with deep petal serrations, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Narukami-murasaki (Purple Thunder) (*C.hybrid*) from Kodaira, Tokyo, *Japan Camellia* No.84, August 2007: Purplish red, single, cylindrical stamens, small, blooming in February to March. Tree spreading. A seedling of **Kurokami** and *C.saluenensis* hybrid **Bluebird**. Produced by Shinichi Noguchi and named in 2001.

Naruko Dori. Devonshire, 1969, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.23, p.2. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori**.

Naruko-shichihenge. (Bell Clapper - Seven Changes), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. p.152, description, p.152, colour photo: Small size, cherry red, tubular single with mid-green leaves, thick, concave, ovate, smooth margins, strongly deformed into various shapes, some leaves are vase shaped which make a noise like a clapper, as the name implies. Blooms midseason. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan as a mutation of a wild japonica. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1989.

Naruma-Gata. Vanterbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumigata**.

Narume-Gata. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumigata**.

Narumi Bay. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.176. Synonym for **Narumigata**.

Narumi Beach. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22. Synonym for **Narumigata**.

Narumi Gaita. A. Stervinou, Catalogue 2008, p.17. Different reading of **Narumigata**.

Narumigata. (Narumi Bay), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*: Large size, single to semi-double, white with a red margin; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: A small to medium single, cup-shaped. White with pink margins. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Narumi-gata': Large to medium sized, white-variegated, single, 7-8 cm across, cupshaped. The colour is white with delicate magenta-pink margins. There are 6-8 notched and creped petals, 4.5 cm across. The yellow stamens are central and flare outwards. The flower has a musty fragrance. Leaves, dark, olive green, 6 cm x 3.2 cm; texture stiff, bends upward from the midrib, apex and base, bluntly rounded. Habit vigorous, spreading and

hardy. Imported to America in 1930 by the Star Nursery, Montebello, California as **Narumigata** and by McIlhenny in 1931 from Veitch & Son Ltd. Exeter, England, under the invalid name 'Oleifera', under which name it also became widely dispersed in Australia and New Zealand. It was originated by Ashizawa, Kantô district, Japan in 1898. Sport: **Covington**. For colour photos see plate facing p.50, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954 and pl.547, p.216, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pp.216, 389. This cultivar has been established to be a pentaploid and was used in crossing with *C.reticulata* to produce the hybrids **Flower Girl**, **Show Girl** and **Dream Girl**. Corruption of the name: 'Naruma Gata', 'Narume Gata', 'Narumi-Nada', 'Narumijata', 'Nuramigata'. Synonyms: 'Narumi Bay', 'Narumi Beach' and erroneously 'Oleifera'. Different reading: 'Narumi-gata'. Received an RHS., Award of Merit in 1953. Chinese synonym 'Minghaixie'.

Narumi-gata. Margaret Tapley, 1996, "Growing Camellias", p.84. Corruption of the name **Narumigata**. See ICS Register, p.1339.

Narumigata. (Narumi Lagoon), (*C.oleifera*), Yokoyama, 1955, *Engei Yôran*, p.16: Outer petals red, inner white. Large size, single. Originated in Japan. Possibly the same as the above.

Narumijata. Foss, 1963, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.447. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumigata**.

Narumi-Nada. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, [before 1950]. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumigata**.

Narumi-no-aki. (Autumn in Narumi) (*C.japonica*), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1990, *Tsubaki*, No.23: Found by Isamu, Miura in a deserted garden in Narumi, Nagoya, Japan, and named and introduced by Shinpei Takakawa. A small single red, cup-shaped flower, 5-6 cm across with cylindrical stamen column. Light pink shading to white at the petal base. Blooms early to mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.185 with colour photo; English translation p.128. Medium size, pink shading to white at the centre, trumpet shaped single, glossy petals, cylindrical stamen column.

Narutaka. Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.19. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narutaki**.

Narutaki. (Sound of Waterfall), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Pure white. Very large, white, 5 petals, 9 cm across. Large stamen burst, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.107, description, p.235. Corruption of name: 'Narutaka'.

Naruto. (Name of Straits in Japan), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Red flower mixed with many white spots, double. Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e* (See: JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.120.) and Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Red with white stripes, large size. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, (Ichijima reprint 1906), p.343; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Double with 3 rows of petals, large size, white spots and moires. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naruto-hi-chô. (Scarlet Butterflies of Naruto), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.156, colour photo and description: Small size, red, uneven, wide, campanulate single of 6 rounded overlapping petals and a central stamen column with degenerate anthers like Wabisuke. Leaves dark green, narrow-lanceolate to elliptic, apex long tapering acuminate, margins bluntly serrate. Blooms mid-season. Selected from wild japonicas in Tokushima Prefecture, Japan. Collected and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1983. Resembles **Ichiko-wabisuke**, **Sayo-wabisuke**.

Naru-wabishin. (Naru, Degenerated Stamens), (Wabisuke), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17: Very small size, cup-shaped, single with a few infertile stamens, red. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Gotô Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Nasciniana. Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole*, p.205-207. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nashville. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.117: Deep red. Medium to large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Nassai. Platt, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No,15, p.107. Third in the class for pink. Exhibited by the Crown Estate Commission. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hassai**.

Nassiana. Oudin Catalogue of Plants for the Conservatory, 1845, p.3. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nassiniani. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nassinania. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nassiniana. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205-207 as 'Nasciniana'. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa: Magnificent pink camellia. Well imbricated, veined and magnificently spangled with small white spots. In 1841 van Houtte gave this name as a synonym for **Landrethii**, then in his 1843-1844 catalogue he rejects this. In his 1857 catalogue he gives **Ré**, **Bijou de la Garza** and **Il 22 Marzo** as synonyms. However **Ré** is a Mariani seedling, while **Bijou della Garzia** was raised by Ugoni and **Il 22 Marzo** came from Burdin and while they are somewhat similar it is most unlikely that they are synonymous. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.48: Bright pink, striped white at the centre of each petal, sometimes spotted, sometimes self coloured very pale pink; imbricated. Originated in Italy by Lechi. Orthographic errors include: 'Nasciniana', 'Nassinania', 'Nassiana', 'Nassiniano', 'Nastiniana', 'Nassiona', 'Nassisiana', 'Nassissiona', 'Nassiniani'. Synonyms: 'Hearn's Ecstasy', 'Nassiniana Vera'. In America the name, at one time, became erroneously applied to **Madame Hovey**.

Nassiniana Vera. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Synonym for **Nassiniana**.

Nassiniano. Charles Vuylsteke Catalogue, 1888-1889, p.12. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nassiona. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nassisiana. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.4. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nassissiona. *Camellia Digest*, 1(2); 1943. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nastiniana. Anonymous, 1849, *Revue Horticole*, p.486. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nasu. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.586: Medium sized, white, semi-double to rose form double with some pink shading and a few crimson streaks. Petals rounded in 3-4 rows and a small stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natalia. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.188. Orthographic variant for **Nathalia**.

Natalia dei Medici. (*C.japonica*), Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.155: Of Italian origin. Flower regularly imbricated, vivid red ground, variegated or striped in white.

- Natalia Naristkine.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1879, *R. Società Toscana di Orticoltura Bollettino*, 4:99-102. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Natalie Carol.** (*C.hybrid*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.393. Registered by M.G.P Hurley, Manaia, Taranaki, New Zealand. A putative seedling of *C. x williamsii* **South Seas** x an unknown pollen parent, which first flowered in 1989. Flower is a medium size, 8 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, rose form double with about 60 narrow petals and about 10 small petaloids, all showing a little darker veining. Colour is mid-pink (RHS.CC. 62B) for the main outer petals, shading to 62D in the innermost small petaloids. Plant is upright and dense, with a long flowering season.
- Natchez.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Red. Medium, swirled, semi-double. Late blooming. Originated in USA at the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.
- Natchez Red. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943. Abbreviation for 'Bolen's Natchez Red', synonym for **Weatherby Red**.
- Nathalia.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.I: This variety belongs to the perfection class, due to the regular imbrication of its petals, which are white with a yellowish tinge in the centre, distinctly undulate, with a great number at the centre, where they are slightly crêped. Originated at the Villa Quiete, Rome, Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Natalia'.
- Nathan Humphrey.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.240, Reg. No.1348: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves measuring 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide. The rose form double bloom is dark red and white. Size is 10.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 35 petals. The centre does not form a firm bud, but tends to twist and curl with no stamens. Mid-season blooming. Synonym: 'Nathan Humphrey Variegated'.
- Nathan Humphrey Variegated. Gentry, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.4 as 'Nathan Humphrey Var'. Synonym for **Nathan Humphrey**.
- National. (*C.japonica*), Joseph Baumann, 1856, *Prix Courant*, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Nationale**.
- National Honour. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.217 with colour photo; Synonym for **Mikuni-no-homare**.
- Nationale.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert, 1854, *Catalogue*, No.36, p.41. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic variant 'National'.
- Native Dancer.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Pink variegated. Semi-double. Mid-season. SCCR, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69: Light pink with wide, heavy stripes of carmine. Large semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Jones.
- Natori.** (Professional Name Received from One's Teacher), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.169: Medium sized, semi-double, white with dark crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Natsugoromo.** (Summer Clothes), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu*: Large size, white with small red streaks. Originated in Japan.

- Natsugumo.** (Summer Clouds), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.209: Medium to small, semi-double, white with gold anthers and white filaments. Three rows of oval petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Natsugumo.** (Summer Clouds), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.292, 523: Large, open, incomplete double, white, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Natsukai.** (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô* (reprint), vol.309, 'Grasses and Trees', p.361. No description seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Natsuki.** (Woman's Personal Name). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.9: Light pink, small to medium campanulate single with tubular stamen cluster. Originated by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.
- Natsuko '80.** (Natsuko 1980), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Medium size, pink, semi-double. Early flowering. A seedling of **Show Girl** x *C.granthamiana*. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa.
- Natsuko '82.** (Natsuko 1982), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Medium size, pink, single. Early flowering. A seedling of **Show Girl** x *C.granthamiana*. "Natsuko" is a personal name. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa.
- Natsumi.** (obscure), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17: Medium size, white ground, finely variegated deep red, single. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.184 with colour photo; English translation p.127. Trumpet shaped single, tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A chance seedling of 'Ezo-nishiki' (**Tricolor**). Originated and released by Shinichirô Kishikawa in 1986.
- Natsumigawa.** (Natsumi River), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.
- Natsu-tsubaki. (Summer Camellia) Satomi, 1946, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.10. Japanese common name for *Stewartia pseudocamellia*. Synonyms: 'Sara-tsubaki', 'Sara-no-ki', 'Shara', 'Sharanôki', 'Shara-sôju', 'Sara-sôju'. The name of 'Sara-sôju' is famous in Buddhism in the history that refers to Sakyamuni who was said to have died under the Sara-sôju trees. Originated in India.
- Natsuyama.** (Summer Mountain), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.240, 488, 528: Large, variable, semi-double with 2-3 rows of petal, colour variable from light pink to pink fading to white at the petal margin, with crimson streaks. Anthers yellow, filaments white. The centre is usually broken by the odd, erect petal. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Natsuyama-nishiki.** (Summer Mountain Brocade), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.485: Sport of **Natsuyama** with deep pink ground, white petal edge and occasional crimson streak. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Natsuyuki.** (Summer Snow), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.293: Small to medium, white, with a few red stripes, single with 7-9 petals, urn-shaped with some guard petals, opening flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Natsuyuki.** (Summer Snow), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.385, 631: Medium sized, white, semi-double with 3 rows of oval, emarginate petals, outer rows

recurved. Stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natta (Marchese). Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for **Marchese Natta**.

Naughty Marietta. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.79: Red blotched with white. Large peony form to almost formal double. Spreading growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Monticello Nursery, Monticello, Florida.

Navajo. (*C.sasanqua*), Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.72: Sun tolerant. Intense red. Blooms appear all red on first opening but develop into a large white semi-double with a red border. Plant habit is vigorous, bushy and upright. This variety was purchased by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California in a collection of camellias which originally came from Japan, but the name was lost and it was renamed **Navajo**. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.3.

Navalis. Nairn & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1901, p.57. Orthographic error for **Nivalis**.

Nazarri. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Nazzari**.

Nazional. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.16. Abbreviation for **Nazionale Benucci**.

Nazionale. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.II. Abbreviation for **Nazionale Benucci**.

Nazionale Benucci. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.28: Imbricated flower of perfect form, vivid red with the petals barred with broad, regular, white stripes; sometimes spotted. Medium size with large, rounded petals, delicately veined a deeper carmine. Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy but the exclusive property of Sig. Francisco Benucci. See colour pl.II, Book XII, Verschaffelt, 1853, *Iconographie* as 'Nazionale'. Abbreviations: 'Nazionale', 'Nazional', 'Nacionale'.

Nazzari. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48: Red with white stripes. Originated in Italy. Linden Catalogue, No.90, 1878-1879, p.6: Imbricated, cup-shaped, deep red with broad streaks of white. Free flowering. Orthographic errors: 'Nazarri', 'Nazzari'.

Nazzari. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Nazzari**.

Ne Plus Ultra. (*C.japonica*), Hovey ed. 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture*. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.134-135 as 'Nec Plus Ultra': Flower about 10 cm across, full, a clear cherry red, sometimes rose, the outer petals, not numerous, are well imbricated, broad and sometimes marked with white. Originated by Smith, Massachusetts, USA as 'Nes Plus Ultra'. Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue has: Imbricated pure white, blotched soft pink, from Florence. It is possible there are two forms of **Ne Plus Ultra**, the American and Gruneberg's. Note: there is also a **Non Plus Ultra** raised by Ridolfi in Italy. Synonyms: 'Philadelphica Vera', 'Philadelphica', 'Nec Plus Ultra d'Americana', 'Nec Plus Ultra Gruneberg', 'Nec Plus Ultra'.

Neal Armstrong. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4. No description. Orthographic error for **Neil Armstrong**.

Nebulosa. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.167: Flower, 8 cm across, double, dark, cherry-red; exterior petals not numerous, oval, rounded, of average size, unequal, waved;

those of the interior, very small, irregular, unequal, with the centre of the flower depressed. Originated in Italy by Sacco, Milan.

Nec Plus Ultra. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p. 134-135. Orthographic variant for **Ne Plus Ultra**.

Nec Plus Ultra d'Americana. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra**.

Nec-Plus-Ultra de Gruneberg. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847:1848, 31:34. Synonym for **Ne Plus Ultra**.

Nechelsoni. Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Nicholsonii**.

Nechia Gamlin. Cannon, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.37, No.4. Orthographic error for **Neisha Gamlin**.

Neddy Boy. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.10: Small, white, double; outer rows of petals imbricated; inner petals, small and upstanding. Late flowering. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Nedra Ann Mathis. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2739; A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Jean Pursel**. which first flowered in 1996. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga, USA. The 14.5 cm diameter x 9.5 cm deep flower is semidouble to peony form, very light pink, with golden anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.122 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 11.5 cm x 8.2 cm.

Neelia Little. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.395: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by E.P. Little, Handsboro, Mississippi, USA which first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green, heavily veined, thick, leaves, 8 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double flowers resemble 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) with 20 petals and 6 petaloids of camellia rose, 8 cm across x 6 cm deep. Early to mid-season flowering.

Neely Jahnz. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.444: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs E.M. Prevatt, Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double, red and white flowers, 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, have 18-20 petals and 3-5 petaloids with yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Neely Janz'.

Neely Janz. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Neely Jahnz**.

Negirisu. (*C.sasanqua*). "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.62 with colour photo; Very soft pink, shading to mid-pink at petal edges. Medium size, wide open single. Somewhat spreading growth. Leaves small, long elliptic, recurved at both extremities. Normal sasanqua stamen cluster. Slightly fragrant. Flowers early. A 120 year old tree in a private garden in Kusano-machi, Japan..

Negisheko. Wilmot, 1943. *Camellia Variety Classification Report*. p.14. Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.31. Corruption of Japanese name **Negishikô**.

Negishibeni. Wada Nursery Catalogue. 1941, p.31. Different reading for **Negishikô**.

Negishikô. (Negishi Red), (*C.sasanqua*). Shirai-Bunko, 1789. *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Deep red. large. round petals, curved inwards. Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.94; JCS., ed. 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.386, pl.531: Deep crimson, medium sized single. Strong, upright growth with glossy, dark green leaves. Originated in Kantô district,

Japan. Different readings: 'Negishibeni', 'Negishi-kurenai'. Synonym: 'Negishi Pink', 'Negishikô' (Edo). Sport: 'Negishikô-fuiri'. Corruption of name: 'Negisheko' 'Negisho Ko', 'Ngishi-kô'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. No.5. p.82.

Negisho Ko. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.170. Corruption of the Japanese name **Negishikô**.

Negiskikô (Edo). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26. p.45. Synonym for **Negishikô**.

Negishikô-fuiri. (Variegated Negishikô), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa. Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshô'en Chabaifu*: Long, yellow, variegated leaves. A sport of 'Negishikô'. Synonym: 'Fuiri-negishikô'. Originated in Japan.

Negishikô (Kansai). (Negishikô from Kansai), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45: Medium size, light red, semi-double. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.

Negishi-kurenai. Different reading for **Negishikô**.

Negishi Pink. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.15. Synonym for **Negishikô**.

Negri. (*C.japonica*). van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14: Formed like the double white (Alba Plena), blush pink colour, spotted with red. 12 petals in 3-4 rows. Originated in Italy by Negri. Synonyms: 'Comte de Negri', 'Negri d'Italie'. Orthographic error: 'Negrii'.

Negri d'Italie. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848. Synonym for **Negri**.

Negrii. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Orthographic error for **Negri**.

Nei. (Place name), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.89, p.45, description, p.112: Snow camellia of upright growth. Leaves shiny, olive green. oval-elliptic to broad-elliptic, shortly acute, a little recurved, venation impressed, margins minutely serrulate, 6.2-6.7 cm long x 3.3-4 cm wide; petioles 5-7 mm. long. hairy. Petals, 8-10, with an occasional deformed petal. Flowers, semi-double, widely cup-shaped, blush pink; anthers yellow, filaments pale yellow. Late flowering. Originated by Ikuta, Kenkichi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Nei is the name of place of origin.

Neier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.407; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lindsay Neill**.

Neig d'orr. SCCS., 1942. *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Neige d'Or. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Neige d'Ore. *American Camellia Yearbook*. 1946, p.86. Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree'. synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Neige d'Oree. McIlhenny, List of Camellias, 1935. Orthographic errors: 'Neig d'Orr', 'Neige d'Or', 'Neige d'Ore', 'Neige Doree'. 'Niege Doree', 'Neige Dore's', 'Neige Dorii'. Synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'. Synonyms: 'Golden Snow', 'Japanese white'. 'Japanese Perfection'. 'Perfection White', 'White Japanese Purity'.

Neige Doree. McIlhenny Catalogue. 1940. Orthographic variant for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Neige Dorii. Sander, St. Albans Catalogue, [before 1914]. Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

- Neil Armstrong.** (*C.japonica* x *C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.133, Reg. No.1222: A 9 year old chance hybrid seedling, that first bloomed 1965; originated by Dr R.K.Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading and slow with light green leaves. 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) style bloom is dull pink with yellow anthers. It has 12 petals and 80-90 petaloids - 10 cm across x 2.5 cm. deep and has a bluish cast. Flowers mid-season to late. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Debutante** x *C.reticulata*. Orthographic error: 'Neal Armstrong'.
- Neil Bernard.** (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.
- Neil Bernhard.** (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert, Catalogue No.117, 1850, p.112; Very double globular form, bright crimson edged and blotched white. Originated by A & N Baumann, Bollweller, France.
- Neili Nüshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Mrs Nellie Eastman**.
- Neipergi. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.112: Very double globular form, bright crimson, edged and blotched white. Originated in Belgium by A & N Baumann. Orthographic variant for **Neippergii**.
- Neippergii.** (*C.japonica*), Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. No description. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.11, as 'Neipergi'. Very double globular form, bright crimson, edged and blotched white. Originated in Belgium by Baumann.
- Neippergii Major.** (*C.japonica*), Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Neisha Gamlin.** (*C.saluenensis*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.22, Reg. No.151: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis* which is a putative hybrid, originated by A.P. Gamlin, New Zealand that first flowered 1974. The plant has an open spreading habit of growth. The leaves are dark green, 9 cm x 5 cm. The blooms are peony form with up to 64 petals and petaloids, intermingling with golden stamens. Colour is rose-pink with some ruby outer edges, 13 cm across x 9 cm deep. Mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: 'Nechia Gamlin'.
- Nekai.** (*C.hiernalis*), Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia*, p.45. A camellia in the Jardin des Plantes de Nantes. No description. A corruption of an unknown Japanese name.
- Nel Prevatt.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.49, Reg. No.1135: A 6 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose form double flower is strong red, 13 cm across x 8 cm. deep with 51-55 petals. Mid-season blooming. Sport: **Nel. Prevatt Variegated**.
- Nel Prevatt Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.119 as 'Nel Prevatt Var.': A virus variegated form of **Nel Prevatt** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Nelivetana. Fendig, 1963, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Genevensis**.
- Nell Ashby.** (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958: White striped and blotched pink. Medium semi-double to loose peony form. Compact, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by E.J. Prevatt, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.
- Nell Chester Embrey.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1993, p.70, colour photo p.74, Reg. No.2275: A medium size, white with pink stripes, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Grover C. Chester, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1973. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3 cm deep

with 80 petals. Plant growth is spreading and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Nell Hooper. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.37, Reg. No.157: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from **Great Eastern** that first bloomed 1970. It has a spreading, vigorous, dense, growth habit. The rose-red flowers, 10 cm across, are formal double and are produced early to mid-season. The deep green leaves, 8 cm x 5.5 cm, are lanceolate, acuminate and bluntly serrate.

Nell Prevatt. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: Red. Large, semi-double with velvety texture. Medium, open, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Nell Prevatt Variegated**.

Nell Prevatt Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.119 as 'Nell Prevatt Var.': Virus variegated form of **Nell Prevatt**. Red with white variegation. Originated in USA.

Nell Reid. (*C.x williamsii* x *C.reticulata* Wild Form), ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.302, colour photo back cover: Originated by J.B. Reid, Castle Hill, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Lady Gowrie**, that first bloomed 1977. Flower 13-14 cm across, white to off-white in the centre, merging to light pink, with deeper pink edges; semi-double with some rabbit ears. Blooms mid-season. The upright, open plant has 9 cm x 3.2 cm mid-green leaves, narrowly elliptic, finely serrate. Note; Examination of the plant, flower and fruit indicate that the pollen parent was the *C.reticulata* Wild Form growing close to the seed parent.

Nell Watson. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1763: A very large, light pink, semi-double *reticulata* hybrid (*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' [**Dataohong**] x **Jean Pursel**). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 15.5 cm across x 7, 5 cm deep.

Nellie Ann Phinizy. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.26: A virus variegated form of **Pink Star** - Pink and white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Pink Star Variegated'. See black and white photo, p.263, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Orthographic error: 'Nellis Ann Phinizy'.

Nellie Bly. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl.: Large, bright, deep pink with darker veins, incomplete double anemone form, 12 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Small petaloids have replaced the usual stamens of 'Lady Clare' so that the flower resembles **Elegans** in form. Leaves are shiny, deep green, oval, 10 cm x 5 cm with thick texture and coarse serrations. Plant habit is vigorous, compact and spreading. A sport of 'Lady Clare', (**Akashigata**) observed in 1945 by R.C. Holt, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. It is Reg. No.81 in *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.326. However due to its lack of stability it is often considered as a synonym for **Akashigata**.

Nellie Cohen. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: (One of our hybrids), A semi-double to loose, peony form flowers of a pleasing shade of pink, 9-10 cm across with some golden stamens amongst twisted petals. The plant is a bushy grower, foliage is round and medium green. Vigorous, open, willowy grower. See colour pl. p.163, Gerbings, 1945, *Camellias*. A seedling of **Marchioness of Exeter** originated by G.G. Gerbing, Fernandina, Florida, USA. Reg. No.105, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.326.

Nellie Eastman. Sanlando Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for **Mrs Nellie Eastman**.

Nellie Gray. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Red variegated, irregular double. Mid-season blooming. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69: Dark, blood red with spots of white. Large, loose peony form, Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. A sport of **Mrs Charles Cobb** originated. by Bradford's Wayside Nursery, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.172, black and white photo. Synonym: 'Mrs Charles Cobb Variegated', 'Mrs Charles Cobb Spotted'. Orthographic variant: 'Nellie Grey'.

Nellie Grey. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Nellie Gray**.

Nellie Jones. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2139: Medium size, white, formal double *C.japonica*, chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.126: The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 70 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm. long x 3.2 cm wide.

Nellie K. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.134, Reg. No.1190: A 15 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by Twin Pines Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to peony form bloom is deep pink with yellow anthers, white filaments, 20-30 petals, 30-40 petaloids, 11 cm across x 7 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Nellie McGrath. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.64, Reg. No.250: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs B.J.Welp Jr., Jacksonville, Florida, USA, that first flowered 1954. Plant growth is rapid, dense and upright with mid-green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide, acuminate and heavily veined. The neyron pink to rose-pink blooms are incomplete double with 30 petals and a few petaloids, 13-15 cm across x 6-7 cm deep. Early flowering. Sport: **Nellie McGrath Variegated**.

Nellie McGrath Supreme. Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1. Synonym for **Nellie McGrath Variegated**.

Nellie McGrath Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover as 'Nellie McGrath Var'. A virus variegated form of **Nellie McGrath** - Rose-pink blotched with white. Originated in USA. Synonym: 'Nellie McGrath Supreme'.

Nellis Ann Phinizy. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Nellie Ann Phinizy**.

Nelly White. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.13. Synonym for **Finlandia**.

Nelson Doubleday. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.53: Red to rose-red, Large, loose, irregular semi-double. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Middleton Gardens, South Carolina, USA.

Nelson Single White. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, p.12. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Nelsonii. (*C.japonica*), Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellias*, p.83: Medium sized, dark red, formal double. Synonym: 'Lord Nelson' on pl.55. Originated in England.

Nelumbian White. (*C.japonica*,) Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.170: White, peony form. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

- Nemesi. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illustr.], pp.34, 101, 102. Orthographic error for ‘Nemesis’, synonym for **Molesta**.
- Nemesii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. Orthographic error for ‘Nemesis’, synonym for **Molesta**.
- Nemesis. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368. Synonym for **Molesta**. Orthographic errors: ‘Nemesi’, ‘Nemesii’.
- Nemesis**. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.17: Beautifully imbricated form, large and full; white streaked with carmine. Originated in France.
- Nena Somalgia**. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy by Giarnetto. (Believed extinct.)
- Nencini. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d’Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.131. Abbreviation for Contessa Nencini.
- Nencini Rosea**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.121: ‘Sport of **Contessa Nencini**. Rose-pink, miniature semi-double. Originated in USA by W.Wylam, California.’ It is unlikely that it is a sport of **Contessa Nencini** which is a formal double, similar to **Incarnata** and its rose sport is **Contessa Giulia Gherardesca**.
- Nenfenhong Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 1991, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.9. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty Sheffield Dawn**.
- Neobe. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. Orthographic error for **Niobe**.
- Neoboracensis. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.191. Orthographic variant for **Novaboracensis**.
- Neoboracensis d’Amerique. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa. Synonym for **Novaboracensis**.
- Neoborascens. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.27. Orthographic error for **Novaboracensis**.
- Neeborazensis. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*. p.48. Orthographic error for **Novaboracensis**.
- Neon Tetra**. (*C.reticulata* x *C.saluenensis*), ACS., 1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.2029, with colour photo: Large, lavender violet, single, *C.hybrid* (*C.reticulata* ‘Crimson Robe’ [**Dataohong**] x *C.saluenensis* 3PI 2438624). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.82: The 21 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 6-8 petals, some dark red, and some orange anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm.
- Nepalensis**. (*C.japonica*), L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, *Rosen*, p10. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Neptune. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Nettuno**.
- Nerede. Padova, 1855, *Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti*. Orthographic error for **Neride**.
- Nereiflora. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.179. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora**.
- Neride**. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error ‘Nerede’.

- Neriflora. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora**.
- Neriflora Major. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora**.
- Nerifolia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.48. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora**.
- Neriginu**. (Glossed Silk), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Tsubaki Hashiboku Sanbokutsuki Nayose Hanagatatsuki Meisai*, [before 1868]; JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27; Yokoyama, 1982, JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.104: A medium size, snow white, double camellia with pointed petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Renken'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.27.
- Nerii Flora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Neriiflora**.
- Neriiflora**. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.191: Leaves, lanceolate, 13.5 cm long x 5.8 cm wide, twisted; buds obtuse, scales yellowish; flowers, 9.5 cm across, full, deep orange red; outer petals in two rows, imbricated, broad, thick, a little reflexed, intermingled with a few, very small, unequal, twisted petals. The formation of the centre is irregular, about 5 cm across, similar to **Atrorubens**. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: 'Nereiflora', 'Neriflora', 'Nerifolia', 'Neriifolia', 'Nerii Folia', 'Nerriiflora', 'Neriifolia Major', 'Neriflora Major'. Synonym: 'Neriiflora Major'.
- Neriifolia. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora**.
- Neriiflora Major. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845., p.1. Synonym for **Neriiflora**.
- Neriifolia Major. Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue, No.101, p.17. Orthographic error for **Neriiflora**.
- Nerima Ichigô**. (Nerima No.1), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.3, colour photo, p.12: Large, single, opening cup-like, pink ground fading to whitish on petal edges and reverses, red streaking, central stamen cylinder, filaments white. late flowering. Leaves mid-green, obovate, hirsute, twisted and reflexed, acuminate, medium, blunt serrations. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi. Resembles **Shiratama-shibori**.
- Nerima Nigô**. (Nerima No.2), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, colour photo, p.13: Large single, white with pink towards the centre and variously marked with dark crimson streaks and flecks, central cylinder of stamens with dull yellow anthers and whitish filaments. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi. Flowers mid-season to late. Similar to **Washi-no-yama**.
- Nerima Shigô**. (Nerima No.4), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.4, colour photo: Large to medium sized white, flower form varying from peony form with large guard petals and a central mass of petaloids and small, erect petals, to anemone form and loose informal double. Leaves ovate, hirsute, shallow, coarse serrations. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi.
- Nerima Shichigô** (Nerima No.7), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.4, colour photo: Small, white, variform, semi-double to open peony form with dense red striping. The centre is a mixture of stamens, petaloids and small, erect petals. Leaves, dark green, long-ovate, sharply acute shallow, coarse serrations. Late flowering. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi.
- Nerima Hachigô**. (Nerima No.8), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.4, colour photo: Large, silver pink, semi-double, 2 rows of oblong, emarginate petals, 16-19, with a small, irregular group of aborted stamens with white filaments. Flowers late season. Leaves, dark green, apex

sharply acute, serrations shallow and coarse. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi.

Nerima-tsubaki. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, p.241. Synonym for **Hisakata-no-mori**.

Néron. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.1. Orthographic variant for **Nerone**.

Nerone. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.I as 'Néron': Flowers are large, 11 cm across, and resemble the rose 'des Peintres'. It is a bright cherry-red, growing fainter suddenly, at the petal margin. Originated by M. Paillet, Paris, France. Orthographic variant: Néron'.

Nesbette. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.318; 1954, p.326, Reg. No.30: A seedling from **Cheerful** x **Rubra Virginalis**; originated by Mrs Vaughn Nesbitt, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1948. Plant growth is average and compact with large, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers vary from single through incomplete double with large petaloids, to complete double, incompletely imbricated with more than 25 petals. Colour is rose-pink.

Nesselrode. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1943, p.7. Abbreviation for **Comte de Nesselrode**.

Nestlerode. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29. Orthographic error for **Comte de Nesselrode (MG)**.

Nettuna. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Nettuno**.

Nettunia. *Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error for **Nettuno**.

Nettunio. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.22. de Jonghe, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, 1851, p.116. Orthographic error for **Nettuno**.

Nettuno. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14: Red. Very full, Large. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Nettuna', 'Nettunio', 'Netuno', 'Neptune', 'Nettunia'. Raised by Sacco..

Netuno. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Nettuno**.

Neucini. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for 'Nencini', abbreviation for **Contessa Nencini**.

Never-no-More. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo: Palest blush pink, formal double, with some pink about the petal apices. Medium sized with a little irregularity in the centre. A seedling of **Nina Avery** raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Nevius. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Niveus**.

New Azuma-nishiki. Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Synonym for **Shin-azuma-nishiki**.

New Blush. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.356. Synonym for **Intermedia**.

New Dawn. (*C.sasanqua*). Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 15, 65: Very early to early flowering. A steady pink to the centre with wavy petals. Originated in France.

New Dawn Light. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.226. Synonym for 'Shinshioko', different reading for **Shunshokô**.

- New Day Rise.** (*C. reticulata* hybrid), C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.600-N; A cross of **Lasca Beauty** x **Hody Wilson**. Very large, pale pink semi-double, first flowered 1990. Medium, bushy, upright growth. Originated by Craig Carroll, Carroll's Country Gardens & Nursery, Mt Tomah, NSW, Australia, and first released by Camellia Grove Nursery, St Ives, NSW. Earlier sold as 'Change of Day'.
- New Horizons.** (*C. japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.87: Sport of **Uncle Sam**. Medium size, rose form double to formal double of light rose to dark china rose, delicately brushed and streaked off-white, with every petal variegated a deeper rose. Originated in USA by A.H. Kineger and F.L. Ramsey, Monterey Park, California, USA.
- New Imported. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camellien..*, p.219. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.82. Synonym for 'Speciosa Vera' (**Rawesiana**).
- New Imported China. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p. 14. Synonym for 'Speciosa Vera' (**Rawesiana**).
- New Light Variegated.** (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1950. *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.53 as 'New Light Var.': Light pink, striped deeper pink. Medium peony form. Originated in USA by Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California.
- New Moon.** (*C. japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.
- New Tsukasa-nishiki. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p. 217 with colour photo; Synonym for **Shintsukasa-nishiki**.
- New Venture.** (*C. x williamsii*), Burncoose & Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1985: A very large, single, salmon pink flower, opening flat. Originated in England at Caerhay's Castle, Cornwall.
- New White. Wm R. Prince, Linnean Garden & Nurseries Catalogue, 1860, p.5. Synonym for **Dunlap's White Waratah**.
- New Year.** (*C. reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.37, Reg. No.78: A seedling of unknown origin from the Eden Gardens, Auckland; originated by Jack Clark. First flowered 1965 and has an upright habit and dark green foliage, 11 cm x 6 cm. The flower is semi-double with 15 petals and measures to 16 cm across, yellow anthers and cream filaments. The colour is Crimson RHS.CC.52A-B.
- New York. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.191. Synonym for **Novaboracensis**.
- New Zealand Champ. May, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*. vol.24, No.3. Synonym for **Debbie**.
- New Zealand Great Eastern. Griffith & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclature Cross-reference List*. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**.
- Newington.** (*C. japonica*), ACRS., 1960, *Camellia Annual*, No.7, p.22: Brilliant scarlet with confused centre, early flowering and free bloomer. Name given to an ancient plant near Newington College, NSW, Australia by A.O. Ellison.
- Neyuki.** (Base Snow), (*C. rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.59, black and white photo No.10: White double to rose form to near formal double, 8-10 cm across, 5-6 rows of petals, about 35 total, centre of small, hooded petals. Stamens about 150, filaments pale yellow. Collected in Itoigawa City, Niigata Prefecture, 1960.

- Nez Smithwick.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.449: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.M. Smithwick, Dawson, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense, spreading and rapid with mid-green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6cm. The shell-pink flowers, 12.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, are peony form similar to **Debutante** with 12 petals and 50 petaloids, stamens interspersed. Early flowering.
- Ngishi-kô. (*C.sasanqua*). "Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010,
Ni Hung Cha. Different reading for **Nihong Cha**.
- Ni Shang.** (*C.japonica*), *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent group. Red flower, cupped corolla.
- Nicola Pagana. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Nicolo Pagano**.
- Nicola Pagano. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.30. Orthographic error for **Nicolo Pagano**.
- Niccolo de'Lapi.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.48. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Niccolo Macchiavello.** (*C.japonica*), Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870: Vivid rose; all petals striped with white. Originated in Italy.
- Nice Fragrance.** (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX No.4, p.20, Reg. No.384. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between a seedling (*C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x *C.hybrid* **Salab**) x *C.lutchuensis* hybrid **Scentuous**. A medium to large peony form, 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, which sometimes tends to a rose form double. Colour is bright pink shading deeper into the centre, with slight veining (RHS.CC. 62B shading to 55B). It has a moderate rose-like fragrance. The plant is slow growing, of average shape and density, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Nicetas. Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*, p.172. Orthographic error for **Nicetus**.
- Nicetus.** (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19: Coral pink, veined rose-pink on petal edges. Medium large, formal double. Upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Australia. Orthographic error: 'Nicetas'. See black and white photo, p.173, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.
- Nichi-getsu. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Different reading for **Jitsugetsu**.
- Nichirin.** (Round of the Sun), (Higo), Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.14: Large, red, Higo, 10 cm across with 8 large, overlapping petals with fine, deep coloured venation, emarginate, somewhat crinkled with a circle of about 120 stamens, anthers golden, filaments creamy. Originated in Japan.
- Nichirin.** (Round of the Sun), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., ed., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.294, pl.20; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.109, 235: Large size, single, Higo form, crimson, with 8 petals, waved at margins, dispersed stamens, deep yellow anthers, hirsute petioles. Late flowering. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Na Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.
- Nicholas Costaras.** (*C.japonica*), *ICS Journal*, 2002, p.87, Reg. No.36: An open pollinated seedling of **Adelina Patti**. Originated in the UK by Mrs J.A. Newman. First flowered 1997 at circa 15 years. An upright shrub with slow growth rate. Blooms mid-season. Red with occasional

white flecking, peony form (informal double) with no visible stamens. Size is 7 cm across x 3 cm deep.

Nichollsii. Harrison ed., 1843, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.79. Orthographic error for **Nicholsii**.

Nicholshi. Mertens & Fontaine 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia*, p.34, pl.22. Orthographic error for **Nicholsii**.

Nicholsii. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6. No description. Marnock, 1838, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):258 as 'Nicholsi': A complete formal double, 10.5 cm across, of fine carmine, petals in 6-7 rows, imbricated from the outside to the centre, where this is a little irregular. Raised in England by Thompson of Mile End Nursery, London. Orthographic errors: 'Nichollsii', 'Nicholsi', 'Nicholshi', 'Nickolsii', 'Nikolsii'.

Nicholsonii. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1869-1870, 129:169 as 'Nicholsoni': Base all suffused with pink veins and high-lighted with rose. Halliday, 1880, *Camellia Culture*, p.140: Imbricated, clear rose, lined with red and edged white. Originated in England.

Nicholsonii. (*C.japonica*), Haskins Nursery Ltd. Catalogue, 1980: A ball shaped salmon pink. Originated in England.

Nick Adams. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: Dark red. Large semi-double with loose petals to peony form. Medium, compact growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. Sport: **Nick Adams Variegated**.

Nick Adams Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8 as 'Nick Adams Var.': A virus variegated form of **Nick Adams** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Nick Carter. (*C.japonica*), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1992, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.319: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. An 8 year old seedling that first bloomed 1989. A seedling of 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**), with spreading open growth of medium rate and dark green leaves 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower is dark red (RHS.CC.45A), anemone form 8 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 22 petals and 68 petaloids. Petaloids are usually a mixture of red and white. It blooms early to late. Orthographic error 'Nicky Carter'. Chinese synonym 'Nike Kate'.

Nicka. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.205: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.SW, Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1975. The plant is upright and open with lanceolate. 4.5 cm x 1.7 cm leaves. The semi-double to incomplete double flowers are deep rose, 5 cm across and the stamens are mixed with petals and petaloids. Early flowering. Chinese synonym 'Fennika'.

Nickolsii. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.192. Orthographic error for **Nicholsii**.

Nick's 13. SCCS, 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.111. Orthographic variant for **Nick's Thirteen**.

Nick's Thirteen. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.165, Reg. No.1019: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Nick J. Adams, Albany, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 10-12 cm across and has 19-24 petals and several petaloids. Blush pink - lighter at apex and deeper pink underside, with rich, yellow stamens and white filaments. Heavy texture, some petals crimped or fluted and folded. Blooms midseason. Orthographic variant: 'Nick's 13'.

Nick's Thirty. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1978, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.120, as 'Nick's 30': Clear, light pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Nicky Carter. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13. Valdosta Camellia Scion List. Orthographic error for **Nick Carter**.

Nicky Crisp. (*C.pitardii* x *C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, Vol.XI, No.3, p.20, Reg. No. 143: A hybrid raised by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand from a cross *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* x *C.japonica*, which first flowered 1972. The plant is compact, slow growing with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 3.5 cm., keeled and finely serrate. The flowers are an open semi-double, 11 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 16 petals with deeply notched margins, cream filaments, gold anthers, which remain after the flower has fallen. The flower is pale lavender pink (RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group, 62C-D with 62B on reverse). Flowers early to late. Chinese synonym: 'Kelisibo'.

Nicky Rhodes. (*C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*. 1975, vol.IX, No.3, p.20, Reg. No.115: A seedling from a *saluenensis* - *reticulata* seed parent crossed with *C.japonica* **Mahogany Glow**. Originated by Mrs I. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. First flowered 1972. Dense, upright growth with mid-green leaves, 12 cm x 4.5 cm. Flower is semi-double with 14-16 petals and some petaloids, group red, 52B, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep with yellow anthers and cream filaments.

Nicky Shuman. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1990, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.84: Large size, white, anemone form. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by J. Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia.

Nicola Bianchi. (*C.japonica*), Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2008, No.1, p.6 with colour photo; Formal double, imbricated, diameter 9.5-10.5 cm x 5.5 cm deep. Petals 75, elliptic, outer petals convex and reflexed inner petals incurved, margins finely serrate. Outer petals dark pink (RHS.CC. 50B and 19D), inner petals colour 59. White patches of variegation on the outer petals but not on the inner. No stamens or petaloids. Leaves 9.5-10 cm x 4.5-5 cm, ovate, apex acuminate, margins finely serrate, upper surface dark green, lower surface light green. Raised by Vincenzo Bianchi, Zoverallo (VB), Italy, first flowered in 2000. A seedling of 'Magnoliaeflora White' (**Miyakodori**) x **General Colletti**. Flowers early to mid-season. Pyramidical growth.

Nicola Costaras. (*C.japonica*), *ICS Journal*, 2002, p.87, Reg. No.35: An open pollinated seedling of **Adelina Patti**. Originated in the UK by Mrs J.A. Newman. First flowered 1996 at circa 15 years. A dense bushy shrub with slow growth rate. Blooms mid-season to late. A red semi-double to anemone form, 7 cm across x 3 cm deep.

Nicolai. (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.9. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Nicolai Pagano. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Nicolo Pagano**.

Nicolao Tolentino. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36; Formal double, dark pink, striped. Originated in Portugal.

Nicole. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.306, colour pl. back cover: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. Formal double with bud centre, opening to a confused centre, 20-25 large, outer petals in 3-4 rows, orbicular with slight apical notching, 12-14 cm across. Heavy texture. Colour soft pink, RHS.CC. Red Group 55C background, heavily striped, splashed and finely dotted crimson, RHS.52B. Early to

mid-season flowering. Spreading, open growth with glossy, mid-green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm, elliptic, long acuminate apex, acute base, medium serrate. Chinese synonym: 'Nikeer'.

Nicole Burke. (*C.reticulata*), Mary Davis, 1983, *The Eryldene Trust Report & Maintenance Schedule*. No description. Originated in Australia. No valid listing located.

Nicole Ehret. (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.131 with colour photo; Medium to large size, semi-double, white (RHS.CC.156D). Stamens in a central column. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x **Pomponia Alba**. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Nicoli Pagano. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.71. Orthographic error for **Nicolo Pagano**.

Nicolo. (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23: Very large, regular vivid red. Early flowering. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Nicolo Pagano. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1861-1862, p.23. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Carmine rose, petals with broad white stripes, imbricated and cupped. Originated by Borzone, Genoa, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Niccola Pagano', 'Nicoli Pagano', 'Nicolai Pagano', 'Nicoli Pagano'.

Nid d'Oiseau. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.36. Synonym for **Florida**.

Nidus Avis. Paillet, 1844, In Lemaire, p.152. Orthographic variant for 'Nid d'Oiseau', synonym for **Florida**.

Niege d'Ogre. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Niege d'or. Vanderbilt, 1943, *Trade Available Camellia Stocks*. Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Niege d'Oree. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Neige d'Oree', synonym for **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.

Nifa dell'Bosco. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Ninfa dell'Bosco**.

Nifa Egeria. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria**.

Niger Red. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Barbara Morgan**.

Night Rider. (*C.hybrid*), Koromiko Nursery Catalogue, 1984. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1985, vol.XIV, No.2, p.28, Reg. No.227: *C.hybrid* **Ruby Bells** x **Kuro-tsubaki**; originated by O. Blumhardt, New Zealand. First flowered 1980. Plant upright and average with small, dark green leaves, narrow-elliptic, 7 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double flowers are very dark red (RHS.CC.187A-B) with 22 petals with yellow anthers and reddish filaments, heavy, waxy texture, narrow petals. New growth is shiny, purple red. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photo see front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.6. Chinese synonym: 'Heiqishi'.

Night Watchman. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.52, Reg. No.186: A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mr & Mrs W.H. Peters, Tauranga, New Zealand that first flowered 1978 at 10 years of age. Growth rate is medium with a spreading habit and dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double blooms, 8.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 40 petals, are cardinal red (RHS.CC.Red-Purple Group, 53B). Inner petals have a lighter shading; stamens yellow.

Nightfall. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2898, Originated and registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.130 with colour photo; Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga.; A 10 year old seedling of **Royal Velvet**, first flowered 2007. Medium size, 9.5cm diameter x 2.5cm deep, single flower has 7 petals, dark red with very dark veins. Central column of stamens with bright gold anthers and pink filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with fast, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 9.5cm x 3.8cm with medium serration. Flowers early.

Nightingale. (*C.japonica*), Armstrong Nurseries Catalogue, [before 1945] as 'Night-in-gale': Bright pink marked white. Large, informal semi-double with loose petals. Originated by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California, USA.

Nightless Quarter. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.88. Synonym for 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**).

Nigitazu. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.227, colour photo and description: Small size, deep crimson, campanulate single of 5 petals, pointed due to lateral margins being rolled in, and a central stamen column with red filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate, Mid-season to late flowering. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Takahama, Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1980. The dark red colour of this flower is similar to **Kuro-wabisuke** or **Konronkoku**.

Nigiwai. (Jovial Crowd), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.375, p.191, description, p.201: Leaves, oval, rounded at base, shortly acuminate apex, minutely serrulate, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers double, white, striped rosy pink (Spinel Pink 0625-0625/1) with petals 40-54, largest 4.5 cm long x 4.1 cm wide, rounded at apex; inner petals suddenly diminished in size, 21-27 in number. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Nigra. Rollisson. Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.133. Synonym for **Konronkoku**.

Nihonbare. (Radiant Weather), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.76, colour photo and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.236: Large, 10 cm across, semi-double, white with rare pink markings. Petals about 18, large, overlapping, crimped and emarginate, opening wide, cup-shaped. Stamens, short, compact, cylindrical group, anthers dull yellow, filaments milk white. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, dusky green, large, broad-ovate, flat, serrations somewhat coarse. Growth vigorous and spreading. Late blooming. A sport of **Tamatebako**. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1967.

Nihong. (Neon Rainbow), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.59, No.396, colour photo No.253: Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate, 9.3-10.8 cm long x 5-5.7 cm wide. Flowers large size, 12-13 cm across x 8.2 cm deep red, peony form with 23-28 large, folded, waved and emarginate petals. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.

Nihong. (Red Mud), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.322: Large size, 8-10 cm across, red with white spots, double with 4-6 rows of petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Nihongami. (Japanese Hairstyle), (*C.rusticana*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.175, p.57, description, p.212: Small to medium, 8 cm across, rose form double, dusky red with white blotches; petals in 4-5 rows, rounded, slightly emarginate, opening to show a few

centre stamens mixed with small, erect petals. Leaves, yellowish green, elliptic, long-acuminate, medium serrate with pronounced venation. Tree is spreading, lacking in vigor. Originated in Ojiya-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1970. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp. 109, 236, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.333 for colour photos and description. Chinese synonym 'Ribenfafa'.

Nihong Cha. (Red Mud Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Mingti Chichung Huahui*: Flowers are red, peony form, incomplete double. Originated in China. Sport: **Huanihong Cha.**

Nihonhomare. (National Honor), (*C.japonica*), Nagao, Sôsei-en Catalogue, 1959: A red flower with white at the base of the petals. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Based on the same characters as **Nihon-no-homare.**

Nihonichi. Different reading for **Nippon-ichi-tsubaki.**

Nihon-ichi-tsubaki. Different reading for **Nippon-ichi-tsubaki.**

Nihonkai. (Sea of Japan), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.109, colour photo, p.236, description: Medium sized, red, semi-double to loose, informal double with 2-3 rows of large, outer petals and a centre fascicle of golden stamens, divided by small, centre petals. Leaves, lanceolate, mid-green, long-acuminate, sharply serrate. Originated in Minami-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1960.

Nihon-nishiki. Different reading for **Yamato-nishiki.**

Nihon-no-homare. (Praise of Japan), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.187, p.326: Leaves broadly-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, crenate. Flowers, single, medium size, open, vase-shaped, pink (Carmine Rose 621/1-/2) with deeper pink veining, widely margined with white or palest pink, often striped shortly with red. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated in the Ikeda City, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan as a sport of **Shibori-rôgetsu**. Discovered in the 1950s. See colour pls. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.328, p.166; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.145, p.83; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.23 as 'Nihonnohomare'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.109, and description p.236. Resembles **Sanpei-tsubaki**. Same characters as 'Nihonhomare'. Sport: **Kakure-iso**. Chinese synonym 'Ribenzhi Yu'.

Niigata. (Place Name), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.178, illustration and description: Medium red, single, 5-6 petals opening wide, cup-shaped edges usually somewhat emarginate. Yellow stamens widely spread. Leaves, light green, broad-ovate to broad-elliptic; blunt acuminate, depressed venation, serrulate. Typical wild rusticana form. Originated in Minami-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kawamura, Yaichi. See colour photo and description, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.107, 235.

Niigata Number 1. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.19 colour photo, as 'Niigata No.1': Pale pink, semi-double, 3 rows of slightly crumpled petals and an irregular stamen cluster. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 2. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.20 colour photo as 'Niigata No.2': Semi-double, plum red with white markings, 15-17 petals, oval, emarginate, 3 rows. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 3. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.23, colour photo, as 'Niigata No.3': Soft pink, rose form double, 5-6 imbricated, outer rows

of emarginate, cupped petals and an irregular centre of small, erect, irregular petals and yellow stamens. Leaves, yellowish green, broad-elliptic, blunt acute, wide, shallow serrations. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 4. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.23, colour photo as 'Niigata No.4': Rose form double. with 5 rows of white, rounded petals, outer edges recurved. Leaves, bright, shiny green, broad-oval, blunt acute, obscurely crenate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 5. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.24, colour photo as 'Niigata No.5': Anemome form. Deep, purplish red with deeper coloured, fine veining. Outer row of guard petals, cordate, outspread; with irregular centre cushion of small, erect petals, twisted and folded. Leaves, bright green, obovate, blunt acuminate, base cuneate, coarsely, sharply serrate, Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 6. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.25, colour photo as 'Niigata No 6': White, semi-double, opening more or less flat; stamens pale yellow, filaments white. Leaves, bright green, broad elliptic, long acuminate, sharply serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 7. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.26, colour photo as 'Niigata No.7': Palest blush pink, rose form double to formal double with round petals. Leaves light green, broad-obovate, acuminate, obscurely serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 8. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.28, colour photo as 'Niigata No.8': Semi-double, white with pink blush to petal base, variable, sporting white with pale pink base and solid red colour on the one bush. Small, twisted green leaves. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 9. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.29, colour photo as 'Niigata. No.9': A maroon red, anemone form with large, irregular guard petals and a centre of folded petaloids. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 10. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.30, colour photo as 'Niigata No.10': Plum red, anemone form with 9 large guard petals some notched, about a centre of petaloids. Leaves, light green, broad-elliptic, bluntly acute, shallowly serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 11. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.30, colour photo as 'Niigata No.11': Medium sized double of large petals, silvery red, strongly veined crimson. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 12. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.32, colour photo as 'Niigata No.12': Light red, veined deeper, semi-double; outer petals, oval, cordate, inner pointed, Small yellow stamen cluster. Leaves elliptic, yellowish green, acuminate, serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 13. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.32, colour photo as 'Niigata No.13': Soft pink, formal double with broad oval, yellowish green leaves. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Niigata Number 14. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.47, colour photo as 'Niigata No.14': Pink, double, smaller centre petals, sparse stamens. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

- Niigata Number 15.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.47 as colour photo 'Niigata No.15': Crimson veined with deeper colours, semi-double, stamens golden in small, compact clusters. Leaves elliptic, strong green, acuminate, serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Niigata Number 16.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.36 as colour photo 'Niigata No. 16': Off-white, rose form double with a few lemon coloured stamens when fully open. Leaves light green, elliptic, serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Niigata Number 17.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.37 as colour photo 'Niigata No.17': Soft peach pink, semi-double with 4-5 rows of small, imbricated petals with an irregular stamen cluster. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Niigata Number 18.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.37 as colour photo 'Niigata No. 18': A dark, black red single with small, golden anthers and red filaments. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Niigata Number 19.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.39 as colour photo 'Niigata No.19': Soft pale pink, rose form double, with broad, oval, mid-green leaves, blunt acute apex and bluntly, shallowly serrate margins. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Niigata Number 20.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.40 as colour photo 'Niigata No.20': Semi-double of the faintest blush white. Three rows of irregular, fluted, emarginate petals. Leaves, elliptic, strong green, acute, obscurely serrate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Niigata Number 21.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.43 as colour photo 'Niigata No.21': Medium sized, open peony form double, pink with fascicles of stamens mixed with petaloids and small, folded petals. Leaves, elliptic, light green, obscurely crenate, apex acuminate. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Niigata Number 22.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.43 as colour photo 'Niigata No.22': Medium sized, deep crimson, irregular peony form with small yellow stamens mixed with small, folded and fluted centre petals. Leaves, light green, broad-lanceolate, apex blunt acute, serrate margins. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Niizuma.** (New Wife), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.235: Peach red, peony form, petals about 30; in the centre the petals are mixed, stamens are separate, filaments yellow. Medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves, medium sized, wide oval, margins coarsely serrate. Plant habit, somewhat erect, variable. Intermediate between *C.rusticana* & *C.japonica*. Originated in Japan at Nao'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture. Named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1968. Different reading: 'Nîzuma'.
- Nijinski.** (*C.reticulata* hybr.), Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Pale pink. (RHS.CC.Red Group, 55A) Medium sized semi-double, up to 12 cm across. Open, upright growth. A seedling of **Salutation** originated in England by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall. Received RHS, Award of Merit in 1986. See colour photo, rear cover, RHS., *Rhododendrons, 1987-1988 with Magnolias and Camellias*.
- Nijinsky. Mount Congreve Gardens, 1995, *Computerised List of Camellias Grown in the Gardens*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Nijinski**.
- Nijûbeni. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Pink. Medium semi-double. Originated in Japan. Different reading for **Futaebeni**.

Nijû-benten. (Double Benten), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1960, *Sazanka no Daihyô Hinshu Kaisetu, Engeitechô*, No.10: Pink, single, medium size, variegated leaves. See: JCS., ed., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.384, pl.520 and Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45. Originated in Japan.

Nijû-benten. (Double Benten), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.447, p.359; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.42; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.108, 235: Small size, red, single, with leaves distorted, green with irregular white variegation on margin. Different readings: **Futae-benten**, 'Hutae-benten'. Originated in Japan.

Nijûisseiki Kanazawa-tsubaki. (21st Century's Camellia from Kanazawa) (*C.hybrid*). From Ishikawa Pref. *Tsubaki* No.40, Japan Camellia Society, 2001. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Kaga-wabisuke**, pollen parent *C.nitidissima*. Pale yellow, single, small to medium, blooms in mid-season. Tree vigorous, cold-hardy, can be cultivated outdoors in Kanazawa City with a simple snow protection. Originated by Seizô Matsui and released in 2001.

Nijû-kaku. (Double Crane), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1963, *Jurakuen*. No description. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.341, p.172, description, p.191: Leaves oblong to oblong-elliptic, suddenly acuminate at the apex, depressed-crenate at the margin; petioles glabrous. Often flowering hose-in-hose form, pale pink, shaded and striped in various degrees of rosy pink (Rose opal 022-022/2), margined in part, paler pink. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Japan by Katayama, Ôsaka Prefecture. Different readings: 'Futae-kaku', 'Hutae-kaku', **Futae-zuru**. Thought to be a synonym for Genji-shibori.

Nijû-kuchibeni. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: White edged pink. - Small, semi-double. Different reading for **Futaekuchibeni**.

Nijû-sokobeni. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13: Creamy white with pink bottom. Small, semi-double. Different reading for **Futaesokobeni**.

Nijû-tairin. Different reading for **Futaetairin**.

Nijû-zuru. Different reading for **Nijû-kaku**.

Nikagetsu. (Two Months), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.437: Small, deep red, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nike Kate. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.410; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* **Nick Carter**.

Nike Nika. (*C.japonica*), Durrant, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.120: A double white, with a fleck of pink and the centre a pale cream; a star-shaped formation with waved outer petals. Late flowering. Origin unknown.

Nikeer. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.japonica* **Nicole**.

Nikesong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Richard Nixon**.

Nikkô. Kitamura, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20: According to Kitamura this is the same as **Anemoniflora**. Japanese synonym for **Benikarako**. Different readings: 'Nikkoh', 'Jikkô'.

Nikkô (Sunlight), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Small size, crimson, single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan in the 1970s.

- Nikko (Higo). Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Higo-nikkô**.
- Nikolsii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.238. Orthographic error for **Nicholsii**.
- Nilus.** (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Nimen. Different reading for **Futa-omote**.
- Nimpha del Tebro. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.5. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro**.
- Nimpha Egeria. Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Nimphea Elgeria. Louis Leroy, 1863, Catalogue, p.124. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Nina.** (*C.japonica*), Thomas Horton Ltd., Nursery Catalogue, ca.1915, p.76. Striped red and white. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)
- Nina.** (*C.japonica*), Hume, 1931, *Camellias and Azalea*. 1st ed., p.33: Pure white, bell-shaped single, free flowering. Originated in USA.
- Nina Annulette.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2683; A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. Originated by John D. Gentry, North Augusta, S.C., USA, propagated by John D. Gentry Jr, Richmond Hill, Ga. The 9.5 cm diameter, peony form flower is deep rose red with slight purple hue, and white splotched mottling. Yellow anthers and white filaments are dispersed among the inner petals. Heavy petal texture. The plant is upright and blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.63 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 5 cm.
- Nina Avery.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., *Newsletter*, 1949, vol.4, No.4, Reg. No.13: Medium sized white, variegated with rose-pink, incomplete double, 8 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with crinkled, erect, centre petals, white filaments and brown anthers. Leaves mid-green, stiff, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide, prominent venation, apices acuminate, recurved. Plant habit is tall, bushy and medium. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1947. See black and white photo, p.173, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Chinese synonym: 'Aiwuli'.
- Nina Bridges.** (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Nina Centurioni.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48: White with vivid pink blotches, formal double; imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Nina Coppola. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Nina Coppula**.
- Nina Coppula.** (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Bright carmine, lighter at edges. Imbricated with acuminate petals. Originated in Italy by Botti, Chiavari. Orthographic errors: 'Nina Coppola', 'Nino Cappolo'.
- Nina Durasso. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.44. Orthographic error for **Nina Durazzo**.
- Nina Durazzo.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29: Pearl white, petals disposed in a spiral, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Genoa, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Nina Durasso'. *Camelie Dell'Ottocento nel Verbano*, 2000, vol.1, p.15 with colour photo showing many variations of colour in a group of flowers.

Nina Poggi. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert, 1862, Catalogue, No.52, p.42. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) .

Nina Schmitz. (*C.japonica*), Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Medium sized, white. Formal double. Originated in Italy.

Nina West. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.176, Reg. No.1806: A large, cherry-red, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season blooming. Originated by W.T. Shepherd, North Charleston, South Carolina, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1972. Size is 1112 cm across x 7 cm deep with 20-30 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. Sport: **Nina West Variegated.**

Nina West Variegated. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.177, Reg. No.1807 as ‘Nina West Var.’: A virus variegated form of **Nina West** - A large, cherry-red blotched white, semi-double. Midseason blooming. Originated by W.T. Shepherd, North Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Nina Westinghouse. (*C.x williamsii*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8. No description. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122 as a *C.williamsii* of American origin, raised by Leland Davis, Mobile, Alabama. No description. No valid listing located.

Nina Zilkha. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.32 with colour photo, Regn No.2729, later corrected to 2704; A sport of **Joy Kendrick**, first observed in 2001, and introduced by Bob Ross, Houston, Tex., USA. The 10 cm diameter x 3.8 cm deep, solid deep pink formal double flower has heavy petal texture, and petals curl inwards noticeably at the edges. Flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and spreading, with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.123 with colour photo; Flower has 80 petals. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Nine Bends. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*. Synonym for **Jiuqu** as ‘Juttre’.

Nine Hearts and Eighteen Petals. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.143. Synonym for ‘Jiuxin Shibaban’, itself a synonym for **Shizetou**.

Nine Hearts Purple Gown. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Jiuxin Zipao**.

Ninfa Amorosa. Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie, che si vengono ottendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Large flower, imbricated in a star shape, petals gradually reflexing, those on the periphery large, lobulate; the others oblong and more or less channelled; colour soft rose, brightening towards the centre, with veins of vivid rose from the extreme edge to the petal centre, and a rosy white that sometimes diffuses as stripes in half the petals. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Ninfa Armina. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Medium sized flower; vivid red with each petal lightly splashed with white. Originated in Italy by Santarelli. Orthographic errors: ‘Ninfa Arnina’, ‘Ninfa Arxina’, ‘Ninfa Arnino’.

Ninfa Arnina. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Armina**.

Ninfa Arnino. Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Armina**.

Ninfa Arxina. Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Armina**.

Ninfa dei Sette Colli. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie, chi si vengono ottendo, dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Large flower, 10 rows of petals, those at the periphery, large and

outspread while in the middle and centre they are oblong and concave, folded shell-like apices, those of the centre being more reflexed. The colour is an intense rose at the circumference and centre, while there is a median band much softer in colour. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Ninfa del Arno. Newman's Nursery Catalogue, 1886-1887, p. 116-119. Orthographic error for **Ninfa dell'Arno**.

Ninfa dell'Febro. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.73. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro**.

Ninfa del Lazio. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellia, chi si vengono ottendo, dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Large flower, perfect imbrication at the periphery, cup-shaped centre; external petals rounded, large lobes; those in the middle and centre, disposed in continued rows. Colour cherry-red with deeper veining and reflections of vivid carmine in parts of the centre. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Ninfa del Tebro. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie, chi si vengono ottendo, dalle Semine Romane*, p.7. No description. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: Large flower, imbricated like a star, 12 or more rows of petals; the outer and intermediate, rounded and fringed, with a sheen. Colour flesh-pink, shading from the circumference to the centre. The petals are richly sprinkled with hazy, orbicular streaks, some grouped, others solitary, of a pale pink, varying almost to white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20 as 'Ninfa dell'Tebro': Perfectly imbricated in a star-shape; blush pink stained with white spots. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. Orthographic errors: 'Ninfa dell Tebro', 'Nimphe del Tebro', 'Unifa de Tebro', 'Ninfa del Febro', 'Ninfa del Tevere', 'Ninfa di Tebro', 'Ninfa del Tibra', 'Nympha del Tebro', 'Ninfa del Tibro'

Ninfa del Tibra. van Houtte Catalogue, 1887-1888, 224:255. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro**.

Ninfa del Tibro. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 2650:108. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro**.

Ninfa del Tevere. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*, p.155. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro**.

Ninfa dell'Arno. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.48: Brilliant rose colour, becoming paler towards the centre. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Ninfa del Arno'.

Ninfa dell'Bosco. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20. No description; 1860, 83:50: Bud that I have yet seen develop; the petals are very numerous, imbricated, pure white splashed with carmine red. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Nifa del Bosco'. Synonym: 'Regina del Bosco'.

Ninfa dell'Tebro. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 17:20. Orthographic variant for **Ninfa del Tebro**.

Ninfa della Selva. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie, chi si vengono ottendo, dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Large flower, hexagonal imbrication, petals channelled and disposed in a star-shape. The colour of the rose 'Centifolia' with a reticulation of more intense colour, scarcely visible in the central petals which are unequal and much paler, with different, rosy white, longitudinal marks, now single, now double, ornamenting the petals. Originated in Italy.

Ninfa di Tebro. Roda Nursery Catalogue, 1885, p.56. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro**.

- Ninfa Egeria.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20. No description. van Houtte Catalogue 1860, 83:50: Pretty foliage, very large flower, imbricated to the centre; pure white. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. Orthographic errors: ‘Ainfa Egeria’, ‘Ninfer Egeria’, ‘Nimpha Egeria’, ‘Ainfa Egeria Imbricata’, ‘Nifa Egeria’, ‘Nympha Egeria’, ‘Numphea Egiria’, ‘Nymph Egeria’, ‘Ninfa Egerie’, ‘Nimphea Elgeria’.
- Ninfa Egerie. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Ninfer Egeria. Nantes. *Services des Espaces, Collections*, 1980. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Ningmengtang. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.402, p.80. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lemon Drop**.
- Nini.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Ninima.** (*C.sasanqua*), Coolidge Gardens Catalogue, 1945-1956: Soft lilac colour; large, single. Originated in USA.
- Ninnaji.** (Ninna Temple), (*C.japonica*), Sakata et al., Mar.1981, ‘Study in the Flower Colours of Camellias, II’. *Memoires of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University*, vol.XVII, p.89. Sakata & Arizumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.20. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Ninnikusen.** (Mountain of Fortitude), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.70: Small, orange red, semi-double to rose form double with 4 rows of petals and tubular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Nino Cappolo. Vervaene, J. Catalogue No.1, 1875. Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue, 1888, p.64. Orthographic error for **Nina Coppula**.
- Ni-no-kura.** (Second Godown), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.192, description, p.193, colour photo as ‘Ninokura’: Medium size, deep red, wide, vase-shaped single of 5 broad, overlapping petals and a broad stamen column with white to pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves bright, glossy green, round to broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins obscurely serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Raised by the Yanagihara family beside Lake Irako, Aichi Prefecture. Selected by Harumi Fujiwara, released by Minoru Satô.
- Ni-no-maru.** (Second Rampart), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.80, colour photo, p.81, description, as ‘Ninomaru’: Medium size, faint pink, saucer-shaped single with 5 broad, overlapping, emarginate petals, and a large, broad stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apices tapering acute, margins strongly serrate. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Chûbu area Japan. The original tree is in the garden of the second rampart of the Nagoya Castle. Named and released by Haruichi Sakuragi in 1988.
- Ninon de l’Enclos.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44-19 as ‘Ninon de Lenclos’: Peony form. Magnificent pink, veined with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: ‘Ninon de Lenclos’.
- Ninon de Lenclos. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:19. Orthographic variant for **Ninon de l’Enclos**.
- Nino-o.** (Two Tails), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in Japan.

Niobé. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.97: Large bright rose, rose form double, about 10cm across. Originated in Italy by Santarelli. Orthographic variants: 'La Niobe', 'Le Niobe'. Orthographic errors: 'Le Noile', 'La Niobée', 'La Niobés', 'Neobi'. Synonym: 'Le Niobé'.

Nioibeni. (Perfumed Red), (Higo), Oota, 1978, *Higo Tsubaki*: Brilliant red, fragrant, 11 cm across, single. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Nioi-Fibuki. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery Catalogue, 1991-1992, p.12. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nioi-fubuki**.

Nioi-fubuki. (Fragrant Snow Storm), (Higo), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.166, p.57, description, p.212; JCS., ed., 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.343, pl.348: Large, single Higo, light pink fading to white with a few crimson streaks, various colours appear on flowers; large, spreading, stamen cluster; sometimes a petaloid centre. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason blooming. Fragrant. See colour photos: p.108, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* and p.285, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Originated by Tsugio Ôta, named by Chôka Adachi in 1968. Sport: **Tama-ikari**. Chinese synonym 'Gouchuixue'.

Nioi-fubuki-beni. (Higo) Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; A red sport of **Nioi-fubuki**. Chinese synonym 'Hong Gouchuixue'.

Nioi-fukurin. (Perfumed Border), (Higo), Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.19: Deep pink, medium size, edged white, with an occasional red stripe and a spreading burst of yellow stamens. Fragrant. Leaves broad-elliptic, mid-green, apices acuminate to blunt acute, margins serrate. A sport of **Nioi-fubuki**. Has an occasional broad, pink stripe. Colour photo, p.270, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Nioi-no-miya. (Prince of Fragrance). (*C.japonica*), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1992, No.25, p.9, colour photo No.30: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Yuri-shibori**. Medium sized, 8-9 cm across, single, cup-shaped flower of 7 petals; white with one clear red stripe on each petal. Clean fragrance. Blooms mid-season. Named for Nioi-no-miya, Prince of fragrance in 42nd chapter of *Genji Monogatari*.

Nioi-otome. (Fragrant Maiden), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.75, p.38, description, p.107: Leaves elliptic, shining dark green, venation impressed, 6-7.7 cm long x 2.6-4.1 cm wide; petioles 4-6 mm long, a little hairy. Flowers palest pink (paler than Rose-pink 427/3), petals 50-62, largest 4.1 cm long x 2.6 cm wide, bilobate at apex; inner ones smaller and irregularly wrinkled. Centre of flower, 7-9 petaloids and up to 15 stamens. Originated in Japan by Mr Keiji Matsui, Toyama Prefecture.

Nioumiya. (Prince of Fragrance), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: Rose-pink, semi-double, medium size, fragrant. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Note: Niou-no-miya was Hikaru Genji's grandson.

Niova di Genova. Joseph Baumann, 1856, Prix Courant, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Nuova di Genoa', synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans**.

Niphon. (*C.japonica*), G.W.H., Garden Flora, 1889, *The Garden*, 36(930):247: White, splashed rose-pink, semi-double. Imported from Japan by Gerald Waller. Van Houtte Pere, 1898, Catalogue, 275:303: White, widely streaked with pink and carmine and completely spotted with flesh pink. Williams, B.S. Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.43: A very distinct semi-double form, flowers about 12 cm across with oblong, irregular petals, white, broadly striped and

splashed with rosy purple and golden anthers. An unknown Japanese variety renamed in England. Different reading 'Nippon'.

Nippon. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.171. Different reading for **Nippon**.

Nippon-ichi-tsubaki. (First in Japan), (*C.japonica*), Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*: Big and long leaves with variegation. Different reading: 'Nihonichi', 'Nihon-ichi-tsubaki'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nippon-nishiki. (Japanese Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Settsu Raikoyen Co. Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.13: White with purplish crimson variegation, semi-double. Different reading: 'Nihon-nishiki'. Originated in Japan.

Nippon-nishiki. Different reading for **Yamato-nishiki**.

Nirai-kanai. (Legendary Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.178, colour photo and description: Small size, deep crimson, star-shaped single with 5 long, ovate or pointed petals and a pinched in stamen column, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves linear to narrow-elliptic to narrow lanceolate with long, tapering acuminate apices and obscurely serrate margins. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. The original tree is at the garden of the Agriculture Facility, Kagoshima University. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1985. 'Nirai-kanai' is the legendary utopian land under the sea. A legend told in the Okinawa and Amami Islands.

Nishenko. (*C.sasanqua*), Anonymous, nd, *List of Camellias Grown at Kew*, No description. Corruption of unknown Japanese name.

Nishijin. (Place Name), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.56. This name 'Nishijin' is used in the Kyûshû area for **Kyôbotan**.

Nishiki. (Brocade), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.496: Peony form to semi-double, white base, red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishiki. (Brocade), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.77: Small, 5 petalled single white with blush towards the petal base and dark crimson stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishikiba-fukurin-ikkyû. (Variegated Bordered 'Ikkyû'). (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.83 with colour photo; A sport of **Fukurin-ikkyû**, with variegated leaves, selected and named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan, in 2000. Soft pink ground, with crimson streaks, and bordered white. Small lotus form double. Tubular stamen cluster. Upright growth. Leaves small, oblong, with irregular yellowish-green margins. Late flowering.

Nishikiba-kuro-tsubaki. (Brocade Leaf, Black Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.320, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, deep, dusky crimson, semi-double with 2-3 rows of emarginate petals, opening wide cupshape, and a central cluster of stamens with red filaments and golden anthers. Leaves elliptic, midgreen with wide, irregular golden margins. Flowers midseason to late. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Kuro-tsubaki**.

Nishikiba-mangetsu. *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.26. Synonym for **Mangetsu (Niigata)**'.

Nishikiba-seiôbo. (Brocade-leaved Seiôbo). (Wabisuke). JCS, 1997, *Japan Camellia*, No.54, p.10, colour illustration No.6: A genetically variegated leaf form of **Seiôbo**. Leaves matte green with

margins irregularly variegated white. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.187 with colour photo showing yellowish leaf variegation; English translation p.130 as 'Kinyô-seiôbo'. Discovered and named by Shunsuke Hisatomi in 1987. From Kurume, Japan.

Nishikiba-tama-ikari. (Variegated leaf Tama-ikari). (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.113. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Nishikiba-tsubaki. (Brocade Leaf Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Nagao, Sôsei-en Catalogue, 1956: Snowy white, large, with variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Kinyôtsubaki'.

Nishiki-benten. (Benten Brocade), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.45. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Small size, red, single with variegated leaves. Variegation is unstable and may disappear. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Nishiki-bokuhan. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981. Orthographic variant for **Bokuhan-nishiki**.

Nishiki-bukuro. Different reading for **Kintai**.

Nishiki-gasane. (Double Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Red with white moires, large size, double; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Large, semi-double, deep, reddish pink, spotted and moired white with central stamen column. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.9; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.263, pp.122, 330; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.77; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.108, 235. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.327. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. A sport of 'Ezo-nishiki' (**Tricolor**) and probably synonymous with **Lady MacKinnon**. Other sports in this group are **Miyako-no-nishiki**, **Shiro-ezo-nishiki**, 'Aka-ezo-nishiki', **Dainty**, **Cinderella** etc.

Nishiki-hatsugama. (Variegated 'Hatsugama'), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29 as 'Nisiki-hatsugama': Very small size, white ground with pink variation, campanulate single. Originated in the Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of *C.rusticana* **Kaonajimi** x *C.irrawadiensis*. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.187 with colour photo; English translation p.130. Parentage stated to be *C.rusticana* **Matsunami** x *C.irrawadiensis*. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s.

Nishikigi. (Brocade Tree), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, [ca.1810], *Chinka Hin'i*; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.567: Medium size, single, opening flat with petals of uneven size, white with pink towards the petal base, speckled, dashed and lined crimson. The centre consists of a double ring of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishikigi. (Brocade Tree), (*C.saanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1738, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Semi-double, white ground with pale pink streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishiki-kasane. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.10. Different reading for **Nishiki-gasane**.

Nishiki-kingyo. (Brocade Goldfish Leaf), Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55: This is the 'fishtail leaf' camellia with heavy marbling of yellow on the leaves and the typical, single, red flower. Originated in Japan.

Nishiki Kiren. J.H. Newington Ltd., Dingley Dell Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.7. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nishiki-kirin**.

Nishiki-kirin. (Kirin Brocade), (*C.rusticana*), Selbundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.37: Medium size, 8 cm across, peony to anemone form with a double row of large, outer petals

and an irregular centre of petaloids and small, erect, folded petals; blush pink with dense, deeper pink streaking and splashes. Leaves small, ovate with distinct venation. Originated in Higashikanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1958, the original tree was lost in a flood and the cultivar is now very rare. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.108, 235. Corruption of name: 'Nishiki Kiren'. Note: A Kirin is actually not a giraffe but an imaginary creature.

Nishiki-mino. (Straw Raincoat Brocade), Nippon Engei Kaisha Ltd., Catalogue, 1904, p.9: Medium sized, peony form of pale pink with deep pink markings. In 1935-1936, Chûgai Nursery Catalogue p.25, listed 'Nishiki-mino' as 'White with crimson variegations, full double at centre'. McIlhenny imported this to America and catalogued it with the same description in 1937. According to Satomi, 1956 **Gondo-shibori** and **Ezo-nishiki** are synonyms but this is rejected as they are both separate and distinct cultivars. Kanaoka Camellia Gardens Catalogue, 1963, listed the variety without description and Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan* pl.388, p.197 described and illustrated it. This cultivar produces many different colour types, and Tuyama's colour pl.388 is different from the colour photo in *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.163 as **Shibori-karako**, but they are the same variety. It was originally listed in Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as **Shibori-karako** and it is known by this name in Kansai area and as 'Shibori-bokuhan' in the Chûbu area. For further comments see Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.370.

Nishiki-no-aki. (Autumn Brocade). (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.10 with colour plate: Palest pink colour base, speckled and dashed red. Single with 5-6 petals, trumpet shaped, small to medium size with tubular stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Blooms early. Originated in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.187 with colour photo; English translation p.130. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Somewhat upright growth. A cross between **Aka-hatsu-arashi** and **Momosuzume**. Originated and released by Tomita Kunitake in 1994. From Kurume.

Nishiki-no-danjaku. (Decisive Measure Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchin-shû*: Red. Medium sized semi-double to peony form, colour variable red and white with short stamens and pink and white petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Nishiki-no-danjyaku', 'Nishiki-no-dansashi', 'Nishiki-no-tachizashi', 'Nishiki-no-kirehashi'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.106.

Nishiki-no-danjyaku. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki, Tokushû*, No.1, p.60. Different reading for **Nishiki-no-danjaku**.

Nishiki-no-kirehashi. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.49. Different reading for **Nishiki-no-danjaku**.

Nishiki-no-dansashi. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.106, Different reading for **Nishiki-no-danjaku**.

Nishiki-no-mai. (Dance Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.284, description, p.285, colour photo: Medium size, white with broad, deep deep scarlet stripes and pink patches, single, widely opening, of 5-6 large, rounded, overlapping petals and a central yellow stamen cylinder. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic with acuminate apices and serrate margins, Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan.

Nishiki-no-tachizashi. Different reading for **Nishiki-no-danjaku**.

Nishiki-no-mine. (Brocade of the Peak), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., ed., *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, pl.453, p.185, description, p.360: Small, red, single, cup shaped. Leaves mid-green with golden speckling, broad-elliptic, blunt-acute, serrate. Originated in Niigata

Prefecture, Japan. Named by Tsugitarô Nagao. See colour photos: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.108. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka* p.209.

Nishiki-no-tsukasa. (Brocade of the Lord), (*C.japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.60 & *ibid*, 1970, No.10, p.149: Light crimson, variegated a deep crimson. Large semi-double. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Nishiki-no-tsukasia'.

Nishiki-no-tsukasia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name **Nishiki-no-tsukasa.**

Nishiki-shibori. (Dappled Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, No.73; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large double flower, light coloured with red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Fuji-monogurui'. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.23 & *ibid*, 1983, No.22, p.121.

Nishiki-shikô. (Superb, Fragrant Brocade), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Pink ground striped white. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.284, p.143, description, p.176: Leaves narrowly oval elliptic, apex acuminate, flat, minutely crenate-serrulate at the margin, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers horizontally opened, petals about 7 in number, pale red, (Delft rose 020/1), nerved deeper red, and at the apex blotched or marbled white, stamens scattered, pollen fertile, filaments white, 100-130. Flowers late. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.108, 235. Different reading: 'Kinshikô'.

Nishiki-shokkô (Shokkô Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô* No.181; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.306, p.340, (Ichijima reprint 1906): Five-fold, round and beautiful flower, variegated in various designs. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Kinshokkô', 'Shokkô-nishiki'.

Nishiki-tsubaki. (Brocade Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. See: Andoh, JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14. (Believed extinct.)

Nishiki-wabisuke. Savige, 1974, *International Camellia Journal*, No.6, p.28. Synonym for **Wabisuke.**

Nishiki-yama. (Brocade Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Pale white, single with red spots. Medium size. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.23. (Believed extinct.)

Nishimura. (Personal name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.187: Large, semi-double, dark red with lobed petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishi-no-kyô (Western Kyôto), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.190, 228: Small, red, in some cases with white stripes, peony form with paler edges to petals, centre of small, hooded petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Saikyô'.

Nishi-no-kyô (Western Kyôto), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.96: Lavender pink with a darker centre, semi-double, opening flat with an erect centre of stamens and petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishoku. Different reading for **Futa-iro.**

Nisiki-hatsugama. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29. Orthographic error for **Nishiki-hatsugama.**

- Nisshô.** (Sunshine), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.218, description, p.219, colour photo: Medium size, deep scarlet, vase-shaped single with 5 wide, overlapping, emarginate petals and a central stamen cylinder with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves glossy, deep green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.188 with colour photo; English translation p.130. A chance seedling of **Benimyôrenji**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1960.
- Nissoniana.** (*C.japonica*), A., J. Camellia Culture, 1866-1867, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (28):126. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Nita McRae.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2553. A cross of **Suzanne Withers** x **Hulyn Smith**, with orchid pink, peony form blooms with golden anthers and white filaments. Flowers are long lasting with heavy petal texture. Plant is upright, vigorous and flowers mid-season. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.96, colour photo p.c15. Flowers measure 16.5 cm across x 11.5 cm deep. Dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.
- Nithi-getsu-sei. Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 18, 55. A corruption of the Japanese name 'Nishigetsusei', different reading for **Jitsugetsusei**. However, from the descriptions it would appear that it is erroneous for **Jitsugetsusei**.
- Nitida.** (*C.japonica*), *The Florist's Journal*, vol.3, 1842, pp.115, 116, 132: At the Royal South London Horticultural show on April 20th, 1842, Chandler exhibited a new camellia; an imported one called **Nitida**. Its habit is dwarfish and branching out with small foliage, flowers of exquisite shape with great regularity. The colour is a shaded crimson with white stripes. Imported from China by J. Reeves. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. No description. Anonymous, 1844, Harrison, ed., 1844, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.118. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.10: Perfect imbrication, bright currant red, finer than **Carswelliana**. Orthographic error: 'Nittida', 'Nitidi'. Synonym: 'Nitida Vera', 'Nitida' (de la Chine), 'Nitida de Chandler'.
- Nitida de Chandler. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:55. No description. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.I as 'Nitida': A small, pink formal double with petals crossed by a white streak. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.20: Very floriferous, perfect imbrication, very thick petals, pink veined and spotted white. Synonym for **Nitida**.
- Nitida (de la Chine). Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10. Synonym for **Nitida**.
- Nitida Vera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.171. Synonym for **Nitida**.
- Nitidi. Joseph Baumann, 1856, *Prix Courant*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Nitida**.
- Nitor. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367. Synonym for **Nivosa**.
- Nittai.** (*C.japonica* x *C.trichoclada*). *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.17, colour photo No.60: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A seedling of the cross *C.japonica* **Yobukodori** x *C.trichoclada* that first flowered at six years of age. The flower size is 4 cm across, neatly shaped, miniature single of 4-5 petals. Shaped like a plum blossom with notched pink petals, with a vague white margin. Intense fragrance inherited from *C.trichoclada*. Leaves like *C.trichoclada* but larger. Branchlets, buds and leaf midribs covered

with fine hair. Vigorous and profuse flowering. Its name comes from the combination of Nippon and Taiwan due to its origin of a Japanese camellia pollinated by one from Taiwan.

Nittan. Japanese for the Chinese name 'Ritan'.

Nitten. (Meaning Unknown) (*C.japonica*), Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, No.168: A *C.japonica* seedling originated by Totsurô Nakamura. White, striped and washed light pink, single, cup-shaped, medium sized flower with unstable, variegated leaves. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Nittida. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23. Orthographic error for **Nitida**.

Niukoujie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification... Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Buttons'n Bows**.

Niushanhong. (A name of Mount Heiniu) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.69 with colour photos. The maternal tree is located at Xiajiachun of Jiufang Village, Zhongshan Town, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers semi-double, pink, 5.5-8 cm diameter with 14-18 petals. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 8.5-10.8 cm x 3.3-6.9 cm. Apices acuminate, bases cuneate, blade flat, margins serrate. Flowers early

Niuxiao Baoshihua. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Jewel**.

Niuxiao Daioshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Cameo**.

Niuxiao Hongbaoshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.123. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Ruby**.

Niuxiao Meiyu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Gem**.

Niuxiao Xiansheng. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Joe Nuccio**. Later changed to 'Juanban Niuxi'ao'.

Niuxiao Xinhong Baoshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese Synonym for **Nuccio's Ruby Variegated**.

Niuxiao Zhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Pearl**.

Niuxiao Zhuanma. Gao, Jiyin, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for **Nuccio's Carousel**.

Niuzinü. (Heifer), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.78, No.597. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Jennifer Susan**.

Nivalis. (*C.japonica*), Kamel, 1836, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, p.154: White. Medium large, formal double. Orthographic error: 'Navalis'. Synonyms: 'Nivalis de Loddiges', 'Nivalis'(Loddiges), 'Lactea Youngii', 'Nivalis Loddigesii', 'Lactea de Young', 'Lactea de Yung', 'Lactea de Jung'. Originated in England.

Nivalis de Loddiges. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.83. Synonym for **Nivalis**.

Nivalis (Loddiges). Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1845, p.52. Synonym for **Nivalis**.

Nivalis Loddigesii. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.45 as synonym for 'Lactea Youngii', itself a synonym for **Nivalis**.

Nivea. (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1: Large, white, irregular semi-double. Synonyms: 'Virginica Alba', 'Delectabilis', 'Nivea'(Loddiges).

Nivea de Caporelli. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Synonym for **Nivea Vera**.

- Nivea (Loddiges). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:16. Synonym for **Nivea**.
- Nivea Nova. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Synonym for **Nivea Vera**.
- Nivea Vera.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.83 and also pl.79. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*: Flower about 7 cm across, semi-double, white; exterior petals broad, rounded, scalloped, anthers almost sterile, with a group of 5 or 6 central petals, very small, long, strap-like. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Nivea Nova', 'Nivea de Caporelli'.
- Nivelhema.** (*C.japonica*), Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia*, p.124, pl.85. The flower was first seen in 1838. Composed of 4 rows outside of petals rounded, curved, reflexed and enchancré. The centre petals are deformed, curled and folded. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Nivenii.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Niveus.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias*, p.11: Creamy white, medium size, semi-double, almost full with reflexed petals; stamens prominent in centre, closely surrounded by petals. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Nevius', 'Nivieus'. Synonyms: 'Alba Superba'(Magnolia), 'Northern', 'Tonnie Leche'.
- Nivieus. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Niveus**.
- Nivosa.** (*C.japonica*), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.367: From the white single (**Alba Simplex**) by the pollen of the **Pompone** - a double white, variable in form. Originated by Rev. W. Herbert, London, England. Synonym: 'Nitor'.
- Niwatori-tamago. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No,1, p.60 & ibid, 1970, No.10, p.149. Different reading for **Toritamago**.
- Nîzuma. Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens *List of Plants*, p.14. Orthographic error for **Niizuma**.
- No Dami U Shiro. Coolidge Gardens Catalogue, 1952. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nodami-ushiro**.
- No Hearts Purple Gown. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Catalogue*, p.140. Synonym for 'Wuxin Zipao' (**Zipao**).
- No Regrets.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Light orchid pink. Medium size, loose peony form with many petals upright, folded and with wavy margins. Slow but strong upright growth. {(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Forty-Niner**) x [(*C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x **Zipao** 'Purple Gown') x (*C.saluenensis* x *C.transnokoensis*)]}. Originated in 2006 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.
- Nob Hill.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.134, Reg. No.982: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Harlan S. Entriken, Sacramento, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 6 cm wide. The rose form double flower is 13-15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 28 petals and 4 petaloids. Clean white with vivid yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Outer guard petals undulate. Mid-season blooming.
- Noblissima. Rubel, 1933, *Choice Pot Grown Camellias*, List No.63. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima**.
- Nobelissima. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima**.

Nobe-oka. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17: Medium size, pink, campanulate to bowl shaped single. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.190 with colour photo; English translation p.132. Tapered stamen cylinder. Leaves ovate to elliptic, medium size. Selected from a wild japonica community on Mt. Shiroyama, Nobeoka City. Named and released by Shûhō Kirino in 1983.

Nobiliesima. Jean Verschaffelt, 1876-1877, Catalogue, No.19. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima**.

Nobilisima. Sander & Fils Nursery Catalogue, 1928, 'Special Offer for Autumn'. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima**.

Nobilissima. (*C.japonica*), Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Harrison, ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.267 as 'Double White'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.55, 125: Leaves, 8.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, roundish-oval, a little acute, much dentated, green; bud, oval, obtuse, scales yellowish; flower, large, 7.5 cm across, full, white; exterior petals large, numerous, recurved; those of the interior, smaller, crowded, ruffled; in appearance like **Pompone**. In the synoptic tables Berlèse gives it as introduced from Belgium in 1834. There are two accounts of its origin. In Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.153, it is said to be raised from the same fruits as 'Madame la Duchess de Nemours' and **Lefévriana** while Le Texnier, 1911, p.21 says that it was introduced by Lefèvre in 1835. On the other hand it is found to be similar, if not the same as a Japanese cultivar known in the USA as 'Fujiyama' and it has been considered by some authorities to have possibly been introduced by von Siebold together with **Tricolor**, 'Donckelaeri' and **Ochroleuca** 1829-1830. According to Schiavonne, 1981, *Il Giardino nell'Camellie*, it was figured for Sacco, 1830-1833. However the evidence establishes that the valid cultivar of this name was raised as a seedling by Lefèvre in Belgium about 1834. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 19. Orthographic errors: 'Noblissima', 'Nobillissima', 'Nobilisima', 'Nobelissima', 'Nobblissima', 'Noblessima', 'Nobiliesima'. Synonyms: 'Fostine', 'Fujiyama', 'Fugiana White', 'Maman Cochet'. Baumann, 1841 gives 'Waddi' as a synonym. For colour pl. see p.124, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas*. Chinese synonym 'Bainuobo'.

Nobilissima de Sacco. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nobilissima Nova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 13. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans**.

Nobilissima Rose. Ouillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1837, p.3. Orthographic variant for **Nobilissima Rosea**.

Nobilissima Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914-1920: A pink coloured form of 'Nobilissima'. Originated in France. Bahuaud, A.D., Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.3 as 'Nobilissima Rosea'(Bahuaud): Peony form, pink edged white. Early blooming. Orthographic variant: 'Nobilissima Rose'. Synonym: 'Pink Nobilissima'.

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

Nobilissima Simplex. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:14. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:16: Simple, single red streaked white. Originated in Italy.

Nobilissima Superba. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research. II*, p.5: A form of **Nobilissima**, larger and similar to **Frizzle White**. Originated in USA.

- Nobilissima Supresse.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II* p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Nobilissima Vera. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans**.
- Nobillissima. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima**.
- Noblessima. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32)258. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima**.
- Noble Flower. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.174. Synonym for **Hanadaijin**.
- Noble Pearl. Peer, SCCS., *Bulletin*, 1949, 11(2):11. Western synonym for **Baozhu Cha**.
- Noble Pearl Variegated.** (*C.reticulata*), Tammia Nursery, 1988, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, p.3 as 'Noble Pearl Var.': A virus variegated form of 'Noble Pearl' (**Baozhu Cha**) - Bright purplish red blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Noble Red. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.206. Synonym for **Tsukasabeni**.
- Noblesse.** (*C.japonica*), Denby, 1935, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 97:125, fig.52: No details obvious except light colour. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Noblissima. Rollisson Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for **Nobilissima**.
- Noborizuru.** (Ascending Crane), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Medium size, white, peony form double seedling from the cross *C.oleifera* x *C.x vernalis* **Umegaka**. Blooms early. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1981.
- Nôbotan.** (Peony of Nô Plays), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*, in the early blooming section; Sakata Catalogue, 1939: Large, deep pink, peony form. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. See colour pl.29, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan* and Seibundô Shinkôsha. 1979, *Senchinshû*. pp.110, 236. Solid colour flower mutation of **Yokogawa-shibori**. Different reading: 'Nohbotan'. Resembles **Kôkirin**, **Benibotan**. 'Nô' is Japan's traditional slow dance.
- Nobuko-no-fu.** (Higo) Ghiradi, 2000, *Higo Camellia*. Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society 27 Jan. 1999. A cross between the Higos **Asagao** x **Hatsuwarai** by Nishimura Tomoya. 6-7 purpley pink petals with occasional white speckles. 10-11 cm diameter, with about 160 stamens. Dark green oval leaves 10 cm x 5 cm. From Kumamoto Pref., Japan.
- Noccious Gem. Baroncourt Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.2. Orthographic error for **Nuccio's Gem**.
- Nochino-mokkô.** (Latter 'Mokko'), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*. (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.339: Medium size, pale pink coloured, semi-double with the colour deepening towards the petal margins. Inner row of petals semi-erect. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Atomokkô', 'Nochi-mokkô'. Resembles **Shuchûka**.
- Nochino-mokkô.** (Latter 'Mokko'), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe. 1969. pl.378: White. semi-double to open, peony form with irregular petals; small brown anthers and white filaments. Different reading: 'Atomokkô', 'Nochi-mokkô'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Nochiseyama.** (Mount Nochise), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: There are two different camellias named **Nochiseyama** in this publication. This one is a large size, white, lotus shaped sport of **Kara-nishiki**. See: JCS.. 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

- Nochiseyama.** (Mount Nochise), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Itô, Ko'emon. 1879. *Chinkashû* as one of the five favourites: Pale pinkish white, large double. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.154, pl.92; Tuyama. 1968, *Camellias of Japan* pl.70, p.35, description. p.106: Branches of good growth and fasciculate. with dark green foliage. Leaves ovate or narrowly ovate, flat but a little plicate along the midrib near its base, veinlets impressed. Petioles glabrous. Flowers broadly cup-shaped, palest pink double (Rose-pink 427/3). petals broadly orbicular. slightly emarginate. incurved with a few stamens, irregular in shape and 1-2 petal-like petaloids. Late flowering. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.221, p.108; Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.110, 236; Yokoyama and Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.302. Different reading: 'Atoseyama'. Corruptions of the name: 'Gozeyama', 'Goseyama', 'Grose Yama'. "Nochiseyama" was a famous mountain in ancient times in Wakasa, now the southern part of Fukui Prefecture. See: JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37 for Kamegorô list.
- Nochiseyama-Kansai.** ('Nochiseyama' from Kansai), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.154. Similar to **Nochiseyama**, but flower colours a little deeper. Originated in Kansai, Japan.
- Nochishôjô.** (Latter 'Shôjô'), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.47: Medium sized, deep crimson spotted white, semi-double; three rows of petals and a small stamens duster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: "Shôjô" are imagined creatures, fond of sake although the word has been used for the Orang Outang and for a heavy drinker.
- Nochitorizome.** (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White with red spots and flecks, 3-4 rows of petals. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28 and *ibid*, 1982, No.21, p.104. (Believed extinct.)
- Nocturne.** (*C.reticulata*), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.23, p.13, Colour photo: A seedling from **Dr Clifford Parks** x 'Crimson Robe', [**Dataohong**]. Dark red with central petals having some white markings; open peony form, large. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Nagao Ryô, Tokyo, Japan. Different reading: 'Nôkutân'.
- Noda.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.359: Small, pink, open peony form, with the colour fading to petal margins. Originated in Japan. "Noda" is also a popular personal name in Japan. Resembles **Chiri-tsubaki**. (Believed extinct.)
- Nodami Shiro. Hazlewood & Jessep, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.259. Corruption of the Japanese name **Nodami-ushiro**.
- Nodami-ushiro.** (obscure), (*C.sasanqua*), Olrick, 1945, *List of Camellias in Capitol Park, Sacramento*. No description. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Rose-pink. Large, single. Imported from Japan by Domoto Nursery, Hayward, California about 1934. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.317, black and white photo, p.314, description: Flower, single to semi-double; China Rose 024/1 at margins, to 024/2 at centre and base; 9 cm across. Petals: 6-12, some obcordate, to 4 cm long x 4 cm wide, some apices notched, margins crimped and undulated. Stamens from compact to spreading, filaments 2 cm long, light yellow, anthers small, golden yellow. Leaves: oblong to broad-elliptic, dark glossy green, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, broad to coarse serrations, apices short pointed, venation obscure. Plant habit upright and vigorous, free flowering early. Corruptions of name 'No Dami U Shiro', 'Nodami Shiro'.
- Nodosa.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.48: Vivid red formal double with reflexed petals. Originated in Italy.

- Noel.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS 1993, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.85: Red with white border, medium size anemone form. Average, upright growth. Originated in USA by Piet & Gaeta, California.
- Noela's Pick.** (*C.hiernalis*) ACRS, *Camellia News*, 2000, No.154, p.18, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.531. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.hiernalis* **Showa Supreme**, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1996. The semi-double, bright pink (RHS.CC.55C – 55A) flower of 15-17 petals, is 8.5 cm across x 2 cm deep, and flowers moderately early in the season on an upright bushy plant. Leaves mid-green, slightly curved, broad ovate, 6.3 cm long x 4 cm wide. Centre variable, sometimes short twisted stamens, sometimes mixed with short twisted petals. Petals heart shaped.
- Noguchi-murasaki.** (Noguchi's Purple). (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*. No.12. p.5, pl.20, description, p.13: A small mauve-pink, semi-double of 4-5 rows of petals, becoming whitish towards the petal margins and a centre of irregular stamens and petaloids. Leaves large, wide-ovate, dark green. Mid-season flowering. Introduced by Yamazaki, Tarô; collected at the Noguchi Shrine. Noguchi-machi, Kagogawa City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan as a wild Yama-tsubaki.
- Noguchi-seiôbo.** (Noguchi's 'Seiôbo'), (*C.japonica*), Noguchi Nursery Catalogue, 1985. A sport of **Seiôbo**. Yellowish white variegated leaves. Flowers same as **Seiôbo**; single, soft pink, very early flowering. Originated in Tokyo, Japan.
- Nôhime.** (Personal Name). (*C.hybrid*). ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.29: Very small size. campanulate single, crimson, fragrant. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Tôkai** x *C.oleifera*. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: Nôhime was the wife of Oda Nobunaga, a 16th century hero who helped establish a unified Japan.
- Nohkohmidarezaki. Izu-Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue*. Different reading for **Nôkô-midarezaki**.
- Noisette.** (*C.japonica*), Frères Noisette. Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.37: Orange-red blotched with white. Very broad. variegated form. Anonymous, Apr.1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.147: Cherry rose, spotted white, semi-double. Medium size. Blooms mid-season. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Noisettii', 'Noisetti', 'Noisettiana'.
- Noisetti. Paugam & Blanchard, Oct.1884, *Revue Horticole*. p.450. Orthographic error for **Noisette**.
- Noisettiana. Baumann. Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842. p.14. Orthographic error for **Noisette**.
- Noisettii. Waterhouse, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*. p.29. Orthographic variant for **Noisette**.
- Nô-ishô** (Nô Drama Costume), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Red with petaloids, red, white or pink; small to large with 5 thick, large, broad petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Nô-isyo'. (Believed extinct.)
- Nô-isyo. Different reading for **Nô-ishô**.
- Noiva Arraiana.** (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Vivid rose coloured formal double. Originated in Portugal.
- Nokoensis. Hayata, 1919, *Iconographie Pl. Formos. viii*, t.2. The species *Camellia nokoensis* Hayata.
- Nokogiba-tsubaki. Mainichi Shinbun, JCS., ed., 1971, *Tsubaki*, p.175. Same characters as **Nokogiriba-tsubaki**.

Nokogiriba. Ishii & Hosaka, 1954, *Genshoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*, Synonym for **Nokogiriba-tsubaki**.

Nokogiriba-tsubaki. (Serrated Leaves Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; (JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37.); Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Small, single red flower, widely open. Leaves having very coarse, saw-like serrations on the margins. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Synonym: 'Nokogiriba'. Different reading: 'Nokogiba-tsubaki'. Has sometimes been confused with **Hiiragi-tsubaki**. (Holly Leaf). For colour photos and descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pp.378, 379; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.110, 236; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.167. Chinese synonym 'Juechun'.

Nôkô-midarezaki. (Dark Red Disordered Bloom), (*C.japonica*), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, as 'Nohkohmidarezaki'. A dark red, irregular peony form bloom. Originated in Japan.

Nokorika. (Lingering Perfume), (*C.sasanqua*), Kuriya, 1970. *Higotsubakito Higosazanka Engei Tsûshin*, No.20; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.46; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.35: Medium size, red, single. Blooms early to mid-season. The original tree survives in Kumamoto City, Japan. Designated and named by the Higo Sasanqua Society in 1968.

Nokori-yuki. Different reading for **Zansetsu**.

Nôkutân. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30: Large to very large, vivid red, peony form double. Blooms mid-season. Synonym for **Nocturne**.

Nola Firth. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1626: A large, pure white, formal double *C.japonica*, chance seedling. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 5 year old seedling first flowered 1979. Average size, 11 cm. across x 6 cm deep with 50 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm. wide. Chinese synonym 'Luona Haiwan'.

Noli Me Tangere. (*C.japonica*), Shepherd Nursery Catalogue, 1882, *Novelty List*. Dark rose. Medium sized semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Raised by Father Ambrosoli, N.SW., Australia.

Nolwen. (*C.japonica*), Originated by Roger Salaün, "Stervinou", Guipronvel, France. A seedling of unknown parentage, first flowered 2005. Plant is upright, dense and fast growing, with dark green leaves recurved at the apex, 8-9cm x 5cm. Young leaves lighter green. Flowers bright almond rose, semi-double to informal double, diameter 8-8.5cm, yellow stamens sometimes mixed with petaloids. Flowers late to very late.

Nomene. Nobelius Catalogue of Fruit. 1939, p.36. Synonym for **Fukuzutsumi**.

Nominoé. (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Single pink.

Non Darcil. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Nonpareil**.

Non Plus Ultra. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:28: In the form of 'Pecchiolana' (**Contessa Nencini**), flowers very deep, very beautiful. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.132: Formal double, 10-11 cm across, colour light blush, streaked, spotted and tinted pink. Numerous petals in 8-9 rows, cup-shaped, slightly indented, perfectly imbricated from the circumference to the centre. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29: Magnificent flower of perfect imbrication, white lined with rose. Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848: Large double with perfect imbrication, very thin petals, often transparent, pure white with some pink

streaks. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.116: Large imbricated flower, rounded petals, flesh pink spotted with white. Originated by the Marquis Ridolfi, Florence, Italy according to Roda, 1885.

Nonatensis. (*C.japonica*), Warren's Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Nonie Haydon. (*C.pitardii* hyb.), Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.22. No description. Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1991, p.12: Medium to large size, informal double. Larger flower and stronger growth than most *C.pitardii* hybrids, but free flowering with bright, long lasting pollen. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.45, Reg. No.280: A seedling of *C.pitardii* raised by N.G. Haydon, Papakura, New Zealand. It is 8 years old and first flowered 1985. Growth habit average and of a medium rate, leaves 9 cm. long x 5 cm wide, mid-green. Flower pink, peony, 13 cm across x 6 cm, deep with 21-26 petals, cream filaments and golden anthers. Blooms mid-season to late, free flowering, bright pollen, firm texture. Chinese synonym: 'Haidun'.

Nôni-shiratama. (Nôni's White Jewel), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.490: Medium to small, irregular, open, peony form white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nono-ichi. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. No.1, p.60. No description. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.371; *ibid.* vol.II, 1978, pl.327: Small, soft pink, campanulate single, 7 petals, Early flowering. Leaves obovate elliptic, green, finely serrate, apex acuminate. It flowers from very early to late. For colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.110, as 'Nonoichi'. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.70. Originated in Japan. This cultivar is an old variety from the vicinity of Nonoichi-chô of Ishikawa Prefecture and the flower was named for the district as associated with the flower trade. Large trees were cultivated by the Kaneko Ikebana shops of Hashiba-chô, of Kanazawa City and today, from the Nono-ichi to the Tsurugi area, there are many camellias of the same kind. This variety is quite distinct from the single white **Nono'ichi-jiro**.

Nono'ichi-jiro. (Nono-ichi White), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.10, p.5, description, p.87: Leaves, thick, broad-elliptic to rhomboid-elliptic, coarsely serrate, 7.9-9.5 cm long x 2.4-4.9 cm wide; petiole short and hairy, obtusely acute. Flower broadly cup-shaped, lustreless white; petals 5, orbicular, manifestly incised, 6 cm x 5.7 cm, stamens 3.5 cm long x 3.3 cm across at the apex of the staminal ring, filaments thick, creamy. Early flowering. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Note: No connection to **Nono-ichi**.

No-no-ka. (Fragrant of Field), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.202, description, p.203, colour photo as 'Nonoka': Medium size to small, red, wide campanulate single of 5-6 wide, rounded, emarginated, overlapping petals with a central stamen column having white filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, elliptic-lanceolate with long, tapering, acuminate to caudate apices and serrate margins. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.190 with colour photo as 'No-no-kaori'; English translation p.132. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1986.

Nonomiya. (Title of Nô play), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.206: Small size, deep scarlet with white spots, open peony form with lobed petals. Originated in Japan. Nonomiya is also the name of an old sacred palace.

- Nonose.** (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.607: Small to medium size, deep crimson, single with a centre of small petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Nonose-monogurui.** (Insane 'Nonose'), (*C.japonica*), Shirai, Mitsutarô, 1926, *Tsubaki Kai*: Deep red, single with either a regular, cylindrical stamen cluster or petaloids forming an anemone centre. Originated in Japan.
- Non Pareil. Jules Menoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Nonpareil**.
- Nonpareil.** (*C.japonica*), Bull, W. Nursery Retail Price Lists, 1866, p.3. No description. Dombrain, H.H., 1866, *The Floral Magazine*, vol.5, pl.295: A medium sized flower of regular outline, (formal double) the colour is a delicate flesh, barred and irregularly striped deep pink. William Bull, 1867, Catalogue, p.74: The flowers of this variety have great regularity of outline, fine thick petals, colour a delicate flesh, barred, splashed and regularly striped a deep pink. Compact habit and a free bloomer. The name has been used erroneously for **Paeoniiflora Pallida**. Orthographic errors: 'Nonpariel', 'Non Pareil', 'Non Darcil'.
- Nonpareil. Duncan & Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.21. Erroneously as a synonym for **Paeoniiflora Pallida**.
- Nonpariel. Henderson Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for **Nonpareil**.
- Noodie Dawson.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: A medium sized, semi-double to open, irregular, incomplete double; pink with some light red streaks. A seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**), originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Noonie Carroll.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, reg. No.2099, front cover colour photo: Nature creates imbricated petals in a 5 swirl design. Rosy pink lined lighter pink, 60 formal double petals, medium size. Mid-season blooming, long lasting, abundant bloomer. Chance seedling originated by Sam. & Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*. 1989. p.126: the 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 9.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 60 petals, all petals imbricated in 5 swirls. Plant growth is upright, average, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.
- No-otome.** (Rustic Maiden), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1956, *Tsubaki no Hinshu to Sono Saibai*. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Nora.** (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.366: A 5 year old chance seedling *C.sasanqua*; originated by Henry B. Rehder, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA, which first bloomed 1956. Plant growth is rapid, upright and open with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The rose-pink flowers, with pink tipped, yellow stamens, average 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, semi-double. The flowers open with a tight bud and then become fully blown. Early flowering.
- Nora Lawson.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.167, Reg. No.1076: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with small, dark green leaves. The anemone form flower is white, pink splashed, with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10 petals and 8-20 petaloids. Early blooming.
- Nora's Choice.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.5, p.25, Reg. No.253: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling, originated by Miss K.N. Ferguson, Matamata, New

Zealand. First flowered 1984 and the plant shows slow, spreading growth with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The peony form flower is 12-13 cm across x 7 cm deep. Mid-season to late flowering. Buds show colour for some time before opening. There are about 30 petals and odd petaloids or pinky-red stamens. Colour is RHS.CC.Red Group, 52A. This plant produces very heavy blooms, often showing three distinct centres. Lasts well and falls clean.

Norbitonia Alba. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Nordmannii. G. Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924 as 'Nordmanni': Pink, with large, regular, white blotches. Orthographic error for **Normanii**.

Noren. (Business Goodwill), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.18, illustration: Small size, deep red, 4-5 cm across, semi-double with 3 rows of guard petals, 27 in number, and rare small, erect centre petals and petaloids, with 5-10 short stamens, lotus shape. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, mid-green. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.110, 236. Collected from Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1962.

Norfold Red. Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.4. Orthographic error for **Norfolk Red**.

Norfolk Red. (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Large, red, open peony form. Orthographic error: 'Norfold Red'. Originated in USA.

Norihime. (Nori Princess). (*C.japonica*), *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, 1992, No.25, p.11, colour photo No.39: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of **Seiôbo**. Resembles **Shôjô** in its darker petal edge. Sweet fragrance. First prize for seedling in the Nagoya Camellia Show, 1992. Named after originator's daughter.

Norikoboshi. (Spilt Paste), (*C.japonica*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.10 as 'Norikoboshi': Pale, pinkish white, blotched pink. Medium single to semi-double. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.

Norikoboshi. (Spilt Paste), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.238 as 'Norikoboshi'; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.280, p.141, description, p.175 as Norikoboshi-Tôdaiji'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.110, 236: Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, apex acute, minutely serrulate; petioles hairy. Flowers rosy (Rhodonite Red 0022), with smallish, white spots on the petals, single form. Late flowering. Originated in the garden of the Kaizandô Buddhist Temple, Tôdaiji, Nara, Japan. See: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.100, pp.69, 306 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.237. Resembles **Amagashita**. Regarded as identical with **Hakkan** and **Reikanji-maizuru**. Synonyms: 'Norikoboshi-Tôdaiji' and 'Rôben-tsubaki'. This cultivar is said to be one of the three notable trees of the Nara Prefecture, with **Nara-shichifukujin** of Byakugôji and **Chiri-tsubaki** of Denkôji.

Norikoboshi-Tôdaiji. Synonym for **Norikoboshi**.

Norina. (C.hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.14, Reg. No.401. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of **Alpen Glo**, pollen parent unknown. It has small, perky, semidouble to anemone form flowers, 4 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, with 11-13 petals and 6-30 petaloids, the petaloid number being high mainly on the later-season flowers. Overall flower colour is a striking fuschia pink (RHS.CC. 61C) becoming lighter towards the petal bases and in the younger petals (RHS.CC. 61D). The

plant is very free-flowering, and is upright of medium growth rate and average density, with long, wandy branches. Leaves are mid-green, 5 cm long x 2 cm wide.

Norma. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1849-1850. No description. Medici Spada. 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Norma. van Geert Nursery Catalogue. 1845. Abbreviation for **La Norma**.

Norma Borland. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.339, Reg. No.215: A 9 year old seedling of **Duchess of Sutherland**; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Florida, USA. First flowered 1952. Plant growth is average and compact with medium large, heavily textured, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers are white with an occasional red dash, 11-15 cm across, incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima**, with petals, petaloids and stamens intermixed. Early flowering.

Norma Knight. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.243, Reg. No.796: A 9 year old chance seedling of General George Patton that first bloomed 1961; originated by C.A. Knight, Beaumont, Texas, USA. Plant growth is slow with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower is anemone to peony form, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep; strong red with yellow anthers. It has 37 petals and 35 petaloids. Early blooming.

Norman Bolling. (*C.japonica*), Sewell & Parks, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.130. No description. Originated in USA.No valid listing located.

Norman Edwards. (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1957, *Newest Camellias*: Light pink shading to deeper pink. Medium, peony form. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by V. McCaskill, Pasadena, California, USA from an open pollinated seedling.

Norman Mansfield. Cannon, 1978. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4. Synonym for **Betty Sheffield Pink Variegated**.

Normandie. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Orthographic error for 'Normandy', synonym for **Concordia**.

Normandy. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.20. Synonym for **Concordia**.

Normanii. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.I: This variety was obtained from seed in England and named for Mr Norman of Hull. Leaves are 8-9 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, deep green, elongated-oval, apex acute, margins serrate. The flower is nearly 10 cm across, of soft pink, tinged a pale lilac shade towards the circumference and white near the centre, where the petals, which are emarginate at the apex, are smaller. Orthographic errors: 'Normanni', 'Normani', 'Nordmanii'. This cultivar is very similar to **Sacco** but, according to Verschaffelt, is a separate cultivar.

Normanni. de Varennes, Feb.1852, *Revue Horticole*, p.80. Orthographic error for **Normanii**.

Noroshi. (Signal Fire), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.577: Medium size, semi-double to open peony form, white. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Hôka'. (Believed extinct.)

North Augusta. (*C.japonica*), Griffith, ed., 1957, *Camellian*. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.243, Reg. No.793: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1948; originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina, USA. Flower is cream white with red stripes (Cardinal Red 822/3) with yellow stamens, however most variable, some with petaloids. Size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep.

- North Bay.** (*C. reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. White with orchid blush. Medium size semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, upright open growth. Flowers midseason to late. {*C. pitardii* var *yunnanica* x [**Dataohong** ‘Crimson Robe’ x (**Dataohong** ‘Crimson Robe’ x *C. fraterna*)]} Flowers early to midseason. Originated in 1999 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.
- North Star.** (*C. sasanqua*), Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.172 as ‘North Star FN’: Colour white tipped pink. Usually five petals, long and narrow, folding backwards slightly, ruffled tips, 7 cm across. Stamens 2.5 cm long in the centre. Foliage, dark green, 5 cm x 2.5 cm, apex acute. Plant habit upright and dense. Originated at Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA.
- North Shore.** (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.108: Pink. Large, peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Miss W. Henderson. N.S.W, Australia.
- Northern. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, Synonym for **Niveus** as ‘Alba Superba’.
- Northern Folk. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.35. Synonym for **Ezo**.
- Northern Light.** (*C. japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Dark pink. Large semi-double to loose peony form with narrow petals. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Northern Light Variegated**.
- Northern Light Variegated.** (*C. japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. A virus variegated form of **Northern Light** - Dark pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Northern Lights.** (*C. sasanqua*). ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.3, p.36, Reg. No.2339: Large size, white with pink edge, single seedling of *C. sasanqua* **Narumigata**. Blooms early. Originated in USA by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9 with colour photo: The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1970. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 6 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Leaf size is 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.
- Norwick. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.66. Orthographic error for **Norwilk**.
- Norwilk.** (*C. japonica*), Pryon, 1958, *Camellian*, p.23, 9(1): Turkey red. Large semi-double to peony form. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by W.H. Wilkerson, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Orthographic error: ‘Norwick’.
- Nosaka.** (Place Name). (*C. japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.324 with black and white photo; English translation p.237. Medium to large, pink to pale pink bordered white, formal double, petals shatter. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. An old tree used to grow in Kômyôji Temple in Nosaka, Tottori City. Discovered by Yoshiyuki Yamamoto, released by Iwao Kobashi in 1981. From Tottori Prefecture.
- Nose-tsubaki.** (Nose Camellia), (*C. japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan.
- Nosin Wabisuke.** (*C. japonica* x Wabisuke). *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Cornwall, 2008; Tama-no-ura Camellias, Hiruki, Chuji, p.VIII 2; Dark red with white petal edges, very small cylindrical single with no pollen. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Tama-no-ura** x **Shimofusa-wabisuke**, originated by N. Hirai, Japan.

Notaris. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.130. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Nôtô-shigure. (Late Autumn Shower in Noto), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17. No description. Originated in the Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.190 as 'Notô-shigure' with colour photo; English translation p.190. Medium size, red small stripes and splashes on white ground, flat single, circular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. An old variety grown by families in Takahama, Noto Peninsula. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1981.

Notre Dame. (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.133, Reg. No.1464: A large pink blush with washed silver petals, peony form *C.reticulata* (**Buddha** x **William. Hertrich**), late flowering. Originated by Mrs Marjorie O'Malley, Woodside, California, USA. The 8 year old plant first bloomed 1973. Flower has mixed petals, petaloids and stamens, with golden anthers and yellow filaments. Average size, 17 cm across x 11 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 15 cm. long x 6 cm wide. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1979, *The Camellia Review*, vol.41, No.2.

Nova. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, ed. 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture*: Bloomed in Wilder's Hawthorne Grove Garden for the first time. Pure white, very finely streaked all over with deep crimson. Flowers small and well formed. Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schiavonne, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelia*, pls.22 & 23. No description. Originated by Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova Brusselliensis. (*C.japonica*), Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...* Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova de Calvert. (*C.japonica*), L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Nova de Cerasina. (*C.japonica*), Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova de Ruxelles. (*C.japonica*), Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Nova Foliolosa. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873: Flower irregular rose form, large, scarlet.

Nova Idea. (*C.japonica*), Piantaio Comunale Romano, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova Mutabilis. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Nova Vera. Rollisson Catalogue, 1875-1876. Synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

Novaboracensis. Hovey, July, 1835, *American Gardeners' Magazine*. Orthographic variant for **Noveboracensis**.

Novaeboracensis. *Amerian Camellia Yearbook*, 1947, index, p.187: Orthographic error for **Noveboracensis**.

Noveboracensis. (*C.japonica*), Michael Floy & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.55: Semi-double red with white flakes. Very Large. Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155 as 'Novaboracensis': Originated by Floy, New York, USA. A large scarlet and white. Synonyms: 'New York', 'Floy's Neoboracensis', 'Neoboracensis', 'Neoboracensis d'Amerique', 'Floy's

New York'. Orthographic errors and variants: 'Novoe Baracensis', 'Novaboracensis', 'Novaeboracensis', 'Neoborazensis'.

Novatensis Superba. (*C.japonica*), Longone Catalogue, 1846. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Novelty. (*C.japonica*), *The Garden*, 1911, p.249: White splashed with rose. Originated in England by Paul. (Believed extinct.)

November Pink. (*C.x williamsii*), Anonymous, 1950, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 128:233: RHS Award of Merit. A charming, single flowered variety, carmine-rose in colour with bright golden stamens. Shown by C. Williams Esq. (gardener Mr Charles Michael) Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England. See colour illustration, fig.191, *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, Nov.1951.

Novick's Seven. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.243, Reg. No.723: (SCCS., No.63-17) A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Henry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. The loose, anemone form bloom to peony form, is medium pink with golden stamens, 10-12 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late.

Novissima. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.20. No description. Orthographic variant 'Nuovissima'. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue., 1848, p.8: Of regular form but not double, white with some variegated petals. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence.

Novissima Plena Alba Variegata. (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Novissima pl. al. Variegata'. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Novoe Baracensis. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia, essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.38. Orthographic error for **Noveboracensis**.

Nowake. Different reading for **Nowaki**

Nowake. (Cold Blast), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, p.16: Large size, single, white with fine red streaks and narrow petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nowaki. (Cold blast), (*C.japonica*), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.101. Nakamura, Ryôichi describes this as one of the local camellias in the Hokuriku area in Japan, but no details. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Nowake'.

Noyo Princess. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Medium pink, peony form, flowering early to mid-season. Strong, upright, well branched plant. A cross of *C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x 'Purple Gown' (**Zipao**). Sister seedling of 'Bolero' (**Heartwood Bolero**), but earlier flowering. Originated in 1981 by Daniel Charvet Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

Nozaka. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17: Large size, pink ground, shading to white, formal double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

Nozawa-aka. (Nozawa's Red), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.228, p.115, description, p.158: Leaves, broad-elliptic, acute both ends, venation impressed, 6.8-8.6 cm long x 3.6-4.2 cm wide; petioles 3-7 mm long, copiously hairy. Flower, double, red, (Currant Red 821/3) petals, 18-22, deeply emarginate, crenate. Stamens, 1.5 cm high, filaments orange to cadmium yellow with a touch of pink, intermingled with small, variously shaped petaloids. Flowers midseason. Originated at Nozawa Shrine, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.

- Nozomi.** (Hope) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a natural crossing between **Wirlinga Belle** and **Baby Bear**. Pale pink, 3 to 4 cm across, blooms early to mid-season. Leaves small. Tree upright growth. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto around 1992.
- Nozomi-no-shiho. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32. Different reading for **Mochi-no-shiô**.
- Nozomi-no-shio (*C.sasanqua*), Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32. Different reading for **Mochi-no-shio**.
- Nu Chiang Shan Cha. Yü, 1951, *Yunnan ti Chahua Chungkuo Chih Wu Hsueh Tsa Chi*, 6(1)21-24. Chinese common name for *C.saluenensis*. Different reading: 'Nujiang Shancha'.
- Nuanfen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.392, p.80. Chinese synonym for USA *C.hybrid* **Hot Pink**.
- Nubatama.** (Dark Ball). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.189 with colour photo; English translation p.131. Medium size, dark red, tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, thick. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of **Kon-wabisuke**. Originated and released by Sachiko Ôtomo. From Aichi Prefecture.
- Nuccio Fimbriated Variegated. Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1, p.26 as 'Nuccio Fimbriated Var'. Abbreviation for **Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated Variegated**.
- Nuccio Red Velvet.** (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1: A deep red sport of **Guilio Nuccio**. Originated in USA by Mrs Les Richards, River View Nursery, Theodore, Alabama. Orthographic variants: 'Nuccio's Red Velvet', 'Red Velvet Nuccio'.
- Nuccio Special. Shackelford, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1. Synonym for **Guilio Nuccio**.
- Nuccio Variegated. Gentry, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.4, p.21 as 'Nuccio Var'. Abbreviation for **Guilio Nuccio Variegated**.
- Nuccio's Bella Rossa.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2002, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2572. A red, formal double chance seedling with heavy petal texture. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 2000 catalogue. Nuccio's #9205. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.129, colour photo p.c10. The seedling first bloomed in 1992. Flowers measure 10-11.5 cm across with 80-95 petals. Plant is upright, dense and average growth rate. Flowers early to late. Light green leaves are 10 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Beila Dameigui'.
- Nuccio's Bella Rossa Benten. Nuccio's Catalogue 2011-2012, p.34. Synonym for **Nuccio's Bella Rossa Crinkled**.
- Nuccio's Bella Rossa Crinkled.** (*C.japonica*) Nuccio's Catalogue 2011-2012, p.11. A flower and foliage sport of **Nuccio's Bella Rossa**. Flower same colour and form, but reduced to medium size, with very wavy petals. Foliage irregularly shaped, crinkled, green centre with an irregular yellowish green margin. Medium slow, compact, upright growth. Flowers early to midseason.
- Nuccio's Bella Rossa Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.11, as 'Nuccio's Bella Rossa Var.'; A virus variegated red mottled white form of **Nuccio's Bella Rossa**. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Orthographic variant 'Bella Rossa Variegated'. Chinese synonym 'Hua Beila'.
- Nuccio's Cameo.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1983 as their #7749. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.180, Reg. No.1955: A large, coral pink, rose form double to formal double

C.japonica chance seedling, blooms early to late; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average size is 10-11 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, medium sized. See colour photo: front cover, SCCS., 1984, *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.3 and p.32, Fischer, 1986, *Kamellien*. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Daoshi'.

Nuccio's Cameo Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; A virus variegated form of **Nuccio's Cameo**. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Niuxi'ao Diaoshi'.

Nuccio's Carousel. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.12: #8254 - Large, semi-double, tubular form. Soft pink toned deeper at edge. Medium, upright growth. Early to late blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. ACS., May 1989, *The Camellia Journal* vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2124; *American Camellia Yearbook*. 1989, p.126: The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS., 1988, *The Camellia Review*, vol.50, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Zhuanma'.

Nuccio's Compacta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.257. Synonym for **Compacta (Nuccio)**.

Nuccio's Gem. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1970: #6506: Large formal double. White, Early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.109, Reg. No.1531: A medium to large, white formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1965, Average flower size, 9-11 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. Received the 'Margarete Hertrich Award', 1973 and the 'Illges Medal' in 1979; also the 'William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award' in 1981. See colour photos p.107, Macoboy, 1981, *The Dictionary of Camellias in Colour*; front cover, SCCS., 1970. *The Camellia Review*, vol.32, No.1; front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol.XIII, No.1. Orthographic errors: 'Noccious Gem', 'Nuccio's Grm'. Chinese synonym: Niuxiao Meiyu'.

Nuccio's Golden Anniversary. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1984-1985, p.19. Synonym for **Dahlohnega**.

Nuccio's Grm. Duncan & Davies (UK) Catalogue, 1986. Orthographic error for **Nuccio's Gem**.

Nuccio's Jewel. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1978, p.12: (N #7403) -White shaded to orchid pink on edge. Medium loose to full peony. Slow, bushy growth. Midseason to late blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.109, Reg. No.1530: Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 4 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 9-10 cm across. Plant growth is dense and slow with 6 cm x 3.8 cm green leaves. For colour photo see: p. 108, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and the front cover, SCCS., 1975, *The Camellia Review*, vol.40, No.1. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Baoshihua'.

Nuccio's Number 105. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II as 'Nuccio's No.105'. Synonym for **Primavera**.

Nuccio's 404. (*C.japonica*), Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.6: Seedling of unknown parentage which produced 15 cm flowers of semi-double to incomplete double form; white with a few red stripes. It sports a pink, red and white form Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Nuccio's 515. (*C.japonica*), Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.6. A seedling of **Caprice**, 12.5 cm across, semi-double. Resembles a rose. Colour a pink shade with blush or lavender overcast. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

Nuccio's Pearl. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1978, p.12: (N #7301): Medium semi-double with pointed petals. Blush white with both centre and outside petals toned a deeper pink. Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.110, Reg. No.1529: A medium, blush white centre and outside petals toned deeper pink, formal double with pointed petals. *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1973. Average flower size, 8 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. For colour photos see p.108, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, and the front cover, SCCS., 1977, *The Camellia Review*, vol.39, No.1. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Zhenzhu'.

Nuccio's Pink Lace. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989, as 'Pink Lace'. ACS., 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2125: Medium to large, blush pink semi-double to anemone to peony form. Blooms early to late. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.126: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed in 1983. Plant growth is upright and medium. Name changed to **Nuccio's Pink Lace** as 'Pink Lace' already used as a synonym for Hishi-karaito. See colour photo SCCS., Mar. 1990, *The Camellia Review*, vol.51, No.4.

Nuccio's Red Velvet. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.172. Orthographic variant for **Nuccio Red Velvet**.

Nuccio's Ruby. (*C.reticulata*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1974: (N #7017): Large to very large, darkest rich red, ruffled petals. Semi-double. Upright, bushy plant, Mid-season blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.110, Reg. No.1515: A large to very large, darkest red, ruffle petalled, semidouble chance seedling *C.reticulata*, mid-season flowering; originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, that first flowered 1970. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm. x 2 cm. Sport: **Nuccio's Ruby Variegated**.

Nuccio's Ruby Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1984 as 'Nuccio's Ruby Var.' - A virus variegated form of **Nuccio's Ruby**. Dark red with white blotches. Blooms midseason. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Niuxiao Xinhong Baoshi'.

Nuccio's White. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.103 with colour illustration: A large, white semi-double, of 17 waved and crinkled petals and small, short centre stamen cluster with white filaments and yellow anthers. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.

Nuchunhong. (Furious Spring Red), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.321, colour photo No.186: Large size, 10-14 cm across, pink, open peony form with 3-4 rows of large outer petals and a centre of small, erect petals, petaloids and stamens. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Nü'erhong. (Daughter's Red), (*C.hybrid*). China Regn No.40. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, July 2008, No.14, p.45 with colour photo; A cross between the Cutter hybrid 'D3[4]' with the hybrid **Superscent** as pollen parent. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA. First flowered in 2002. Flowers single, cup form, pink, 6-11 cm diameter, prominent veins, broad petals

Filaments bright. Fragrant. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apices acute, bases broad cuneate, flat prominent veins, 10.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Nugatahime. (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *Camellia Photo Collection*, 1997 Japan, p.169. Miniature white single. Name may be a mis-spelling of 'Niigatahime' (Niigata Princess).

Nujiang Xianggu. (Fragrant Valley of River Nu). (*C.x williamsii*). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese name for John Wang's fragrant seedling, raised in California, USA. No description.

Nukadahime. (Princess Nukada), (*C.rusticana* x *C.lutchensis*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.54, colour photo and description: Small size, white, single with 5-6 ovate, somewhat reflexed petals and a short, spreading, light yellow stamen group. Fragrant. Leaves dark green, ovate, apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Plant habit drooping. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A hybrid between *C.rusticana* **Kazahana** x *C.lutchuensis*. Different reading: 'Nukatahime'. Nukadahime refers to Nukada-no-ôkimi in the *Manyô-shû*; a distinguished lady of the court and a poet of the 7th century. She was loved by both Tenchi and Tenmu Emperors and gave birth to a daughter by Tenmu while he was crown prince, but she was never an Empress as this was not possible for a lady of her class. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.189 with colour photo; English translation p.131. Parentage stated to be 'Hûka' x *C.lutchuensis*. Originated and named by Kaoru Hagiya in 1974.

Nukatahime. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.30. Different reading for **Nukadahime**.

Nukifude. (Worn Paint Brush), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.24; White ground, with many red stripes and flecks; looks like red with white streaks, single; Itô, Ko'emom, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Pink splashed rose red. Medium, single. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.327, p.165, description, p.188: Leaves, elliptic to oblongelliptic, apex long-acuminate, margins coarsely crenate, venation slightly impressed. Flowers, single, vase shaped, white to blush pink, densely striped deep red. (Cardinal Red 822/3). Flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Nuki-hude'. See: Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic...*, p.107; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.302, pl.174; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.307, pl.110; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.38; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp. 109, 336. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.283. Resembles **Sôshi-arai**.

Nukihude. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.60, as 'Nuki-hude'. Different reading for **Nukifude**.

Nukijiro. Different reading for **Nukishiro**.

Nukijiro-chiri-tsubaki. JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14. Different reading for **Nukishiro-chiri-tsubaki**.

Nukijiro-tairin. Different reading for **Nukishiro-tairin**.

Nukijiro-yae. Different reading for **Nukishiro-yae**.

Nukijiro-yae-nagai-ichimasa. Different reading for **Nukishiro-yae-nagai-ichimasa**.

Nukishiro. (Fabric Design), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: White streaked rose. Large double of sake cup form. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nukijiro'

- Nukishiro.** (Fabric Design), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Single, pale pink with pink stripes and white petal edges. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. (Believed extinct.)
- Nukishiro.** (Fabric Design), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.703: Large, double pale pink with waved petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nukijiro'.
- Nukishiro-chiri-tsubaki.** (Petal Scattering 'Nukishiro'), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nukijiro-chiri-tsubaki' in JCS., 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.14.
- Nukishiro-tairin.** (Large flower of Nukishiro), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.320, 473: Large, very soft pink, paler towards the petal edge, open peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nakijiro-tairin'. Thought to be the same as the *Chinka Zufu* 'Nukishiro', pl.703.
- Nukishiro-yae.** (Double Camellia of Nukishiro), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.371: Large white semi-double, with very irregular, waved and fluted petals, yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nukijiro-yae'. Thought to be the same as the *Chinka Zufu* 'Nukishiro', pl.703.
- Nukishiro-yae-nagai-ichimasa.** (Nagai, Ishimasa's Double 'Nukishiro'), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.197: Medium size, blush pink, semi-double with small, brownish anthers and filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Nukijiro-yae-nagai-ichimasa'.
- Number 1. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940 as 'No.1'. Synonym for **Shell Pink**.
- Number 2. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, as 'No.2'. Synonym for **Feastii**.
- Number 2. M. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'No.2-M'. Synonym for 'Sunny Knoll'.
- Number 3. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942 as 'No.3'. Synonym for **Tricolor**.
- Number 4. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939~1940, p.25, as 'No.4'. Synonym for **Standard**.
- Number 5. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.25, as 'No.5'. Synonym for **Cliveana**.
- Number 6.** (*C.sasanqua*), Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.31 as 'No.6': A very dwarf variety of *C.sasanqua* with narrow leaves and single, pink flowers. Growth low, bushy and very slow. Originated in USA.
- Number 7. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Daybreak**.
- Number 8. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942 as 'No.8'. Synonym for **Number 8 Red**.
- Number 8 Red.** (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as 'No.8 Red': Medium large, bright red, peony type. Originated in USA.
- Number 10.** (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942 as 'No.10': Medium large, light pink, flecked deeper pink, peony type. Originated in USA. Sport: **Number 10 Variegated**.
- Number 10 Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as 'No.10 Var.': Light pink and white. A variegated form of **Number 10**. Originated in USA.
- Number 11.** (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as 'No.11': Peony type. Medium pink flecked with deep pink. Medium large. Originated in USA. Sport: **Number 11 Variegated**.

- Number 11 Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as 'No.11 Var.'- A virus variegated form of **Number 11** - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.
- Number 14B. Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.12 as 'No.14B'. Synonym for 'Hatsut-sura'.
- Number 18. Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939 as '#18'. Synonym for 'Crimson Robe'. (**Dataohong**).
- Number 21.** (*C.japonica*), Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7: A 12.5 cm diameter, light pink, semi-double to incomplete double; a shade lighter than **Virgin's Blush**. Large petals of good texture with a few stamens intermixed. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Mr Uyematsu, California, USA.
- Number 26.** (*C.japonica*), Stowe, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.281: A semi-double, solid white with yellow stamens. Resembles **Snowdrift**; 8 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Originated by Filo Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA.
- Number 27.** (*C.japonica*), Williams & Thompson. 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.8 as 'No.27': An early white, semi-double with a long flowering season. Its 12.5 cm blooms have some stamens intermixed and are 5 cm deep. Flowers early to late. Originated by Mr Uyematsu, California, USA.
- Number 32 Middleton Place.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945 as 'No.32 Middleton Place'. No description. Originated in USA.
- Number 33.** (*C.japonica*), Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.281: A large, pure pink, like Enrico Bettoni in formation and colour. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Filo Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA.
- Number 41.** (*C.japonica*), Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.8, as 'No.41': White, semi-double with 12.5 cm. diameter ring of guard petals standing horizontally from a large centre of folded petals and stamens. Originated in USA.
- Number 44 Tea Gardens. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.44 Tea Gardens'. Synonym for **Prima Donna Variegated**.
- Number 45 Tea Gardens. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948 as 'No.45 Tea Gardens'. Synonym for 'Glen 40', synonym for **Coquettii**.
- Number 55.** (*C.japonica*), Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940: A variegated red and white peony form. Originated in USA.
- Number 75.** (*C.japonica*), Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.8 as 'No.75': A white, semi-double; shaped like **Blush Hibiscus** but with more petals; the flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Some petals are folded and upright, some are pinecone type. There are a few stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA.
- Number 77.** (*C.japonica*), Carter, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.73 as 'No.77': Larger in size and more radiant than **Mrs Charles Cobb** and more densely petalled. A seedling of 'Aspasia Macarthur' originated by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California, USA.
- Number 88. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27 as 'No.88'. Synonym for **Julia Drayton**.
- Number 101. Bolens, Florist & Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1940. Synonym for **Lady MacKinnon**.

- Number 103, Tea Garden.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.103 Tea Garden': Medium to large, semi-double. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.
- Number 105.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as 'No.105': Large, loose, peony form, rosy red flowers, similar to a *C.reticulata*. Foliage dark green, curved; tall, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA.
- Number 106.** (*C.japonica*), Bolens, Florist and Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1940 as 'No.106': Large, semi-double to peony type, soft salmon pink. Originated in USA by Bolens.
- Number 107 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943 as 'No.107 Tea Garden'. Synonym for **Zenith**.
- Number 113. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942 as 'No.113'. Synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea**.
- Number 113 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Grandiflora Rosea**.
- Number 135.** (*C.japonica*), Wine, 1965, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44: Large, white, semi-double. Early blooming. Originated by H. Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.
- Number 138 Tea Garden.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943 as '#138 Tea Garden'. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, St John's Island, South Carolina, USA.
- Number 140. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Cardinal Richelieu**.
- Number 141. Wight, 1940-1941, *Planter's Guide* as 'No.141'. Synonym for **Julia Drayton**.
- Number 143.** (*C.japonica*), Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as 'No.143': Very big, red flower. One of the largest of Shackelford's introductions. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.
- Number 144.** (*C.japonica*), Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as 'No.144': Big, dark red, complete double, irregular flowers similar to **Woodville Red**. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.
- Number 147.** (*C.japonica*), Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as 'No.147': Large, blush pink flowers. Better than **Virgin's Blush**. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.
- Number 153.** (*C.japonica*), Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as 'No.153': Extra large, pink, semi-double flowers, similar to **Elegans**. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.
- Number 156. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940 as 'No.156'. Synonym for **Robert Norton**.
- Number 156 Overlook. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Robert Norton**.
- Number 174. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No. 174'. Synonym for **Lady de Saumarez**.
- Number 181 Tea Garden.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943 as '#181 Tea Garden'. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John's Island, South Carolina, USA.
- Number 200. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Daisy Banks**.

- Number 234 Tea Garden. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Synonym for **Bonfire**.
- Number 240. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.240'. Synonym for **Cavalcade**.
- Number 243. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.243'. Synonym for **Bonfire**.
- Number 245. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.245', Synonym for **Rose Royale**.
- Number 245 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1953, as '#245 Tea Garden'. Synonym for **Rose Royale**.
- Number 283 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.283 Tea Garden'. Synonym for **Prima Donna**.
- Number 340. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.340'. Synonym for **Modesty**.
- Number 383. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.283'. Synonym for **Diadem**.
- Number 400 Middleton Gardens.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.30 as '#400 Middleton Garden': A deep, rose-pink, medium large, semi-double to peony form. Originated in USA at Middleton Gardens. Synonym: 'Middleton Number 400'.
- Number 454.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.454': Double, light pink with white markings. Originated in USA.
- Number 583.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as 'No.583': No description. Imported from Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Number S-40.** (*C.japonica*), Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.283 as 'S-40': Incomplete double white, with stamens intermixed with centre petals, 6 cm across x 6 cm deep. Very early flowering, slow growth. Originated by J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida, USA.
- Number S-46.** (*C.japonica*), Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.283 as 'S-46': Irregular complete double of soft pink, 10 cm. across x 6 cm deep. Originated by J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida.
- Number T-42. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Rose Queen Variegated**.
- Number T-53. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for 'Prince Eugene Napoleon Variegated'.
- Number T-55. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Finlandia Red**.
- Number T-114. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Finlandia** as 'Bleichroeder Pink'.
- Number T-161. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Scarlett O'Hara**.
- Number T-167. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Goddess of Fire**.
- Number T-196. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **John Barber**.
- Numpha del Tubro. de Bisshop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro**.

- Numpea Egiria*. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.10. Orthographic error for **Ninfa Egéria**.
- Nunahime**. (Princess Nuna). (*C. vernalis*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.308 with colour photo; English translation p.216. Medium size, pale pink, sake cup-shaped single. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, flat, somewhat large. Upright, vigorous growth. Profuse blooming. A new seedling of **Yamato-hime**. Originated and named by Tokuji Ôoka. From Niigata Prefecture.
- Nuova di Genoa. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1853, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.10. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans**.
- Nuova di Genova. Frédéric Bournier, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Synonym for **Duchesse d'Orleans**.
- Nuova Iride**. (*C. japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29: Beautiful flower, perfectly imbricated, the petals of the circumference, light rose, striped a whitish rose shade. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.20, as 'La Nuova Iride': Imbricated, outer row of petals deep pink, intermediate petals pale pink, centre slightly deeper pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'La Nuova Iride'.
- Nuova Marie Theresa di Lucca ...** (*C. japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. A sport of **Maria Teresa di Lucca**. Originated in Italy.
- Nuova Mazzeppa**. (*C. japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Nuova Tricolor di Genova. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Tricolor Nuova di Genova**.
- Nouvissima. Giacomelli Catalogue, 1847. Orthographic variant for **Novissima**.
- Nuoweike. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.305, p.75. Chinese synonym for the USA *C. japonica* **Leonora Novick**.
- Nuregarasu**. (Drenched Crow), (*C. sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.13 as 'Nure-garasu': Dark, purplish red. Large semi-double with rounded petals. Originated in Japan.
- Nure-tsubame**. (Drenched Swallow), (*C. x williamsii*), ICS., 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*. p.30: Medium size. pink, campanulate single. A seedling of *C. japonica* 'Ezo-nishiki' (**Tricolor**) x *C. saluenensis*. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1984.
- Nutrata**. (*C. japonica*). Loddiges Catalogue, 1844, p.7. No description. Robert Tyas, *Popular Flowers*, 1843, p.86. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Nutrata Waratah. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16 as 'Nutrata War.'. Synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**.
- Nutruta Warrata. Berlèse. 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.191. Synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**.
- Nutrutah Waratah. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca**.
- Nuxiucai. (Girl Student). Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C. japonica* **Coed**.

- Nylan Fran.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960. p.204. Reg. No.477: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by W.F. Hutcheson, Texarkana, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with mid-green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The orchid pink, peony form flowers, 10-12 cm. across x 6 cm deep have 8-10 petals, 140-160 petaloids and stamens with dark gold anthers. A few petals are lightly tinted white. Early blooming.
- Nymph.** (*C.lutchuensis* x *C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.5, p.7, Reg. No.174: Originated by Darcy O'Toole, Christchurch, New Zealand from a cross of *C.lutchuensis* x *C.japonica* **Helen Metson**, which first bloomed 1974. Growth is spreading, open and rapid. The light green leaves are 3 cm long. The miniature, semi-double flowers are 5.5 cm across x 1.5 cm deep with 18 petals and a few petaloids. Stamens are cream. Flower is pale pink, flushed ivory (RHS.CC.Red Group,49D). It flowers early to late and is very floriferous. It has light perfume.
- Nymph Egeria. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.427. Synonym for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Nympha de Fiaes.** (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Irregular rose form, virginal white with carmine stripes. Originated in Portugal.
- Nympha del Tebro. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*. Orthographic variant for **Ninfa del Tebro**.
- Nympha Egeria. Verlot, May,1868, *Revue Horticole*, p.176. Orthographic variant for **Ninfa Egeria**.
- Nymphae Flora. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Nymphaeiflora**.
- Nymphaeflora. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Nymphaeiflora**.
- Nymphaeiflora.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6: No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10: Very regular and very double red with 6-7 rows of petals; each petal often embellished with a white stripe. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl. IV as 'Nymphaeflora': The shrub is bushy with well furnished branches and ovate-oblong, acuminate leaves of deep, glossy green with a few veins and small notching towards the apex. The blossom is large, 9-10 cm across, open and convex; the petals of vivid cherry-red fading to pink, are regularly imbricated, rounded; those of the interior, slightly emarginate, but full and pointed. The flower remains a long time on the plant and acquires a blue tint as it ages. Orthographic error: 'Nymphae Flora', 'Nymphaeflora'.
- Nyogo-ga-shima. (Women's Island), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.219. Synonym for **Shibenashi-wabisuke**.
- Nywoods.** (*C.sasanqua*). Macpenny of Bransgore Catalogue, 1992: Dark red, single flower. Fragrant. Orthographic error 'Mywoods'. Originated in the UK.