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- Z.** (*C.japonica*), Zimmerman, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.315-319. No description. Originated in the USA as an unknown camellia from the University of Washington, Seattle in 1927 and used for studies on cold hardiness. See black and white illustration. p.17 *International Camellia Journal*, No. 2, 1964. It is a medium size, formal double pink.
- Zac Chaffin.** (*C.japonica*). ACS 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.2307: Large size, red and white streaked, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the USA by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11 with colour photo: The 30 year old seedling first bloomed 1965. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 14 petals, 6 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.
- Zackary Taylor. Coolidge Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Synonym for **Derbyana**.
- Zackery Taylor. McIlhenny Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13. Synonym for **Derbyana**.
- Zada Hedley. Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.135. Synonym for **Kumasaka**.
- Zaier. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Zell Boyce**.
- Zaihô-nishiki.** (Treasure Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Izu-Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List, p.10 as 'Zaihonishiki'. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Zakura.** (Cherry), (*C.sasanqua*), Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.2: Large, apple blossom, single. "Sakura" means "Cherry".
- Zakura Zukujo. Torsanlorenzo Nursery Catalogue, 1987-1988. Corruption of the Japanese name **Sakura-zukuyo**.
- Zakura Zukuyo. Hillebrand Catalogue, 1976. Corruption of the Japanese name **Sakura-zukuyo**.
- Zakuro.** (Pomegranate), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Medium size, anemone form, light red colour spotted pomegranate form. Originated in Japan. Synonyms: 'Zakuro-tsubaki', 'Sekiryû-cha'. Different reading: 'Sekiryû'. (Believed extinct.)
- Zakuro-ishi.** (Gamet), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.222, p.112, description, p.156: Leaves broadly oblong to ovate-oblong, short or long acuminate, grossly serrulate, 7-8.2 cm long x 3.5-4.6 cm wide; petioles 5-5.5 mm long, hairy. Flowers double, dark red (Cardinal red 822/1-/3). Petals 26-56, deeply emarginate, slightly wavy. Stamens very poor, intermingled with the smallest petals or lacking. Late flowering. Originated by Eijirô Miyajima, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.
- Zakuro-cha. Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Cited from *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*, 1803: Different reading 'Sekiryû-cha'. Synonym for **Ise-tsubaki**, 'Renge-tsubaki'. Possible synonym for **Zakuro** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695. See: JCS., *Tsubaki*, 1981, No.20, p.103.
- Zali. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:21. Orthographic error for **Zoli**.
- Zalii. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.25. Orthographic error for **Zoli**.
- Zambo.** (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1874: Crimson veined darker red. Medium large, formal double. Originated in Australia. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.127.

- Zambo Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.115 with colour photo; A virus variegated form of the Australia cultivar **Zambo**. Carmine to dark red-purple, spotted with white.
- Zamia Rosa Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.60. Carmine pink. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Zanderini.** (*C.japonica*), *Piantaio Comunale Romano*, 1859. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Zangetsu.** (Pale Moon in Dawning Sky). (*C.japonica*), Chinka-en Niigata Retail List, 1994-1995, p.61: Pale pink, small sized, campanulate single. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Zangetsu.** (A Morning Moon). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.115 with colour photo; English translation p.78. Medium size, pinkish pale yellow, cup-shaped single with thin petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, glossy. Upright, vigorous growth. An interspecific hybrid between three species. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1994. From Osaka.
- Zankô. Different reading for **Nokorika**. (Higo sasanqua).
- Zannoni. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo Generale nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.15. Orthographic error for 'Zavonio', synonym for **Schiavone**.
- Zanonia. Herincq, 1848, *Revue Horticole*, p.302-307. Orthographic error for 'Zaviono', synonym for **Schiavone**.
- Zanset. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.247. Corruption of the Japanese name **Zansetsu**.
- Zansetsu.** (Lingering Snow), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*: Leaves large, rhomboid-elliptic, to broadly elliptic, thick, margins evolute; petioles smooth. Flowers formal double, imbricated, pure white, with few or no stamens. Outer petals appressed to each other. Often while partly open the flower falls. Late blooming. Originated in the Kantô district, Japan. In Kansai and Niigata there are different varieties of the same name; the former called **Zansetsu-Kansai** and the latter **Zansetsu-Niigata**. See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.411, p.353; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.83, p.140. Corruption of name 'Zanset'.
- Zansetsu.** (Lingering Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1989, *Chabaika Taishû*; Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.18: White, medium size, single. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Synonym: 'Zansetsu'(Edo).
- Zansetsu (Edo). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua* **Zansetsu**.
- Zansetsu-Kansai.** (Lingering Snow, Kansai), (*C.japonica*), Tateyama Nursery, *Nihon Tsubaki Mitate Banzuke*, 1957 as 'Zansetsu'; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.140: Snow white, full double, multiple whorled, marginate small petals; flower opens fully. Medium size. Originated in Kansai area, Japan.
- Zansetsu (Kumamoto).** (Lingering Snow - Kumamoto), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47: Medium size, white single. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Zansetsu-Niigata.** (Lingering Snow, Niigata), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.65, colour photo, p.218, description as 'Zansetsu': Leaves elliptic, medium green, centre variegated with feathery gold markings, apex acuminate, recurved, obscurely serrate, petioles hirsute. Flower red, medium to small single of 5 irregular petals, edges waved; stamens

central, of irregular length, anthers yellow. Mid to late season blooming. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Zaochun. (Early Spring), (*C.japonica*), Yang. 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, p.3 as 'Ts'ao-ch'un': Leaves dark green, 6.8-8 cm long, 2.4-4.3 cm wide. Flower crimson, semi-double of 12 petals, 7 cm across. Originated in China.

Zaochun Dahong. (Early Spring Scarlet), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No. 18, p.113: A large size, bright red, hemispherical, complete informal double with waved and fluted petals. Similar, if not the same, to **Zaochun Dahongqiu**. Originated in China.

Zaohong Dahongqiu. (Early Spring Scarlet Ball), (*C.japonica*) Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*: Scarlet, almost ball-shaped red, loose, somewhat irregular, formal double. Originated in China. See colour photo, [p.116], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.81. Synonym: 'Dahong Shiziqiu'.

Zaohua Hedinhong. (Early Red Headed Crane). (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.79: Small tree, spreading with stiff branches. Leaves long-elliptic, 7-7.5 cm long x 3.3-3.5 cm wide, incurved, apex long caudate, cuneate base, margins wavy and undulate, yellowish green, midrib elevated, side veins sunken; petioles long and purplish red. Flower light, purplish red. dull, 9 cm across with 11-13 petals in 2 whorls, basally connate. Petaloid stamens, over 100, clustered with 7-8 large petaloids in the centre. Normal stamens, 16-90, intermixed with the petaloids. Pistils degenerate. Buds elliptic, green with scales with tan edges. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Sechuan. China.

Zaohua Jinxin. (Early Flower, Cold Heart), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*: Red. Medium size, semi-double with yellow stamens in the centre. Originated in China.

Zaôkikuzuki. ('Kikuzuki' of Mt. Zaô), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.159, p.80, description, p.135 as 'Zaô-kiku-zuki': Leaves small, thick, oblong to narrowly oblong, bases rounded, apex short acuminate, margins denticulate, gradually undulate, venation slightly impressed, 5-7.4 cm long x 3.6-5.5 wide; petioles 4-6 mm long, very hairy. Stamens small, scattered, filaments whitish. Flowers rose colour (*Camellia* rose 622), single, not so widely open, petals strongly incurved laterally, giving a pointed appearance. Petals 5-6, the largest, 6.7 cm long x 4.9 cm wide. Late blooming. The flower form resembles that of **Kikuzuki**. Originated in the wild at Mt Zaô, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Zaomudan. (Early Peony), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*; Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.66, colour pl.106, description, p.127: Leaves small, thick, oblong to oblong-ovate, apices short pointed, bases broad-cuneate to rounded, 5.1-7.2 cm long x 2.4-3.6 cm wide. Flowers deep spinel pink (RHS.CC.58C), diameter 9-12 cm, corolla spherical. Petals about 20 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner folded, curved, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into 2-4 groups by curved petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds at the Kunming Botanic Garden, Yunnan, China. It is characterised by its dense, dwarf growth habit and flowers early to midseason. Different readings: 'Tsaomoutan', 'Tsao-mu-tan'. Synonym: 'Early Peony'. For colour photos see between pp.20, 21, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, as 'Early Peony' and on p.79, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*.

Zaôshirayuki. (The White Snow of Mt. Zaô), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.65, colour photo, description, p.218: White, small size, single, of 5-6 petals with sides incurved to give the petals a pointed appearance, large, spreading stamen cluster, anthers old-gold. Leaves dull dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, petioles hirsute. Originated in the Yamagata Prefecture, Japan. From a private family in Yonezawa City, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1974.

- Zaotaohong.** (Early Crimson), (*C.reticulata*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Moazhi*, as ‘Yangjia Zaotaohong’: It is crimson and early flowering and the petals are numerous. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pl.67, p.41, description, p.118: Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate, 8.3-11 cm long x 3.6-6 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58B), diameter 10-14 cm. Petals 20-25 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls slightly undulate, inner curved. Stamens numerous, divided into 8-10 fascicles scattered among petals, to united to form a cylinder. Pistil fertile. This cultivar is vigorous and tall. Flowers early to mid-season. There is an old tree in the Black Dragon Pool Park, Kunming that is 10 meters tall and over 250 years old. Fang (1930) records that there are two kinds of **Zaotaohong** – ‘Yangjia Zaotaohong’ and ‘Huangjia Zaotaohong’. However the differences depends on culture and these two names are regarded as synonyms. Western synonym: ‘Early Crimson’. Other synonyms are ‘Early Peach Bloom’ and ‘Early Peach Red’. Different readings: ‘Tsaotaohung’, ‘Tsaot’aohung’. For further colour photo see p.66, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*.
- Zaoxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.431; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Moshio**.
- Zaoxia. (Morning Glow), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.73, No.529. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Asagasumi**.
- Zaozhenzhu. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.153. Chinese synonym for **Early Pearly**.
- Zassanqua. *Agrario Botanico*, 1861-1862. Orthographic variant for *C.sasanqua*.
- Zaulis Nova.** (*C.japonica*) Bergami Nursery Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Zavenzio. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.25. Orthographic error for **Schiavone**.
- Zavonia. Anonymous, 1848, *Annales de Gand*, 4:pl.192, facing p.169. Synonym for **Schiavone**.
- Zavonio. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No. 50, 1844, p.24. Synonym for **Schiavone**.
- Zawonia. Seidel, 1870, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.12. Orthographic error for ‘Zavonio’, synonym for **Schiavone**.
- Ze Pian.** (Purple Petal), (*C.lapidea* hybrid), ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.58 with colour photo; Medium size, **W.P Gilley** x *C.lapidea*. Photo shows a semidouble with raised fluted petals, short central column of yellow stamens, colour purple/pink. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.
- Zebulon.** (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.43: Red striped with white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1867-1868, 121:18: Larger than the old ‘Sweetiana de Colvill’ and a bolder colour. Large, numerous, serried, soft white petals very lightly tinted with soft amaranth; chopped and streaked with vermilion very clearly against the background. The best of the peony forms. [from] Waters, England.
- Zeffira. W. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.8. Orthographic error for **II Zeffiro**.
- Zeferino de Mattos.** (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.69, & No.29, 1895-1896, p.57: Formal double, carmine pink sometimes striped white.. Originated in Portugal.
- Zeffiro. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:21. Abbreviation for **II Zeffiro**.
- Zeffiro d’Italia. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **II Zeffiro**.

- Zehe.** (Place Name), (*C.reticulata*), Feng Guomei, 1989, July, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue, Colour photo: Medium size, peony form with irregular petals, light red with fascicles of stamens. Blooms mid-season. Leaves dull green, obovate, apices acuminate. Originated in Chuxiong, China.
- Zell Boyce.** (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.172. Orchid pink. Large to very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Blooms mid-season to late. A *reticulata* seedling originated by Ray Gentry, Mississippi, USA. Sport: **Zell Boyce Variegated**. Chinese synonym 'Zaier'.
- Zell Boyce Variegated.** (*C.reticulata*), Gentry, 1983, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4 as 'Zell Boyce Var.': A virus variegated form of Zell Boyce- Orchid pink blotched white. Originated in USA by Ray Gentry, Mississippi.
- Zelma Crockett.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.67, colour photo p.c5, Reg. No.2608. A red and pink chance seedling with yellow anthers and white filaments. The 13 year old seedling first flowered first bloomed in 1997. Originated by Jack Midgett, Virginia Beach, Va., USA. Blooms mid-season. Plant has open growth of average rate, with dark green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2004, p.24 with colour photo. Flowers measure 11.5 cm across.
- Zelpha McGlone.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: White. Medium size, anemone form. A seedling of **Louise-Onetta**. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Zenaide d'Isphan. van Houtte Catalogue, 1870-1871, 135:95. Synonym for Zeneide, **Contessa d'Ispan**.
- Zenaide d'Isahan. van Houtte Catalogue, 1870, 135:173. Orthographic error for Zeneide, **Contessa d'Ispan**.
- Zenaide Vanzi. Cuvelier, 1887, *Revue de l'Horticulture Belge et Etranger*, vol.13, p.35. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi**.
- Zencide, Contessa d'Ispan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for Zeneide, **Contessa d'Ispan**.
- Zeneide, Contessa d'Ispan.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:54: Dark carmine, transparent, imbricated petals. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti. Van Geert Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.59: Light cherry red, twelve rows of imbricated petals in a formal double flower. Orthographic errors: 'Zencide, Contessa d'Ispan', 'Zenaide d'Isphan', 'Zenaide d'Isahan'.
- Zen'emon-fukurin.** (Zen'emon's Margined Leaf Camellia), (*C.japonica*): Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*: Camellia with leaves margined with whitish colour. Originated in Japan by Zen'emon. Different reading: 'Zen'emon-hukurin'. Note: Large whitish spots look like white margined leaves, See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.167. (Believed extinct).
- Zen'emon-hukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.174. Different reading for **Zen'emon-fukurin**.
- Zen'emon-shirofu-otome.** (Zen'emon's 'Otome' with white Variegated Leaves), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: An "Otome" with round, white variegated leaves originated by Zen'emon, Japan. Different reading: 'Zen'emon-shirahu-otome'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.162. (Believed extinct.)
- Zen'emon-shirahu-otome. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.174. Different reading for **Zen'emon-shirofu-otome**.

Zen'emon-shishigashira. (Zen'emon's Lion Head), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Listed in the section for marble-like leaf variegation. Large, round leaves with yellow spots. Originated in Japan by Zen'emon. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.164.

Zengakuren. (Entire School Federation), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.62: Crimson colour, semi-double with large, rounded, emarginate petals; short central stamen cylinder with deep yellow anthers and reddish filaments, medium size, 7-8 cm across. Outer petals about 10, mixed with inner petals; stamens approximately 100. Centre pistil protrudes with divided apex. Leaves long-ovate with short, hairy petiole. Collected in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan 1960. The name refers to the militant students Federation in Japan which is very leftist and infers that the colour is as red as the communist flag. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senshinshû*, pp.84, 226.

Zengfeng. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.81, No.630. Chinese synonym for the UK *C.x williamsii* **Donation**.

Zenith. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, (Number 107 Tea Garden): Rose-pink marbled white. A medium sized formal double. Originated in USA.

Zenna. (See below), (*C.japonica*), Funaki-en Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.6, No.127: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.104, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, softening to almost white at the centre, wide campanulate single of 7 wide, overlapping petals with irregular, reflexed margins and a central stamen cluster, white filaments, joined for lower third, anthers pale yellow. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Note: The name refers to Dr Edward Jenner, the Englishman who originated the small pox inoculation system, and whose memorial is built at Kagamiyama, Shimane Prefecture, Japan, where this cultivar originated as a wild japonica growing on Mt Kagami..

Zenobia. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.63, colour photo between pp.64-65: Very large oriental red, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to late. Originated by Zenobia M. Kendig, Lutherville, Maryland, USA. A 20 year old seedling that first bloomed 1985. Average flower size is 13.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 16 petals, 9 petaloids, gold anthers and yellow filaments. Clusters of gold stamens between petal layers and central rabbit ears. Growth is upright, open and average in rate, with dark green leaves 13 cm long x 7 cm wide.

Zenobia (Cattolica). (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.150 as 'Zenobia' with colour photo; Medium size, formal double, red (RHS.CC.46C). Petals often in spiral formation. A seedling of 'Plutone' x 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**) first flowered in 1989. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Zensekai. (The Whole World), (*C.japonica*), Hiroshima, 1958, Nô-en Catalogue, p.24: Medium size, semi-double with gold mottled foliage. Originated in Japan.

Zephir. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo Piante Trovano Giardino...*, p.9. Orthographic variant for **II Zeffiro**.

Zephyr. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.31. Orthographic error for **II Zeffiro**.

Zephyr. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.7: A fire engine red, peony form with golden stamens interspersed with curving petaloids. Originated in USA by Mr & Mrs W.F. Wilson Jr., Louisiana. Sport: **Zephyr Variegated**.

Zephyr Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1 as 'Zephyr Var.': A virus variegated form of **Zephyr**. Fire engine red blotched with white. Originated in USA by Cannon.

Zephyre. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.60. Synonym for **Il Zeffiro**.

Zerbe. Gill & Seale's Nursey Catalogue, 1955, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Zerbes', synonym for **Fukuzutsumi**.

Zerbes. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1954. Synonym for **Fukuzutsumi**.

Zerbia. Parramore et al., 1957, ACRS, *Camellia Annual*, p.27. Orthographic error for 'Zerbes', synonym for **Fukuzutsumi**.

Zest of Spring. (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.262: White. Originated in USA.

Zhaicaidai. Gao. Jiyin, Ltr, 26 June 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Margart Davis Picotee**.

Zhang Family Camellia. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.93. Synonym for **Zhangjia Cha**.

Zhangjia Cha. (Zhang Family Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Lammerts, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10 as 'Changchatiechih': 'Chang's Temple'. The semi-double flowers are very large, 15-20 cm in diameter, of brilliant pale pink. A new variety recently discovered in an ancient ruin in Yunnan, China, known as Chang's Temple. Large, wide leaves; vigorous, compact habit of growth. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.43, colour photo No.73, description, p.119: Leaves elliptic to oblong-ovate, flat or slightly reclinate, apices acute, bases cuneate, 7-9 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57D-C), diameter 11-15 cm. Petals about 20 in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls slightly curved and undulate. Corolla, hemispherical to globose. Stamens conspicuously divided into 5-7 groups among curved petals. Pistil well developed, fertile, fruit large, oblate. This cultivar has purple buds. It originated in Kunming, Yunnan, China, where there was a large old tree, 10 meters high in the Zhangjia Temple, Songhuaba, Kunming, hence its name. The tree died in 1958. Blooms mid-season to late. For colour photos see: Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.61; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980 facing p.14; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.93; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.V, No.4, 1967, pp.20, 21, as 'Chang's Temple'. Different reading: 'Changchiacha', 'Chang-chia Ch'a'. Synonyms: 'Chang's Camellia', 'Chang's Family Camellia', 'Chang's Crimson', 'Zhang Family Camellia', 'Chang's Temple'. Chinese synonyms: 'Zhangjia Diechi' and 'Zhangjiahong'.

Zhangjia Diechi. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.93. (Japanese edition). Synonym for **Zhangjia Cha**.

Zhangjiahong. Fang et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.93, (Japanese edition), Synonym for **Zhangjia Cha**.

Zhangrui Jinxin. (Long Pistil, Gold Heart), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, colour photo, [p.150], description, p.47: Brilliant deep red, single of 5 large, rounded, emarginate outer petals and a compact centre of red petaloids and stamens, gold anthers and red filaments with a pistil protruding well beyond. Originated in China.

Zhanmiye. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.x williamsii* **Jamie**. Later spelling 'Zhanmi'.

Zhansi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.japonica* **Jan's Chance**.

- Zhaocang. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.75, No.554. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Asakura**.
- Zhaodianhong**. (Shining into the Temple, Red), (*C.japonica*), Wang, Xianjin, 1621, *Qunjangpu*: Tall growing with straight branches and hundreds of blossoms. They shine into the Temple buildings and are as bright as the rosy morning clouds. Originated in China.
- Zhaohe Zhi Guang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Shôwa-no-hikari**. Previously as ‘Zhaohe Rongguang’.
- Zhaohe Zhi Rong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.hiemalis* **Shôwa-no-sakae**. Previously as ‘Huazhaohe Zirong’.
- Zhaohe Rongguang. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.546. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.hiemalis* **Shôwa-no-hikari**. Synonym later amended to ‘Zhaohe Zhi Guang’.
- Zhaohua Hedinghong**. (Early Flowering ‘Hedinghong’), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.42, No.229: Medium sized, red-purple, semi-double to anemone form with 11-13 outer petals, 9 cm across x 2 cm deep. Originated in China.
- Zhaoqing**. (Personal Name), (*C.reticulata*), China Regn No.51, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, June 2009, No.12, p.50; Named for Princess Zhaoqing of Dali Kingdom in the Song Dynasty. Propagated from a tree, approx 200 years old, in Shisang Town. Flowers incomplete peony form, peach red, 12-13 cm diameter, petals 19-26 in 3-4 whorls, margins jagged, most stamens petaloid, balance in several bundles among the petals. Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, incurved, prominent veining, margins serrate, 8.5-10.2 cm x 4.8-6.0 cm. Flowers mid-season.
- Zhaorihe. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.152. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Asahizuru**.
- Zhaoxia**. (Morning Cloud), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.14: Wavy type. Petals wavy or undulating, stamens and pistil well developed or partly becoming petaloids. Crimson. Blooms mid-season. From Tengchong County. Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pl.54, p.32, description, p.115: Leaves lanceolate to oblong, apices acuminate to long-acuminate, bases cuneate, margins revolute, dark green above, reclinate in a V-shape, slightly arched, 8-11 cm long x 2-4 cm wide. Flowers red (RHS.CC.54B), diameter about 9 cm. Petals about 20, outer whorls spatulate, inner undulate, curved and erect. Stamens numerous among the petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Blooms mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* at Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: ‘Chao-hsia’. Synonyms: ‘Morning Glory’, ‘Morning Clouds’. See colour photo, p.58, Feng et al. 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*.
- Zhaoyi**. (Lucky Omen), (*C.reticulata*). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.59, No.395, colour photo No.252: Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, 7.3-9 cm long x 3.7-5 cm wide, apices blunt acute, margins serrulate. Flowers medium to large. 10-12 cm across x 5-6 cm deep, peony form with 21-23 petals in 3-4 whorls. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.
- Zhaozhun Dahongqiu**. (Early Autumn Crimson Ball), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.43, No.235, colour photo No.128: Medium size, red, spherical shaped, full, peony form of twisted and folded petals. Originated in China.
- Zhengbai**. (Unmixed White), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A large size, white, formal double with channelled petals coming to points. Originated in China.

- Zhengfeng. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.p.137. Chinese synonym for **Donation**. Earlier spelling 'Zengfeng'.
- Zhengfuzhe. Gao Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Conquistador**.
- Zhengongfen**. (Queen's Face Powder) (*C.japonica*), Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu*. The colour is a true pink. Originated in China.
- Zhengyi. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.235, colour plate No.217. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Masayoshi** as 'Donckelaeri'.
- Zhenjie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Shiragiku** as 'Purity'.
- Zhenni Mogen. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.79, No.613. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Jane Morgan**.
- Zhennite. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.48. Chinese synonym for **Jeanette Cousin**.
- Zhennû Posaier. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel**.
- Zhenqimiao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Bravo**.
- Zhenxue. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.441, p.62. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.oleifera* hybrid **Snow Flurry**.
- Zhenyunfen**. (Pink Halo), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tishi Chung Hua Hui*: Belongs to the 'Eighteen Scholars' series. Flowers are pink with a white halo. Originated in China.
- Zhenzhu. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. Synonym for **Zhenzhu Cha**.
- Zhenzhu Cha**. (Pearl Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu*: Petals are fragmented and the colour pale red. Originated in China. (Believed extinct.)
- Zhenzhu Cha**. (Pearl Camellia), (*C.grijsii*), Gao, Jiyin, Apr.1990. Nomenclature Convention, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province, China: A cultivar of *C.grijsii*, a native of the Sechuan Province. Miniature, white, formal double, with greenish or yellowish cast, very fragrant, reminiscent of aniseed.. Small, light green leaves, densely flowering, mid-season to late. Medium growth.
- Zhenzhuhua**. (Pearl Flower), (*C.reticulata*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*. Considered to be a 'Damanao' relative from Dali, Kunming, China. No description.
- Zhichun08**. (Spring of 2008) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.63, as '08zhichun', with colour photos. Maternal plant is in front of Donglin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers butterfly form, pink, 11-12 petals, diameter 12 cm. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 6-9 cm x 3.5-4 cm, apices acuminate. Flowers early to midseason.
- Zhinan**. (Name of a Monk) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.51 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Guzhulin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Light red, semi-double to loose peony form. Flowers midseason.
- Zhizhu Cha**. (Rhododendron Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Li, Shi Zhen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu*: The calyx is green and the colour is a deep red like rhododendrons. The flowers are in groups of three or more. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chih-chu Ch'a'. Synonyms: 'Zhizhuhua', 'Dujuanacha'.

- Zhizhuhua. Chang & Chang, 1867, *Pen Tsao Kang Mu*. A revised edition of Li (1590). Synonym for **Zhizhu Cha**.
- Zhizibai**. (Cape Jasmine White), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Tsubaki*, p.147 as ‘Chih-tzu-pai’: Small size, formal double. Originated in China.
- Zhongban Baozhu. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.61, (Double Precious Pearl). Synonym for **Haiyunxia**.
- Zhongbu Zuozhiya. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.407; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Middle Georgia**.
- Zhongguo Wawa. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*, **China Doll**.
- Zhongqu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Harvey Short’s Finale**.
- Zhongshi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Yours Truly**.
- Zhongtai**. (Double Terrace), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A medium size, red, formal double with large, heavily textured petals. Originated in China. Synonym: ‘Hongtaige’.
- Zhouye Qihua. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 June 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Holly Bright**.
- Zhouye Yinhong**. (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.569 as ‘Zhouyeyinhong’; Shrub with medium growth. Leaf elliptic to long elliptic, middle vein prominent, 8-10 cm x 4-5 cm. More than 80 petals in several rows, short and round, thin, regularly arranged, spinel red, lighter in the centre. Outer petals sometimes have white stripes. Flower diameter 8-9 cm. Flowers mid-season. From Sichuan Province, China.
- Zhuanban**. (Curved Petal), (*C.japonica*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*. Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading ‘Chuan-pan’.
- Zhuang Yuanhong**. (Red No.1 Scholar). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 1st January 1993: Medium size, red formal double with small leaves and vigorous, compact growth. Very cold hardy. Blooms early to late. Originated in China.
- Zhuangyuanhong. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.89, 101. (Red Gown of No.1 Scholar). Used as synonym for both **Hongsan Xueshi** and **Putao hong**.
- Zhuapolian**. (Scratched Face), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*: A large, loosely imbricated, formal double, white with a rare, fine red line. Originated in China. Synonyms: ‘Guaxian’, ‘Baijiaxin’.
- Zhubaohe. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for Nuccio’s *C.sasanqua* **Jewel Box**.
- Zhubili. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Jubilee**.
- Zhubili Meigui. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the England *C.japonica* **Jubilee Rosea**.
- Zhubin. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*, **Guest of Honor**.
- Zhudinghong. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.141 as ‘Chutinghung’. Synonym for **Hedinghong**.

- Zhuhongbing.** (Vermilion Cake), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chuming, Tishi, Chung Hua Hui*: Perfectly symmetrical, round, vermilion coloured, formal double. Early flowering. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chu Hung Ping'.
- Zhuhong Jiuxin.** (Scarlet Nine Hearts), (*C.reticulata*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*. Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chu-hung Chiu-hsin'.
- Zhuhong Juban.** (Scarlet Chrysanthemum Petal), (*C.reticulata*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*: Scarlet, formal double, medium size. Originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Different readings: 'Chuhungtsueban', 'Chu-hung Tsue-ban'.
- Zhulide Leshi. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.547, p.68. Chinese synonym for New Zealand *C.sasanqua* **Jury's Joy**.
- Zhuliya. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.143. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Julia**.
- Zhuliye. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Julie**.
- Zhuru. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **The Elf**.
- Zhuruihuang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Jury's Yellow**. Previously as 'Jurui Huang'.
- Zhusha.** (Cinnabar), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: Small to medium size, formal double, red, opening to a bud centre with 7-8 rows of petals, outer rows reflexed, inner, some erect. Leaves large, elliptic, dull green, obscurely serrate. Originated in China.
- Zhushahong.** (Cinnabar Red), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: The colour is red like cinnabar. Originated in China.
- Zhushalian.** (Cinnabar Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*: A lotus form bloom with cinnabar red colour. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chu-sha-lien'.
- Zhusha Zipao.** (Cinnabar Purple Gown), (*C.reticulata*), Feng & Shi, 1966, *Yunnan Shanchahua Zhixue* as 'Chu-sha Tsu-p'ao'. Description not seen. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pl.115. p.73, description, pp.128, 129: Leaves are thick, broad-elliptic to broad-ovate, flat with sunken venation, apices short pointed or rounded, bases rounded, 7.5-11.5 cm long x 4-7 cm wide. Flowers deep purplish to blackish purple (RHS.CC.53A), diameter 13-15 cm, forming a spherical corolla. Petals about 40 in 6-7 whorls, large orbicular to broad-ovate, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded or with small petals, erect forming a raised centre. Stamens few, scattered in several groups among curved petals. Pistils rudimentary. Originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Blooms mid-season. Fang, 1930 records that **Zipao** has deep purple flowers. 'Dazipao' has the same colour as **Zipao** but is larger. 'Dazipao' is the old name for **Zhusha Zipao**. Synonyms: 'Vermilion Purple Gown', 'Cinnabar Purple Gown'. Different readings: 'Chu-sha Tsup'ao', 'Chushatsepao'. See colour photo, p. 199, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*.
- Zibao.** (Purple Treasure), (*C.reticulata*). China Regn No.28. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Feb 2008, No.4, p.50 with colour photo; Selected from the ancient Delin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Yunnan, China, and named by the Zixi Mountain Administration Office. Flowers rose form double to peony, red, 8.4-10 cm diameter. Petals about 32 in 5-7 whorls, gradually smaller from the outer to the inner petals. Leaves elliptic, deep green, flat, 6.7-12.5 cm long x 3.6-5.6 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad cuneate. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Zibingzi.** (Purple Pancake), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, p.32, illustration, p.440: Formal double, purplish red, with small petals. Originated in China.

Zichonglou. (Purple Double Tower), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.38, 39, No.192, colour photo No.103: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, red, semi-double, with 4 rows of large, rounded petals and a small, irregular, central, stamen cluster. Late flowering. Originated in China.

Zidai. (Name of a Monk) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.54 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the west relic of Guzhulin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers rose form double, deep pink, 6-7 cm diameter. Petals 15-22, sub-circular, mostly flat. Stamens rudimentary and only some fertile. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 9-12 cm x 4-5 cm, thick, apices acuminate to caudate, margins shallowly serrate, bases cuneate.

Zidan. (Purple Red) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.68 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the lower level of Donglin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Flowers loose peony form, pink, 14-16 cm diameter with about 22 petals. Outer petals flat, inner folded erect. Leaves lanceolate to elliptic, apices caudate, bases cuneate. Flowers early to midseason.

Zidie. (Purple Butterfly) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.59 with colour photos. Maternal tree located in the Camellia Garden of Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers loose peony form, crimson, 13-15 cm diameter. Petals 22-27 in 4-5 whorls. Stamens divided into several groups among the petals. Leaves elliptic, 8-9 cm x 3.5-5 cm, apices acuminate, shallow serrate. Base cuneate to broad cuneate. Flowers midseason to late.

Zifeicui. (Purple Jade), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, [p.142] colour photo, p.95, description: Medium size, purplish to light scarlet, formal double of 7-8 rows of close-set, imbricated petals, 70-80 in number, reflexed in a full bloom, prominently notched, Leaves dull green, elliptic, flat, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide, margins shallow, obtuse serrations, midrib prominent, other veining obscure. Originated in Sechuan, China.

Zifen. (Purple Flavour) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.67 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the back yard of Ziding Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Single flower, deep red, petals heavily notched. Leaves lanceolate, 11 cm x 4 cm, apices caudate, bases cuneate, margin serrations obvious. Flowers early to midseason.

Zifen. Gao, Jiying, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Orchid Pink**.

Ziguan. (Purple Crown), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.80: Spherical peony form, bright purplish red, 8-9 cm across; petals velvety, irregular. Petaloid stamens, curved and crumpled, about 50 clustered ball-like; normal stamens about 150 in 5-6 groups, basally connate, intermixed with petals; pistil degenerate; buds elliptic, rusty green. Blooms mid-season. Leaves yellowish green, thick, flat, elliptic, drooping at apex, serrulate from middle to apex, none towards base. Originated at Hangzhou, China.

Ziguan. (Purple Crown), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.572: Medium size, 8 cm across, purplish red, single with 7-9 small petals and central stamens. Blooms early. Originated in China,

Zighsii. Anonymous, 1845, *Annales de Gand*, 1:186. Synonym for **Duca di Litta**.

Ziheling. (*C.japonica*), *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Falmouth 2008, Genetic Analysis on 20 Camellia Varieties by ISSR Markers, Sui Ni and Jiyan Li as 'Zi he ling'; A mauve formal double from Jinhua, China.

Zihonglian. (Purple Red Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Huang, Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1948: Medium size, rose form double of a deep purplish red colour. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from*

Zhejiang, p.90: Petals 60-70 in 8 rows, nearly round, a little concave, buds short, nearly round, greenish yellow. Blooms mid-season. Leaves variable from oblong to obovate, and a few lanceolate incurved at apex, recurved both side, rounded or obtuse at the base, deep, glossy green, thick, margins serrulate, midrib elevated, venation uneven, petioles 15 mm long. See: Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.45, No.260, colour photo No. 145 as 'Zihonglian'. Originated in Hangzhou, China.

Zihonme. Waterhouse, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*. vol.1, No.3, p.26. Taiwanese for **Zihongmei**.

Zihongmei. (Purple Red Plum). (*C.sasanqua*), Yang. 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Tzu-hung-mei': Leaves elliptic, mid-green, 4.5 cm long x 1.9 cm wide. Flower purple-red colour, semi-double with 12 petals. Early blooming. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Tsu-hung-mei', 'Zihonme'.

Zihua Jinxin. (Purple Flower, Gold Heart), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü 1981, *Shancha Hua*: Large size, purple-red. semi-double of 9-10 petals with a large stamen cluster having golden anthers. Originated in China.

Zihuashu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Violet Bouquet**.

Zihudie. (Purple Butterfly), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*. Description not seen. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.69. colour photo. [p.128]: Deep red, open peony form, 8-9 cm across, 18-24 petals. outer petals large, ruffled, inner, curved, erect, fluted, mixed with stamens, anthers golden. Leaves elliptic. light green, apex acuminate. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Dazidie'.

Zijiang Jinhua. Gao, Jiyin. Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Maroon and Gold**.

Zijinguan. (Purple & Gold Crown), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, vol.18, p.113: A medium size, 10-11 cm across, deep maroon red, complete informal double, with large outer petals and a mixture of 18-23 medium sized and small, erect, folded and twisted centre petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in China.

Zijuan. (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.54 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Gongdelin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers loose peony form, carmine, 9-10 cm diameter. Petals 21-27 in 3-4 whorls, outer petals larger. Leaves elliptic, 7-9 cm x 4-5 cm, apices acuminate, margins shallow serrate, base cuneate. Flowers midseason.

Zikui. (Purple Chieftan), (*C.japonica*). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.44. No.242: Medium size, 8 cm across, purple red, double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Zili. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Chansonette**.

Zilian. (Zixi Lotus), (*C.reticulata*), China Regn No.52, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, June 2009, No.12, p.50 with colour photo; Selected from the camellia forest on Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong. Flowers rose form, peach red, 10-11 cm diameter. Petals 26-28 in 3-4 whorls, flat to slightly incurved, central yellow stamens. Leaves long-elliptic, 6.2-8.7 cm x 2.3-3.7 cm, apices acuminate and reflexed backward, bases cuneate, margins finely serrate. Flowers mid-season.

Zilin. (*C.reticulata*). *Zixi Mountain, Camellia Species Garden*, 2012, p.23. No details.

Ziling. (Smart Purple) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.57 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the left relic of Gongdelin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Lu Xianliang. Flowers semi-double to loose rose form, deep red, 11 cm diameter. Petals 12-15, slightly cupped, stamens divided into 3-4 groups. Leaves

oblong-elliptic, 7-12 cm x 3-4.5 cm, thick, apices caudate to acuminate, veins obvious, margins shallow serrate, base cuneate. Flowers midseason.

Ziluijiao. (Purple Hexagon), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1984: A medium size. formal double, often with tiered or star-shaped imbrication. Deep purplish red. Originated in China.

Zilpha Slauenwhite. (*C.japonica*). SCCS.. 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.145: Rose pink. Small size, semi-double with upright petals mingled with stamens. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Mrs E. Cain, Mullins, South Carolina, USA.

Zimei Hongjiao. (Purple Favour and Red Love). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.76; Originated in China. Flowers light pink with sparse red stripes. Semi-double, medium size, more than 20 petals. Leaves dark green, flat. Vigorous, upright plant. Flowers mid-season.

Zimudan. (Purple Peony). (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Garden List, 1984: A medium size, deep maroon red. peony form. Originated in China.

Zina Maria. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.110: Pale pink centre, deepening to rich pink at outer edge. Medium size, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by David Feathers, Lafayette, California.

Zing. (*C.japonica*). McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1978: Rose red. Miniature formal double. Blooms mid-season. Vigorous. bushy. upright growth. Originated in USA. by McCaskill Gardens, Upland, California.

Zipao. (Purple Gown), (*C.reticulata*). Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: The colour is purplish, and the flowers are as large as peonies. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pl.88, p.53. description, p.122, 123: Leaves thick, broad-ovate or oblong-ovate, margins revolute, apices acute or acuminate and recurved, bases broad-cuneate, 8.3-9 cm long x 4-5.5 cm wide. Flowers purplish red (RHS.CC.53A-B), diameter 12-14 cm, occasionally to 16 cm fully expanded. Petals about 46 in 6-8 whorls, becoming gradually smaller from outer to inner whorl, a few inner petals folded and erect. Stamens mostly petaloid, rudimentary, pistil rudimentary. This has the deepest colour among the Yunnan Camellias. If the central petals have white stripes it is called 'Zipao-yudai' which is "Purple Gown with Jade Stripes". However this is not a stable form and the name is reduced to synonymy. A more stable variegated form is known as **Manao Zipao**. Synonyms: 'Purple Gown'. 'Zipao Yudai', 'Zipao Jindai'. Different readings: 'Tsu-p'ao', 'Tsepao' 'Tzepao'. Received a RHS., Award of Merit, 1966 as 'Tzepao'. For colour photos see: Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.82; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.167; Front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IV, No.3, 1965 as 'Purple Gown'.

Zipao Jindai. Chuang, 1956, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*. (Purple Gown, Gold Stripes). Synonym for **Zipao**. Different readings: 'Tze-p'ao Chin-tai', 'Tzepaochintai'.

Zipao Yudai. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. (Purple Gown, Jade Stripe), Synonym for **Zipao**. Different readings: 'Tze-p'ao Yu-tai', 'Tzepaoyutai'.

Zipao Yudai. (Purple Gown, Jade Belt), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.302, colour photo No.175: Medium size, red with whitish streaks in the centre of the inner petals, formal double with 5-6 row of broad, rounded, emarginate petals. Leaves light green, ovate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in China.

Ziqiang. (Purple Rose) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.58 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Gongdelin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers semi-double to loose peony form with 13-18 petals. Stamens loosely open with a few petaloids. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 7-12 cm x 3-4.5

cm, thick, apices caudate to acuminate, veins obvious, margins shallow serrate. Flowers midseason.

Ziqixin. (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.570; Twigs purple. Leaf elliptic, base round, middle vein prominent, deep green, 6-7 cm x 3.5-4 cm. Flat petals, 8 to 12 in 2-3 rows, somewhat short, regularly arranged. Twisted petaloid stamens in several bundles, mixed with normal stamens. Flower deep purple to red, 8-10 cm diameter. Flowers early to late. A seedling of **Qixinhong**. From Sichuan Province, China.

Zironghua. (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.563; From Fujian Province, China. No further details.

Zisonghua. (Purple Pine Cone), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*: Medium size, rose form double, deep purplish pink. Originated in China.

Zisuda. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Grape Soda**.

Zita Marks. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.247. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ziting. (Name of a Monk) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.62 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Gongdelin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu for a famous monk. Flowers loose peony form, deep pink, with 19-21 petals, diameter 10 cm.. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 8.6 cm x 3 cm, apices acuminate.

Ziwei. (Old Name for Mt Zixi) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.55 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Zhiguanlin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers deep crimson, semi-double with 13-15 petals, 10-12 cm diameter. Stamens numerous in tubular form with a few petaloids. Stigma 5 valve. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 8-12 cm x 4-5 cm, apices acuminate and reflexed, margins sparsely serrate, base cuneate. Flowers midseason.

Zixi. (Purple Stream), (*C.reticulata*), Feng Guomei, 1989, July, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue: Large size, 12-14 cm across, deep purplish pink. Open peony form with large central stamen cluster with golden anthers. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chuxiong, China.

Zixia. (Glowing Purple) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.29 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Nianfotang Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Estimated to be 600 years old. Pink anemone form. Flowers midseason to late.

Zixuanfeng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Lavender Swirl**.

Ziyan. (Purple Flame), (*C.reticulata*), Feng Guomei, 1989, July, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue. Colour photo: Large size, 12-14 cm across, deep purplish red semi-double to open rose form double with 3 rows of broad rounded petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Chuxiong, China.

Ziyigongzhu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Princess Lavender**.

Ziyou Ling. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for Nuccio's *C.hybrid* **Freedom Bell**.

Ziyu. (Purple Jade) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.52 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Guzhulin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers rose to loose peony form, deep red, 8-12 cm

diameter with 15-18 petals. Stamens in several groups with some as petaloids among the petals. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 9-13 cm x 4-4.5 cm, margins barely serrate, bases cuneate.

Ziyun (Chuxiong). (Purple Cloud) (*C.reticulata*) *Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong*, p.53 with colour photos. Maternal plant is located at the relic of Guzhulin Temple, Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers semi-double, crimson, 14 cm diameter, with 12-14 petals and central cylinder of stamens. Leaves lanceolate, 10-13 cm x 4-6 cm, apices acuminate and reflexed. Margins shallow serrate, veins obvious, base cuneate. Flowers midseason.

Ziyun. (Purple Cloud). (*C.hybrid*). Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.368 with colour photo; Originated by the Xinzhu Camellia Society, Taiwan. Red, rose form double, medium size.

Ziyuntai. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Shi-undai**.

Zizhonglou. (Purple Double), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949: Purplish red, anemone form double. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.60, pl.(p.151): Purplish red, anemone form double of large, twisted outer petals and a compact centre of small petaloids. Leaves light green, elliptic, midrib yellowish, apex tapering acute, margins serrate. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Tzu-chung-lou'. Synonyms: 'Tieke Boazhu', 'Xioabaozhu', 'Moluo'.

Zoë. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Medium size, anemone form, pure white with the centre a pale straw colour. Originated in Italy by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence.

Zoe Elizabeth. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.328: Originated by Mr & Mrs R. Keightley, Wattle Park, South Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1982. Bears medium sized, blood red flowers (RHS.80/2), mid-season to late on an upright plant with medium size, deep green leaves.

Zolermio. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:21: Pink flower. Perfect form. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Zoli. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:21: Rose colour. Good form. Orthographic errors: 'Zali'.

Zonaide Vanzi. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi**.

Zô-ôshirayuki. Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-145. Different reading: 'Kura-ôshirayuki'.

Zorai de Vanzi. Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*, No, 15. Orthographic variant for **Zoraide Vanzi**.

Zoraida Vanzi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1870, 135:176. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi**.

Zoraide. Stefano Paghai Catalogue, 1867. Abbreviation for **Zoraide Vanzi**.

Zoraide Vanci. William. Bull Wholesale Catalogue, 1872. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi**.

Zoraide Vanzi. (*C.japonica*), E.G. Henderson & Son, 1866, Catalogue, p.44: Blush white with very picturesque rosy red bars and flakes; outer petals large, rounded, rose-like and even; a flower of great substance, full to the centre. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.74: New blush, striped and blotched carmine, extra fine substance. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867; Henderson, E.G., Nursery Catalogue, 1867: White flushed pale pink, highly speckled and splashed carmine (HCC.21/2). Formal double, 9.5 cm across, with numerous broadly ovate petals, 4-5 cm long x 4 cm wide, rounded or emarginate, imbricated, outer petals reflexed. Leaves broadly elliptic, 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, coarsely serrate margins, apex acuminate

and recurved. Plant growth habit is open, loose and vigorous. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Zoraida Vanzi', 'Zonaide Vanzi', 'Zorai de Vanzi', 'Zoraide Wanzii', 'Zenaide Vanzi', 'Foraide Vansii', 'Zoraüve Vanzi', 'Zoraide Vanci', 'Zoriade-wanzi Variegated', 'Zoraid Wanzi', 'Zoraide Wandî'. Abbreviation: 'Zoraide'.

Zoraide Wandî. Gexplant, Angers, Catalogue, 1971-1972, p.34. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi**.

Zoraide Wanzii. André Leroy, 1911, Catalogue, p.48. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi**.

Zoraido-wanzi Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Orthographic error for 'Zoraide Vanzi Variegated', synonym for **Zoraide Vanzi**. Note: **Zoraide Vanzi** is normally a variegated type bloom but often has self red flowers.

Zoraüve Vanzi. Guichard Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Zoraide Vanzi**.

Zorina. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.147: Deep red. Large formal to rose form double. Late blooming. Originated in USA by Armstrong.

Zougongsheng. (Zou's Sacred Temple), (*C.japonica*), Sakata et al., Mar.1981; "Studies in the Flower Colours of Camellias", II, *Memoirs of the Faculty of Agriculture*, vol.XVII, p.89; Kagoshima University. Yusuke Sakata & Ken-ich Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.19. No description. Originated in China.

Zui Hong. (*C.japonica*), *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Long pistil group – pistil raised above stamens by more than 0.5 mm. Red flower, mid-floral, mid-folia.

Zui Xiantao. (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.569 as 'Zuixiantao'; Shrub, branches evenly dispersed, robust growth. Leaf broad ovate, 5-6 cm x 3-4 cm, apex acute, base cuneate to broad cuneate, green and lustrous, main vein prominent, large and dense serrations. Flower semi-double hibiscus form, pink, 7-9 cm diameter, outer petals large and flat, inner joined together in peach shape. Flowers mid-season. From Sichuan Province, China.

Zuichô. (Auspicious Bird). (*C.x williamsii*). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.280 with colour photo; Large semi-double in lotus form, soft pink. Long, narrow, fluted petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrow-elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Miyakodori** x **Tulip Time**, originated and named by Soshin Hirai, Saitama Pref., Japan. around 2000

Zuigetsu. (Auspicious Moon). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.139 with colour photo; English translation p.95. Small, pale pink shading off to white at the centre, tubular single with round petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat elliptic, medium size, flat. Somewhat upright growth. A cross between **Tsurugata** and **Sayokyoku**. Originated by Nobuo Sasai in 1984, released in 1997. From Okayama Prefecture.

Zuigyoku. (Auspicious Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.52, colour photo and description; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.149: White. Medium size, single with 6-7 large, rounded petals, creped around the margins. Large, spreading circle of stamens, pale yellow filaments, old-gold anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic, dark green, recurved. Originated in Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan by Kiraku Sakuragi in 1972. Previously known as 'Hayazakihon'ami'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.81, 225.

Zuihô. (Peak of Auspicious Omen), (*C.kissi* x *C.japonica*.), JCS., 1987, *Japan Camellia*, No.24, p.13: The first *C.kissi* hybrid raised in Japan. Originated by Ogawa Takeo, Izu Ôshima, Japan from

C.kissi x *C.japonica*. Whitish pink graduations on a white ground, single, cup-shaped blooms, small flowers 4.2 cm across. Fragrant. Cold hardy with profuse blooming. Flowers early to mid-season. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.62. Originated and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1985.

Zuihō. (Auspicious Treasure). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.139 with colour photo; English translation p.95. Medium size, dark red, trumpet shaped single, slender stamen cylinder. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, somewhat large. Upright, vigorous growth. The original tree of 60 cm circumference is growing at Renshōji Temple in Sunami Town, Motosu District. Named by Nagaharu Niwa in 1989, released by Gifu Camellia Club. From Gifu Prefecture.

Zuihōka. (Flower of Auspicious Treasure). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.140 with colour photo; English translation p.95. Medium to large, peony to lion form, small stripes of red on white ground, occasionally flowers all red, scattered stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth. A chance seedling of **Tsurugata**. Originated and named by Nobuo Sasai in 1984. From Okayama Prefecture.

Zuijiaohong. (Intoxicatingly Beautiful Red), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.12: Wavy type. Petals wavy or undulating. Stamens and pistil well developed or partly becoming petaloid. Carmine, early. Originated in Kunming. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, pl.29, p.19, description, p.109, 110: Leaves elliptic to ovate, flat, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 7-9 cm long x 4-5.5 cm wide. Flowers large, dark red (RHS.CC.53D), diameter 13-15 cm. Petals 19-22 in 4-5 whorls, flat, apices 1-3 notched, becoming gradually smaller from outer to inner whorls. Stamens mostly petaloid, a few remaining in the centre. Pistils rudimentary, flattened. This is a new cultivar selected from open pollinated seed by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden, Yunnan, China. It has thick and strong branches. Blooms early to mid-season. Synonyms: 'Charming Red', 'Charmingly Drunk Red', 'Intoxicatingly Charming Red', 'Intoxicatingly Beautiful Red'. Different reading: 'Tsui-chiao-hung'. See colour photo, Feng et al., 1987, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.45.

Zuika. (Auspicious Flower). (*C.japonica*), *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.26, 1993, p.37, No.1: A seedling of **Kikuzuki**. Fragrant. Pink fading to white at base. Size about 10 cm across. Semi-double flower with somewhat keeled petals, reflexing outwards. Cylindrical, or occasionally divided, stamen cluster. Long flowering from autumn to spring. See colour photo on p.37. Originated by Dr Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Zuikō. (Auspicious Light), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shōkai to Saibai*, p.210 as 'Zuikoh': White. Large size, semi-double with separated stamens. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium size, ovate, apex acuminate. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.225. Believed to be a chance seedling of 'Sodekakushi' (**Gauntlettii**).

Zuikō-nishiki. (Auspicious Radiant Brocade), (Higo), Craig, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.62; Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.81, colour photo, p.225: Similar to **Yamato-nishiki** but rounder with a denser pattern of smaller crimson splashes on a pale pink background. Leaves round, broad-ovate, mid-green, apex abrupt acute. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated as a Higo variety by the Higo Society in the 1970s.

Zuikoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shōkai to Saibai*, p.210. Different reading for **Zuikō**.

Zuiren. (Auspicious Screen), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorō, 1898, *Chabaika Taishū*: Tuyama & Yamada, 1979, *Ishii's Selected Camellias...*, pp.127, 126, 160: White with light pink edges and reverse. Large single with 5 wide, crinkled petals, a centre of spreading stamens and an occasional trumpet-shaped petaloid. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).

- Zuiryû.** (Auspicious Dragon), (*C.japonica*), Sasai Nursery, Okayama, Catalogue, 1982-1983, p.4; Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en, Kyôto, Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.122: Red, single, campanulate, tubular stamen cluster, medium size flowers; long narrow leaves. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan.
- Zuisen.** (See below). (*C.japonica*), Hiroshi, Matsuda, Okinawa, 1994, JCS, *Tsubaki*, No.33, p.35: Very small, deep red, sake-cup shaped single, with round petals. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium size, elliptic. Bush is spreading and sturdy. A selected wild *C.japonica* var. *hozanensis*. Named for the “Zuisen” gate to the Shuri Castle.
- Zuishi.** (Intoxicated Lion), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.57, No.375, colour photo No.233: Leaves light green, elliptic, 10-11 cm long x 4-4.3 cm wide. Flower large size, 10-11 cm across, light crimson, irregular, peony form with 20-24 petals, wavy and fluted. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.
- Zui-syo. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.67. Different reading for **Zuishô**.
- Zuishô** (Auspicious Omen), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*: Red striped white. Medium size, single. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan by Katayama, Ôsaka-fu, Japan. Different reading: ‘Zui-syo’.
- Zui-un.** (Auspicious Clouds), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.40; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.81, colour photo, p.224, description as ‘Zuiun’: Pinkish white with some red at the base of the petals or large white moire on deep red background. Incomplete peony form with 2-3 rows of large, overlapping outer petals and smaller, erect, curved centre petals. Leaves round-elliptic, dark green, apices acuminate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.138 with colour photo; English translation p.94. The original tree survives at Seiryûji Temple on Mt. Zuiun, Minami-Ise. Named and released by Kôji Tomino in 1971.
- Zuiyangfei.** (Intoxicated Yangfei), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: A large flower of peach red with about 8 large, outer petals and an anemone centre of smaller ones. Different reading ‘Tsui-yang-fei’. It is thought that **Yangfei Cha**, Wang (1621) is the original valid name. Synonym: ‘Guifei Zuijiu’.
- Zuiyangfei.** (Intoxicated Yangfei), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1986, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.55: Small tree, spreading with long branches. Leaves long-elliptic, medium size, yellowish green, distinct venation. Flowers pink, 7-8 cm across with 25-30 petals in 4 rows, narrow, long, notched at apex, separate. Stamens rare with degenerate pistil. Buds short-elliptic, green. Flowers mid-season. Note: This cultivar is different from **Zuiyangfei** above or **Baichang’ê Cai**. Sometimes the same popular name is given to a number of different cultivar in different camellia growing areas of China.
- Zuiyô** (Auspicious Shine), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.182, colour photo and description: Small to medium size, deep red, campanulate single of 5 channelled, pointed, reflexed petals and a stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, long narrow-lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins bluntly, shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season. A chance seedling of **Yuri-tsubaki**, originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980.
- Zuobaoji. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.165. Chinese synonym for **Saohime**.
- Zuoxuanzhuân.** (Sinistrose), (*C.japonica*), Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*: A red, spirally imbricated, formal double, left handed. Originated in China. Different reading: ‘Tso Hsuan Chuan’.

Zushiô (Name of Japanese folklore hero), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.81, colour photo, p.225, description: White. Medium size, semi-double with 2-3 rows of somewhat irregular, waved and notched petals and an irregularly, spreading stamen cluster, filaments pale yellow, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, margins serrulate, petioles hirsute. Originated in Kashiwazaki City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970. Zushiô is the name of the young hero of the old Japanese folklore *Sanshodayû*.

Zuxuanwu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*
Pirouette.