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- E.** (*C.japonica*), Carter, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.73. A seedling of **Strawberry Blonde** with a formal double flower, up to 10cm across. Colour the same as the parent. Originated in the USA by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California.
- E.A. McIlhenny. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.4. Synonym for **Kishû-tsukasa**. Also erroneously used as a synonym for **Shuchûka**.
- E.B. Davis.** (*C.japonica*), Good, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.278. No description. Originated in USA.
- E.B. Smith. (*C.japonica*), Shackleford, 1971, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.26, No.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- E.G. Waterhouse.** (*C.x williamsii*), Hazlewood, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.70: One of his seedlings is a formal double pink that shows more of the characteristics of its *C.japonica* parent but has *C.saluenensis* foliage. This plant has been named for himself **E.G. Waterhouse**. ACRS., 1957, *Camellia Annual*, No.4, p.7, Reg No.22: A *C.x williamsii* hybrid raised by E.G. Waterhouse in 1946. Flower formal double with many rows of petals, beautifully imbricated. Colour Fuchsine pink, RHS.621/2. Foliage malt green and closer to japonica than saluenensis. Mid-season to late flowering. This cultivar won the "Edward H. Metcalf Award" for 1962 and the "National Camellia Hall of Fame Award" in 1978. See colour plates p.50, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and on front cover ACRS, 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62. Orthographic error: 'W.G. Waterhouse'. A variegated form is named **E.G. Waterhouse Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Wotehaosi'.
- E.G. Waterhouse Variegated.** (*C.x williamsii*), ACRS, 1957, *Camellia Annual*, vol.4, p.7, Reg. No.23: Colour white, occasionally marked Fuchsine pink. Originated on a grafted plant due to virus infection. Originated in Australia. See colour plate rear cover, ACRS., 1965, *Camellia News*, No.20. Note; This colour description is now regarded as incorrect. Flowers typically show more Fuchine pink than white.
- E.G. Weller.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.295: Originated by Ezekiel George Weller, Rainworth, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, a chance seedling of *C.japonica* **Aspasia Macarthur**; first flowered 1963. Peony to formal double, miniature to small flowers, 4-8 cm across. Flowers white, with a lemon tint in the centre. Blooms mid-season. Plant upright and dense with dark green leaves, lanceolate, 7 cm long x 4 cm wide.
- E.H. Folk. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.29. Abbreviation for 'Edwin H. Folk', synonym for **Captain Folk**.
- E.H. Rust. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1. Synonym for **Utsusemi**.
- E. Herrin.** Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, p.4. Abbreviation for **Elizabeth Herrin**. See ICS Register, p.552.
- E.L. Steele.** (*C.japonica*), Glen St. Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1949, p.27: White, medium large, peony form. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour plate: Medium to large, white, irregular double (peony form), 10 cm across. There are 8-10 rows of rounded and scalloped guard petals. Petals recurve as flower opens. The centre is a small mass of irregular petals mixed with a few stamens. Filaments white, anthers golden. Leaves dull green, 8.5 cm x 2 cm, with shallow serrations. Originated at the Glen St. Mary Nursery, Florida, USA from seed of unknown parents.
- E. Lloyd Ansell.** (*C.x williamsii*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.24, Reg. No.226: Originated by E.L. Ansell, Mt. Evelyn, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from a *C.saluenensis* that

first bloomed 1969. Vigorous, upright habit of growth with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm. Lanceolate, acute apex, tapering base with fine serrations. Flowers, 10 cm across, light pink, informal double. Blooms early to mid-season.

E.M. Myer. Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Em Hyer**.

E.T.R. Carlyon. (*C.x williamsii*), RHS, 1972, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*. Tregrehan Camellia Nurseries Catalogue, 1973, p.1: Semi-double to double, medium size, candid white, very late flowering. Vigorous, upright new growth. Lamb, 1987, *International Camellia Journal*, No.19, p.53: Two white camellias surprised their raiser... **E.T.R. Carlyon (J.C. Williams x Adolphe Audusson)**, called after Gillian Carlyon's father, a wonderful, begonia-like semi-double which blooms late in the season. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, UK. Orthographic error 'E.T.R. Carylton'. Synonym: 'Rupert Carlyon'.

E.T.R. Carylton. Costins Nursery Catalogue, Ireland, 1986. Orthographic error for **E.T.R. Carlyon**.

Eago. Donnan, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.84. Orthographic error for **Egao**.

Ealon Magee. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1873: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [5X = (*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian']]). Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size 13.5 cm wide by 10 cm deep. Plant growth, upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.

Earl Edison. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Earl Kline. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.195, 196, Reg. No.443: A 9 year old chance seedling; originated by Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA, that first bloomed 1957. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 2 cm. The semi-double, strong red flowers, 13.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 15-17 petals of velvety texture and yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Earl of Belmore. (*C.japonica*), Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887: Soft pink, medium size, anemone to peony form sport of *Thomponsii*. Originated in Australia.

Earl Smith. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997. p.16, Reg. No.2422. A large, red semi-double chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by LaRose Smith, Beaufort, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 7-8 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5.7 cm deep, with 9 petals and 6 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and average, with dark green leaves 12.7 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Early Autumn. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2555. A formal double chance seedling, with lavender-rose flowers having centre petals edged a deep lavender. Plant growth is upright and vigorous. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Clarence Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.94, colour photo p.c13. The 9 year old seedling first flowered in 1995. Long lasting flowers have 78 petals and are 9 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Early Bird. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962, p.217, Reg. No.648: A 17 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1951. Originated by Wheelers Nursery, Macon, Georgia, USA. The semi-double flowers are 11 cm across and 3 cm deep and medium pink - similar in formation, colour and size to **Christine Lee**. The flower has 16 petals and blooms early. Sport: **Early Bird Variegated**.

- Early Bird Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.49: A virus variegated form of **Early Bird** - Medium pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Early Campbell.** (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. No description. Originated in USA.
- Early Crimson. Yü, 1950, RHS., *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report Index* p.130. Western synonym for **Zaotaohong**.
- Early Dawn.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.231, Reg. No.747: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by Grady Sheffield, Silsba, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The formal double flowers, 7.5 cm across x 4 cm deep, are dark pink to light purple with 50 petals. Blooms early.
- Early Double White. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1939, p.35. Synonym for **Fuji-no-mine**.
- Early Girly.** (*C.reticulata*). ACS, Sept. 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.4, p.28, Reg. No.2359: Very large size red, with some pinkish petals and hints of orange, rose form double *C.reticulata* (**Nuccio's Ruby** x **Emma Gaeta**). Blooms early to late. Originated in USA by Thomas Lee, Carmichael, California. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.5 with colour photo: The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 30+ petals, bright yellow anthers and white filaments with high rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright and spreading with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.
- Early Kagra. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.65. Synonym for **Kagiri**.
- Early Peach Bloom. Peer, 1949, SCCS., *The Camellia Bulletin*, vol.11, No.2, p.11. Synonym for **Zaotaohong**.
- Early Peach Red. Waterhouse.1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.4, p.8. Synonym for **Zaotaohong**.
- Early Goldheart. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*. Synonym for **Zaohua Jinxin**.
- Early Pearly.** (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.129, Reg. No.1187: A 5 year old chance seedling of *C.sasanqua* that first bloomed 1969; originated by Dr Mervin B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 2.5 cm long x 1.2 cm wide. A white, rose form double with outer rows of blush petals, about 4 cm across and 1.2 cm deep. Blooms early.
- Early Peony. Durrant, 1969, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1969, vol.V, No.4, p.25. Western synonym for **Zaomudan**.
- Early Pink Delight. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.65. Synonym for **Pink Delight**.
- Early Prince. ACRS., 1960, *Camellia Annual*. Synonym for **Prince Frederick William**. A name given to an early flowering form.
- Early Scarlet Ball. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*. Synonym for **Zaochun Dahongqui**.
- Early Spring. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*. Synonym for **Zaochun**.
- Early Spring Scarlet. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113. Synonym for **Zaochun Dahong**.
- Early Striped Ball.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.65: Pink with white stripes, informal double.

- Early Sunshine. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Dajinsui**.
- Early White.** (*C.japonica*), Charlton, J. Nursery Catalogue, 1957: An early white single. Originated in England.
- Early White Ball. Hazlewood & Jesep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.65. Synonym for **White Ball**.
- Early Woodville Red.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.46, Reg. No.1163: A sport of **Woodville Red** that was first observed 1962. It was propagated by W.F. Wilson, Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and slow. The peony form flower is strawberry red and starts blooming very early, otherwise identical to parent.
- Earlybright.** (*C.chekiangoleosa* hybrid), *Camellia Haven Catalogue*, 1999, p.12. Selected seedling of *C.chekiangoleosa*, pollen parent unknown. Large, bright orange-red single. Flowers early to late. Strong, tree like growth.
- Earnest Wood. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Ernest Wood'.
- East City.** (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.252; White, single. Originated in USA.
- Eastell de Acona. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.112. Orthographic error for **Estella d'Ancona**.
- Easter Bonnet.** (*C.japonica*), Short, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.42 as a fragrant corsage Camellia. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA.
- Easter Egg.** (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. Originated in USA.
- Easter Mom. Thermal Nurseries (Rotorua) Ltd Catalogue, 1986, p.5. Orthographic error for **Easter Morn**.
- Easter Morn.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.87, Reg. No.896: A semi-double flower, similar to 'Tomorrow' in form. Its colour is baby pink with yellow stamens. Its size is 12.8 cm across and 7.5 cm deep and has 45-50 petals. Heavy texture. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1964 at 4 year of age. Originated by Dr Carleton C. Wright, Sacramento, California, USA. Won the "Margarete Hertrich Award" for 1971. See colour plates, p.82, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and pl.74, p.35, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978; *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.7, p.18 as 'Eastern Morn'. Orthographic errors 'Easter Mom', 'Eastern Morn'. Chinese synonym: 'Fuhuojie Zhichen'.
- Easter Parade.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Glowing pink, medium large single, blooms along the stem. Vigorous, open growth. Late flowering. This camellia was listed and described by SCCS, in 1954, 1956 and 1958 but was dropped in 1960 *Camellia Nomenclature* and then the name was invalidly restored for a pink formal double in 1966. See **Easter Parade (Shackelford)**.
- Easter Parade (Shackelford).** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.47, invalidly as 'Easter Parade': Blush pink, medium size, formal double. Originated in USA by Shackelford.
- Easter Sunday.** (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958.No description. Originated in USA.
- Easterlily.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.24. No description. Originated in USA.
- Eastern Brocade. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.172. Synonym for **Azumanishiki**.

- Eastern Light. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.108. Synonym for **Dongfangliang**.
- Eastern Morn. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.7, p.18. Orthographic error for **Easter Morn**.
- Eastern Peony. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.311 with colour photo; Synonym for **Azumabotan**.
- Eastern Sun.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1940-1941: A full formed, peony type to rose form camellia with a 10 cm flower, having the outer rows of petals pure white and the inner portion made up of lemon tinted anthers and petaloids and yellow stamens. The deep green foliage is slightly twisted. Growth is slow and bushy. Mid-season flowering. See black and white illustrations p.113, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.
- Eastertide.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec.1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.34: Large white, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by Jenkins. See black and white photo, p.105, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.
- Eastii.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Eawase. Synonym for the *C.sasanqua*, **Myôjô**.
- Easy Virtue.** (*C. reticulata* x *C.granthamiana*), ACS., May, 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.2, p.9, Reg. No.2134: Very large size, bright red with dark red veining, single. (*C.reticulata*, ‘Crimson Robe’ (**Dataohong**) x *C.granthamiana*) x **Mouchang**. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Walter F. Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.121, colour photo [p.132]: The 14 year old plant first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 17 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 6-7 petals. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid in rate. Random growth of very large leaves (16 cm x 7.5 cm) interspersed with small, vegetatively notched leaves 12.5 cm x 6cm.
- E’awase. Minagawa, 1885. Synonym for *C.sasanqua* **Myôjô**.
- Ebe.** (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16: Anemone form, red. Originated in Italy by Dr. Sacco, Milan.
- Ebé.** (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845: Large flower, perfectly imbricated, sometimes a small group of petals are disposed in a spiral, of a beautiful milk white, often with small streaks of bright rose-pink. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.
- Ebicha-shikibu.** (Reddish Shikibu), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.228, colour photo and description: Small size, lobster red, campanulate single of 5 rounded petals and a tall, central stamen cluster, with white anthers, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, green, margins serrate. Originated in the Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. “Ebicha-shikibu” was the nickname for a female student in the Meiji Era, in Japan.
- Eboshi.** (Black Cap used by Nobility), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinchû*, p.24, colour photo, p.203 description.: Large, flat, saucer shaped single of slightly flushed white, with large, vivid stripes of scarlet and a large, central stamen column with golden anthers and yellow filaments, joined for the lower third. Early blooming. Leaves dark green, keeled, lanceolate with long tapered apex and medium-fine serration. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.
- Eboshiya.** (Hat Shop), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.694: A very dark, crimson single of 6-7 petals and a centre of crimson petaloids mixed with golden stamens. Anemone form. Originated in Japan. The name refers to a hat shop as the flower is full of cap-shaped petaloids. (Believed extinct.) The first character is different to the next cultivar.

Eboshiya. (Hat Shop), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.25; Shirai, Mitsutaro, 1926, *Tsubaki kai*. The first character of the name is different to the cultivar above but the meaning is the same. A dark red single with irregular petals and a centre of small petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan.

Ebur. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement*, p.367. Synonym for **Eb'urnea**.

Eb'urnea. (*C.japonica*), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Supplement*, p.367: Very vigorous, pure white; somewhat waratah shaped. Originated by Rev. William Herbert, London, England. Synonym: 'Ebur'.

Eburnea. (*C.japonica*), *Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. A seedling raised by Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. No description. Orthographic error: 'Eburnia'. (Believed extinct.)

Eburnia. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Eburnea**.

Ecclefield. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.271, Reg. No.429: An 8 year old seedling of **Joshua E. Youtz**; originated by Mrs Lillian Huthert, Castro Valley, California, USA. Plant growth, upright, dense and rapid with mid-green leaves, averaging 12.8 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. The white, anemone form flowers have 24-28 petals and average 13 cm across. Flowers midseason. Chinese synonym 'Jiaolang'.

Echigo. (Ancient Name for Niigata), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.II; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344. Originated in Japan. Large single, pale pink. Resembles a *C.japonica* in shape. Slightly fragrant. (Believed extinct.)

Echigo-asahi. (Echigo Sunrise), (*C.rusticana*), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1980, p.7 as 'Echigoasahi'. Echigo is an early name for the Niigata Prefecture. No description. Originated in Japan.

Echigo-haku. Synonym for **Shiro-echigo**.

Echigojishi. (Echigo Lion), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.23, colour photo, p.203, description: Medium to large size, deep red, peony form camellia with notched outer petals and ruffled and irregular inner petals. Mid-season blooming. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. "Echigo Lion" refers to "Kakubejishi", a street tumbling act, performed wearing a lion mask. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Echigokasuri. ('Echigo' Striped), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.662: A small, 5 petalled single white with crimson streaking and a tubular stamen cluster with golden anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. Spotted camellia from "Echigo", an Edo era name for the Niigata Prefecture. Different reading: 'Echigotobi'iri'. (Believed extinct.)

Echigotobi'iri. Different reading for **Echigokasuri**.

Echizan-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*. Synonym for **Fuji-no-takane**.

Echizen. (Old Name for Fukui Prefecture), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*; Watanabe, 1969, pl.174: A small 7 petalled single, opens wide, white with dark crimson stripes and a central stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Echizen. (Old name for Fukui Prefecture), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.264; Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka hin'i*: Small, 7 petalled, single white with mauve pink blush towards the base of the petals, ruffled petal edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be a synonym for the **Echizen** above.

Echizen. (Old Name for Fukui Prefecture), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.67, colour photo and description: Small size, palest pink, fading to white, campanulate

single of 6 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms from very early to mid-season. Leaves green, broad-elliptic, small, flat, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Originated in Echizen-chô, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. A cultivar raised by a private family in Sakai District. Named by Yoshisumi Hiyama in 1972, released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Echizen-bosetsu. (Echizen's Beloved Snow), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.301, colour photo and description: Large size, faint, peach pink, semi-double with 2-3 rows of crinkled and thick petals and a central stamen cluster with 2-3 small, erect petals intermixed. Blooms mid-season. Leaves green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, flat, apices acuminate. Originated in Echizen-chô, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Raised by a private family in Obama City, named by Taksumi Hiyama in 1972, released by Tokuji Ôoka.

Echizenkasuri. (Spotted Camellia from Echizen), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969: Single, opens wide, small to medium size, cylindrical stamens, white with red stripes. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.152. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Eckie Johnson. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2181: Pink, medium to large size, rose form double. Medium, upright growth. A chance seedling of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms**. Blooms early to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.121: The 16 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 60 petals, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5cm.

Eclatant. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Eclatante**.

Eclatante. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Soft pink. Medium to large semi-double. Compact growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by R. Willis, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Eclatant', 'Eclatants'. Sport: **Eclatante Variegated**.

Eclatante Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1947, *Camellian*, vol.VIII, No.3, p.27 as 'Eclatante Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Eclatante**- Soft pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Eclatants. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Eclatante**.

Eclips. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* text facing pl.139.Synonym for **Press's Eclipse**.

Eclips. Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler*, #42. Synonym for **Press's Eclipse**.

Eclips C. Pressii. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse**.

Eclips de Press. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Press's Eclipse**.

Eclips-Pressii. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse**.

Eclips Rubra. Charles Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5.Orthographic error for 'Eclipse Rubra', synonym for **Preston Eclipse**.

Eclipse. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:310; Harrison ed., 1833, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.47. Abbreviation for **Press's Eclipse**.

Eclipse. Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellia...*, p.151. See **Punctata Plena** of which this is a variety. Synonym for **Preston Eclipse**.

Eclipse de Preston. D—, Ch, Apr.1844, *Revue Horticole*, p.6, 7. Orthographic error for **Preston Eclipse**.

Eclipse Fimbriata. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1839, *Camellias*, p.16. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

- Eclipse Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)
- Eclipse Pressi. Grilli, 1843-1844, Catalogo Generale. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse**.
- Eclipse Rosea.** Harrison, ed.1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.149. Press's double blush, red stripes. Originated in England.
- Eclipse Rubra. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.104. as 'Eclipsis Rubra'. Synonym for **Preston Eclipse**. Orthographic variants: 'Eclipsis Rubra', 'Eclips Rubra'.
- Eclipse (Presse's). Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Orthographic variant for **Press's Eclipse**.
- Eclipse (Press's). William Wood & Son, 1842-1843, Catalogue, p.11. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11. Orthographic variant for **Press's Eclipse**.
- Eclipse (Preston's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11. Orthographic variant for **Preston Eclipse**.
- Eclipsii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.65. Synonym for **Press's Eclipse**.
- Eclipsis. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and descriptions of the plants....* Synonym for **Press's Eclipse**.
- Eclipsis (Press's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse**.
- Eclipsis Rubra. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for 'Eclipse Rubra', Synonym for **Preston Eclipse**.
- Eclipse Pressi. Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for **Press's Eclipse**.
- Ecstasy.** (*C.japonica*), Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1940: Clear pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in USA by Doty & Doerner. Synonyms: 'Ecstasy'(Doty), 'Ecstasy'(Oregon). See illustration p.115, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.
- Ecstasy (California). McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Synonym for **Madame Hovey**.
- Ecstasy (Doty). SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.14. Synonym for **Ecstasy**.
- Ecstasy (Hearn). SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.15. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Madame Hovey**.
- Ecstasy (Oregon). SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Ecstasy**.
- Ectasy (Doty). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Ecstasy**.
- Ectotiana. Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Orthographic error for **Hectotiana**.
- Ecume de Mer.** (*C.japonica*), Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.11, 15, 17, 41 and colour photo p.32: Very small single flower, scented, uniform pink. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves small, undulated, deep green, with irregular, distorted serrations and white margins. Originated in France.
- Ed Alsip.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No. 2637. A chance seedling that first flowered 1996. Originated by Ed Alsip, Stuart, Fla, USA. The 8.2 cm diameter, formal double flower is baby pink at the edges, decreasing to blush at the centre. Falls in one piece. Pointed and raised centre petals. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.41, colour photo p.C4. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3.2 cm.

- Ed Anderson.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1962; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1964, facing p.20, colour plate: Six and one half inches (16 cm) seedling originated by Mrs J. Ed. Anderson, Timmonsville, South Carolina, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.231, Reg. No.747: A 5 year old chance seedling introduced commercially in 1962. Also known as 'Big Ed'. The peony form flower is 15-16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Colour is red with goldem anthers and white filaments. The flower is loose peony with 3 rows of petals which open like **Elegans**. Blooms mid-season. According to SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature*, this is the same as **Tomorrow**, ACS., Reg. No.146, 1954. There is also a variegated form.
- Ed Anderson Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1964-1965, Scion Catalogue, p.5. as 'Ed Anderson Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Ed Anderson** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Ed Atkins.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1908: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**), early to mid-season blooming; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered in 1982. Average size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide.
- Ed Combatalade.** (*C.japonica*), Kramer Bros.Nursery Catalogue, 1977; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.105, Reg. No.1540: A medium red, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling; upright, compact and bushy, flowering mid-season to late. Originated by Kramer Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA. See colour photos: Front cover, SCCS., 1978, *The Camellia Review*, vol.39, No.5 and inside front cover ACS., 1978, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.1. Chinese synonym 'Aikang'.
- Ed Laurent.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1874: A very large, deep burgundy red, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**), blooming mid-season to late and originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 4 cm deep with numerous petaloids and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 7 cm wide.
- Ed Powers.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2679. A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. Originated by Ed Powers, Wilmington, N.C., USA. The 14 to 15 cm diameter, rose form double flower is deep red variegated with white in a moiré pattern. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture. Plant is open with average growth, and flowers early to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.55 with color photo; Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 3.8 cm.
- Edamitsu.** (Place Name). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.6; Deep pink, Miniature, campanulate single, Tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Named by K.Inoue, Japan.
- Eddie G Wheeler.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., Oct.1949, *News Letter*, vol.4, No.4, Reg. No.17; SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Light to medium pink. Large, 10-12 cm across, semi-double with 15-21 petals. Slow, upright growth. A chance seedling that first flowered 1943; originated by Wheeler's Nursery, Macon Georgia, USA. Black and white photo, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, facing p.124; Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.106 and a coloured illustration, Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Abbreviation: 'Eddie Wheeler'. There is also a variegated form.
- Eddie G. Wheeler Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.122: **Eddie G. Wheeler** - This camellia was named for my wife. It flowered 1943. In 1950 we had three of our grafts produce half white flowers. From this came the variegated form 'Eddie G. Wheeler Var.'. Originated by Wheeler's Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA.

- Eddie Wheeler. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.8. Abbreviation for **Eddie G. Wheeler**.
- Eddie Gilley.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.232, Reg. No.1325: A three year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1972; originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom- is dark red with 16-18 petals and 34 petaloids with light red anthers and bright yellow filaments. Average size is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. The bloom has a glossy sheen as in **Lady in Red** and is long lasting with some petals folded. Blooms mid-season. There is also a variegated form.
- Eddie Gilley Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4, p.15 as 'Eddie Gilley Var.': A virus variegated form of **Eddie Gilley** - Dark red, blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Eddinger's D. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Abbreviation for 'Eddinger's Donckelaeri'; synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).
- Ede.** (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883-1884, p.37. Deep rose. Centre petals striped white. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Edelweiss.** (*C.japonica*), Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.35, black and white photo p.36: "One of the finest camellias developed in Central California, is the huge, white, semi-peony form seedling, originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose. It is up to 10 cm deep by 13.5 cm across. Blooms early to late." *American Camellia Yearbook*, Reg. No.271, 1956. Vigorous, semi-pendulous, upright growth. For colour photo see p.82, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Received the RHS. "Award of Merit" in 1967.
- Eden.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1862-1863, p.44. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Eden Queen.** (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No,3, p.25, Reg. No.86: This is a chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Damanao** as 'Cornelian', raised by H.J. Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant has an open, upright habit with light green leaves, 9 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. The flower is semi-double, the colour RHS. Red Group 50A and size up to 15 cm across. For colour photo see p.155, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Chinese synonym: 'Aideng Huanghou'.
- Eden Roc.** (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.165, erroneously as 'Eden Roe': Light creped pink. Large semi-double with irregular petals and narrow column of stamens. Mid-season flowering. Vigorous, upright growth. Seedling of *C.reticulata* wild form, originated by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.
- Eden Roe. SCCS, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.165. Orthographic error for **Eden Roc**.
- Edenton. Joseph Baumann, 1853, *Prix Courant*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Edentonii**.
- Edentonii.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844 Catalogue No.50, p.19. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:39. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.28: Similar to **Miniata**, deep red on the circumference, with the centre a little paler. Imbricated. Orthographic errors: 'Edgertonii', 'Edenton'. Originated in Italy.
- Edgertonii. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66. Orthographic error for **Edentonii**.
- Edgewood.** (*C.japonica*), Sewell, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.52: "The best seedling I have been able to develop has been named **Edgewood**. Its flower closely resembles a solid pink 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**), even to having some perfume though it grows more like its seed parent **Reverent John G. Drayton**." However, in 1986, Sewell registered an apparently different seedling as Edgewood; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.129, Reg. No.1007: An 8 year old chance seedling of **Lady Mary Cromartie** that first bloomed in 1963; originated by John and Stella Sewell, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The semi-double flower in

12.5 cm across and 6 cm deep with numerous petals. Soft rose-pink, (Near Neyron Rose 623/1) with yellow anthers and nearly white filaments. Blooms mid-season.

Edifice of Seven Treasures. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.315 with colour photo; Synonym for **Shichihôden**.

Edit de Nantes. (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Pink, semi-double.

Edita. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:40: Milk white, very well imbricated, high, well doubled. Originated in France.

Edith. (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26: Rose pink. Large rose form double. Originated in Australia by Guilfoyle. (Believed extinct.)

Edith Alexander. (*C.japonica*), Mealing, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.131, black and white illustration p.128: First bloomed 1948 when 7 years old. Size, 8-10 cm across. Form: Simple semidouble with a heavy mass of stamens similar to 'Amabilis', (**Kamohonnami**). Colour, shell pink fading to white. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, North Carolina, USA of seed of unknown parents.

Edith Churchhill. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1940, White, medium size, loose peony form. Slow, bushy growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Edith Churchwell. An early erroneous name for **Edith Churchhill** corrected in *SCCS Camellia Nomenclature*, 1962, p.37.

Edith Cook Fisher. (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1965, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.44: Soft, delicate pink. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Fisher.

Edith Hall. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.163, Reg. No.1610: A very large, rose-pink, peony form to rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by Mrs Adam Grant, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Flowers early to mid-season. Flower size, 12-13 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 6.5 m long x 5 cm wide. There is also a variegated form.

Edith Hall Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4 as 'Edith Hall Var.'. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.163, Reg. No.1611: A white splotched form of **Edith Hall**. Originated by Mrs Adam Grant, Dotham, Alabama, USA.

Edith Linton. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1941: Raised by Alexander Hunter at Camellia Grove, Ashfield and transplanted to Kewita, Somersby. Named and released by Mr. G.C. Linton, the owner of the time. Semi-double, silvery pink with stamens and central petals intermingled. A sport from **Jean Lyne**. Colour illustrations: Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, pl.XI and text, p.24. Also Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.82 and p.21, ACRS, 1977, *Camellia News* No.66. Sport: **Edith Linton Deep Pink**. Synonym: 'Jean Lyne Pink'.

Edith Linton Deep Pink. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66: A deep pink sport of **Edith Linton**. Flower and foliage form same as parent. Originated in Australia.

Edith Mazzei. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.171, Reg. No.1845: A very large, red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid, ('Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Jean Pursel**); originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. Blooms mid-season to late. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant

growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green, heavily serrate leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. Colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1987, No.2. Chinese synonym 'Maize'.

Edith Nichols. *SCCS Bulletin*, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook* p.45-47. Synonym for **Miya**.

Edithae. A camellia species *Camellia edithae* Hance in *Annales Science Nat.*, Paris, ser.4, XV, 221. (1861).

Edmond Goeze. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.47. No description and Catalogue No.19, 1882, p.47; Rose form. Vivid pink with white stripes. Joaquim Moreira da Silva, ACS, *Yearbook*, 1955; Rose form. Bright rose-pink, white stripes. Orthographic variant; 'Edmond Göeze'. Originated in Portugal.

Edmund B. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.271, Reg. No.410: An 11 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**); originated by Caesar Breschini, California, USA that first flowered 1953. Plant growth, upright, sturdy and medium in rate with mid-green leaves of average size. The semi-double flower, similar to Finlandia, is rose-pink with deeper veinings and white filaments, 12-14 cm across and 5-6 cm deep with 15-18 petals and 5-6 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.

Edmund Harding. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.46, Reg. No.1160: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first flowered 1959; originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double, **Frizzle White** type, bloom is 11-12.5 cm wide x 5 cm deep. Colour is medium pink with yellow anthers. It has 18-20 petals and blooms mid-season. There is also a variegated form.

Edmund Harding Variegated. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.46. A virus variegated form of **Edmund Harding** - Medium pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Edna Bass. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.33, Reg. No.2248: Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr, Macon, Georgia, USA. Very large, deep red, semi-double to peony form. A seedling of **Steve Blount** x **Pirates Gold**. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 40+ petals, 10-20 petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Colour photo between pp.40-41. Chinese synonym 'Basi'.

Edna Bass Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.34. Very large, semi-double to peony form flower, early blooming. A deep red, virus-variegated with white blotches, form of **Edna Bass**.

Edna Butler. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1966, *Camellia News*, No.24, p.36, Reg. No.74: Originated by Arthur Butler, Castle Hill, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of unknown parents that first flowered 1962, its soft pink, semi-double flower has silvery overtones and petaloids. The flower is 10-11 cm across, petals are crinkled and curled and the plant forms an open, upright specimen. Flowers early to late. Chinese synonym: 'Aidengna Guanjia'.

Edna Butler Alba. C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9; Illegal use of latin, altered to **Edna Butler White**.

Edna Butler White. (*C.sasanqua*). C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.9 with colour photo as 'Edna Butler Alba'. (Use of latin for cultivars is now barred under the Nomenclature Code.) A white sport of **Edna Butler**, other details as for parent. Originated in Australia.

Edna Campbell. (*C.japonica*), Truett, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24: "Probably the best seedling that Mrs Paul Brock has is **Edna Campbell**. It is a semi-double with stamens and

some petaloids. The colour is a dark, mahogany red. The petals are long and slender, some open flat and others curl back slightly. It has a very large flower and blooms mid-season to late." Reg. No.248, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955. There is also a variegated form.

Edna Campbell Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue 1962, p.3 as 'Edna Campbell Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Edna Campbell** - Mahogany red marbled white. Originated in USA.

Edna Carl. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1872, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66. Orthographic error for **Edna Cato**.

Edna Cato. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.33: Deep pink. Medium large, formal double. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Edna Carl'. There is also a variegated form.

Edna Cato Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3 as 'Edna Cato Var.': A virus variegated form of **Edna Cato** - Deep pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Edna Deadwyler. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.231, Reg. No.802: A 5 year old seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by V.A. Boudoff, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The anemone form flower is 11 cm across and 6 cm deep with 16 petals and 11 petaloids. Colour is red on white with red and white stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

Edna Earl. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949, p.242, black and white photo; SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.34: Light pink. Small single to semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. A seedling of **Mrs F.L. Gibson**, originated by Mrs A.M. Adams, Quitman, Georgia, USA. Reg. No.24, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954.

Edna Hannan. (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.47, Reg. No.277: A chance *C.reticulata* seedling, originated by N.T. Hannan, Te Puke, New Zealand. Plant is upright with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flower is glowing red, semidouble, 14 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10 petals and dark cream anthers. RHS.CC.53C colour.

Edna Martin. (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XIV, No.4, 1985, p.39, Reg. No.230: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs J. Bennett, Whakatane, New Zealand; a *C.japonica* plant of average growth habits and density, it has dark green leaves measuring 8 cm x 5 cm. The flowers are anemone form but sometimes tend to peony. They average 10-12 cm across x 5 cm deep with 11 heavy textured petals and many petaloids. Flowers mid-season. The colour is unusual with a red base (RHS,CC. Red Purple Group 60A) overlaid with mauve. As the flower ages the mauve colour predominates.

Edna Parkes. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1961, *Camellia Annual*, No.8, p.25, Reg. No.48: Originated by Mrs Edna Parkes, Victoria, Australia. Thought to be a seedling of **The Czar**, pollen parent unknown. The 7 year old plant first flowered 1960. Blooms mid-season to late. Incomplete double flower with petaloids and many stamens interwoven. Colour rose-pink, lightly veined carmine. Flower 10 cm in diameter. Plant habit, upright and vigorous.

Edna Raley. (*C.hybrid*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.217, Reg. No.653: A 7 year old hybrid seedling of **Robbie** x **Charlotte Bradford** that first bloomed 1958. Originated by V.R. James, Aptos, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with light green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The semi-double flowers resemble **Frizzle White** but are a pale, flesh pink with white anthers and filaments. Flowers are 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20 petals and 12 petaloids. Blooms early to late season.

Edouard de Perrodit. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66: Violet-scarlet, medium size, formal double. Originated in France.

Edoardo Philipson. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: Received from Carlo Luzzatti in Mar.1857. It belongs, by the regular imbrication of its petals, to the class of perfections; its blossoms, larger than average, are of a double colouring, a vivid cherry red at the circumference, a beautiful pink at the centre with broad, white stripes. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:11: Light pink, striped with white. Imbricated. Then in 1868, 123:52, as 'Edouardo Philipson': Very brilliant red, imbricated, apex of petals spotted pure white, beautifully displayed, free flowering. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Edouardo Philipson', 'Edourdo Philipson', 'Edouard Philipson', 'Edourdo Philison'.

Edoardo Sala. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.28. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct)

Edo-bachizuri. (Printed Pattern of Plectrum of Cymbals from Edo), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.323: Large size, semi-double, white to blush pink with thin vermilion streaks with white base, about 18 petal with a centre of a few small petals mixed with the stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edoboshi. (Edo Star), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Red semi-double with white spots and cylindrical stamen cluster. Different readings: 'Edohoshi', 'Yedoboshi'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edochirimen. (Edo Crêpe), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.286: Medium size, dark crimson informal double. No stamens showing. Resembles **Hijirimen**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edohoshi. Different reading for **Edoboshi**.

Edogawa. (Edo River), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, description, p.119, illustration No.109: Bush Camellia. Pink single. Leaves elliptic to lanceolate, dark, shining green, margins crenate-serrate, 8 cm x 3 cm, with glabrous petioles, 8 mm long; petals, 6-7, largest 5.7 cm long x 4.8 cm wide; outside pink (Neyron Rose 623/1) inner paler, wrinkled. Androeceum 3.7 cm long, filaments pale cream. Very late flowering. Originated in Japan. Collected from the wild by Tuyama. Edogawa is the river which forms the boundary between Tokyo and Chiba Prefectures. Different reading: 'Edokawa'.

Edokahei. ('Kahei' from Edo), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Large size, formal double, red with large white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77.

Edokawa. Different reading for **Edogawa**.

Edokanoko. (Edo Fawn), (*C.japonica*), *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868), see Yokoyama, 1982, JCS., *Tsubaki*, p.110: Rose-pink, medium size, with petals in 3-4 rows, with small white spots on the petals. Very splendid. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edomikuni. (Edo Three Countries), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.221 and 457 as 'Edo-mikuni': Medium size, open peony to rose form double. White ground with a few crimson striped. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Edosangoku'. (Believed extinct.)

Edomizuhiki. (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1969, *Chinka Zufu (before 1700)*, as 'Edo-mizuhiki'. Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Double, white with red spots, stamens intermixed with centre petals. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. (Traditional two coloured string for tying presents). Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edomokkô. (Edo Woodworker), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.430: Large, semi-double with 16-18 irregular petals, pale pink fading to white towards flower base. Central cylinder of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edomomiji. Synonym for Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Jedo Momidji'.

Edo-nishiki. (Edo Brocade), (*C.japonica*), [before 1868], *Nennai Kusabana Nayose*: Deep red stripe on white ground, large double, excellent flower. Note: After this publication, for some reason the name was not published in Japan again until 1972, *Encyclopedia Of Camellias in Colour*. The reason for this is that apparently the original tree of **Edo-nishiki** had been secretly maintained in the Shino family garden at Kotake-chô, Nerimaku, Tokyo since before 1868 as the owner had not wished to distribute the cultivar. Wilmot Report, 1943, p.10; *Encyclopedia Of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.146, pl.329, description p.340; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.24 colour photo, p.203 description: A white semi-double with 3 layers of fluted white petals with broad stripes of crimson and pink. The centre a small stamen cluster with yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves mid-green, narrow elliptic, apex long acuminate, sharply serrate, strongly wavy and recurved, venation clear. Late blooming. See also: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.338. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Sport: **Fukurin-edo-nishiki**. Western synonym: **Lady Vansittart**.

Edo-nishiki-Katayama. (Katayama's Edo Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.77: White with a red splashes, semi-double. Originated in Japan by Katayama. It was originally named 'Edo-nishiki' but, later, 'Katayama' was added to prevent confusion with the original **Edo-nishiki**. Synonym: 'Edo-nishiki-Kansai'. Resembles **Ezo-nishiki**.

Edo-nishiki-Kansai. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.203. Synonym for **Edo-nishiki-Katayama**.

Edo-no-kagayaki. (Brilliance of Edo), (Higo). ICS, Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.5. No description. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.41 with colour photo; English translation p.26. Large, red splashed patterns on white base, flat single, apricot stamens. Flowers very early. Leaves obovate, medium size. Spreading growth. A seedling of **Jitsugetsusei**. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1972. From Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Edo-ô-usuiro. (Edo Large Faint Colour), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.511: A large 5 petalled single, with irregular shaped, fluted petals of soft, washed pink, deepening to petal edge. Open, spreading stamens with light yellow filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edosangoku. Different reading for **Edomikuni**.

Edo-sarasa. (Edo Splashed), (*C.japonica*). Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Double with 3-4 rows of petals, white, lotus shape, red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edo-shibori. (Edo Dapple), (*C.japonica*), Katayama Catalogue, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*, p.8: Pink and white striped, large, single in the variegated flowers section. Originated in Kansai District, Japan.

Edotairin. (Large Flower from Edo), (*C.japonica*), Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenatum Exoticarum* as 'Jedotairin'; Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Red, single, large size, white speckles. Different readings: 'Yedotairin', 'Jedotairin'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Edo-tsubaki. (*C.japonica*), Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzue*: Red, single flower. Synonym: 'Miyuki-sarasa'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. 'Miyaku-sarasa' is supposed to be the synonym for 'Gyôkô' in the *Zôho Chikinshô*. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Edouard Guillon. (*C.japonica*), Piantaio Comunale Romano, 1859. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

- Edouard Philipson. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuguese Catalogue, No.29, 1896, p.47. Orthographic variant for **Edoardo Philipson**
- Edouardo Philipson. van Houtte Catalogue, 1865-1866, 110:27. Orthographic variant for **Edoardo Philipson**.
- Ed's Red.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). SCCS 1996, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.128: Light red with reddish sheen. Large to very large size semi-double to rose form double. Average, spreading, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of the *C.reticulata* hybrid **Hulyn Smith**, originated by E. Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA.
- Eduardia.** (*C.japonica*), *Jardim Portuense*, 1844, No.7, p.106, Loose double flower, pink. Originated in Porto, Portugal.
- Eduardo Brazão.** (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Original Camellia List, Ref. 870. No description. Originated in Portugal.
- Eduardo Sequeira.** (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.60; Formal double, white with rose pink stripes. Barbarosa Catalogue, 1894: Double, white with rose-pink stripes. Originated in Portugal.
- Edourdo Philipson. André, 1864, *Plantes de terre de bruyères...*, p.243. Orthographic error for **Edoardo Philipson**.
- Eduige Diosdados.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie....Dalle Semine Romane*, p.5: Flower large, formal double, centre like a rose, petals numerous, concave, well imbricated. Colour, bright, ivory white with carmine rose stripes, clear, large and few. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.
- Edvenita.** (*C.japonica*), André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.135: Imbricated, satiny pink. Originated in France.
- Edvige Stacchini. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for **Edwige Stacchini**.
- Edward Billing. Duncan & Davies Catalogue, 1911. Synonym for **Lady Loch**.
- Edward Billings. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for 'Edward Billing', synonym for **Lady Loch**.
- Edward Carlyon.** (*C.x williamsii*), Gallagher, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122, with colour photo facing p.115: *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Adolphe Audusson** gave *C.x williamsii* **Edward Carlyon** the weeping form of **Donation** but with richer colour. Originated at Tregrehan, Cornwall, England by Gillian Carlyon. Orthographic error: 'Edward Caryton'.
- Edward Caryton. Baronscourt Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.2. Orthographic error for **Edward Carlyon**.
- Edward Cole.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.7: Rose pink, medium large peony form. A seedling from **C.M. Hovey** originated by Hazlewood Bros, Epping, NSW, Australia.
- Edward Douglas White.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.13: Rose-pink lined and veined rose-red tipped white. Medium size, rose form double. Originated by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.
- Edward Lofving.** (*C.japonica*), Mealing, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.132, illustration, p.128: First bloomed 1950 at 8 years of age. Size 10-11 cm across. Form, simple semi-double, having a circle of stamens, sometimes club shaped petaloids, forming a tuft with a distinct yellow cast. Petals slightly wavy. Colour light pink and deepening at the margins, fading to centre. Flowers mid-season. Originated at Lookaway Gardens, South Carolina, USA.
- Edward Marsh.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1956, *Camellia Annual*, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.10: A seedling of unknown parentage, raised by E. Marsh, Victoria, Australia. It is an upright grower,

producing a light pink, peppered and striped carmine bloom; incomplete double, 10-10.5 cm across with 10-14 petals and a number of petaloids. Colour plate see p.22, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66. Sport: **Edward Marsh Variegated**. Chinese synonym 'Aidewade'.

Edward Marsh Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66: A virus variegated form of **Edward Marsh** - Light pink striped crimson with white blotches. Originated in Australia.

Edward Marshall Boehm. (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.129, Reg. No.1497: A very large, bright pink, rose form double *C.hybrid*, a cross of *C.saluenensis* (Exbury form) x *C.japonica* **Cécile Brunazzi**, early flowering. Originated by J.T. Gallagher, Dorset, England. The blooms of this 10 year old hybrid measure 11-12 cm across. Yellow anthers, white filaments. Plant growth is rapid and upright with dark green leaves measuring 9 cm x 6 cm. New foliage is bronze coloured.

Edward Rust. (*C.japonica*), Townsend, 1950, SCCS., Bulletin, vol.II, No.3, p.8: Semidouble white. Originated in USA.

Edward's Dream. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.23, Reg. No.486. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 1993. The flower is deep pink (RHS.CC.57C), semi-double to informal double, with some petaloids, 12 cm diameter x 8 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season on a vigorous, upright plant. Leaves are deep green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals orbicular.

Edward's Number 102. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Governor Earl Warren**.

Edwardsii. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66: Reddish purple, semi-double. Originated in England.

Edwige Stacchini. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous 1879, *R. Societa Toscana di Orticoltura Bollettino*, 4:99-102: Imbricated, beautifully marbled, similar to **Elisa Casoretto**. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Edwige Stacchini'.

Edwin Folk. Magnolia Garden and Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.13. Abbreviation for 'Edwin H. Folk', synonym for **Captain Folk**.

Edwin H. Folk. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1949. Synonym for **Captain Folk**.

Edwin H. Folk Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. A virus variegated form of **Captain Folk** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Edwin S. Northrup. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, creamy white, irregular double, 10 cm in diameter. Petals are notched and form a loose ball in the centre with a few concealed stamens. Foliage medium green, deeply serrate, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. The plant has a vigorous, spreading growth habit. A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by G.H. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Orthographic error: 'Edwin's Northrop'. Chinese synonym 'Aidewen'.

Edwina Folk. Findlay, RHS., 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.22, p.18. Orthographic error for 'Edwin H. Folk', synonym for **Captain Folk**.

Edwin's Northrop. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66. Orthographic error for **Edwin S. Northrop**.

Effendee. RHS, 1950, *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report*, index, p.129. A group name added to camellia cultivar names to designate a select, hardy clone, by the Dutch firm of Felix & Dykhuis. Also spelt: "Effende", "Effendi". Used by Treseders Nursery Catalogue, 1964 as synonym for **Rosea Plena**.

- Effendee *Angustifolia*. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Synonym for ‘Donckelaeri’. (**Masayoshi**).
- Effendee *Chandler Rustique*. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Synonym for **Elegans**.
- Effendee *Dir.* Moerlands. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Synonym for **Directeur Moerlands**.
- Effendee *Rosea Plena*. Felix & Dykhuis Nursery Catalogue, 1975-1976. Synonym for **Rosea Plena**.
- Effendi. Synge, 1957, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.11, p.55. Orthographic variant for ‘Effendee’, synonym for **Rosea Plena**.
- Effendi. Macpenny of Bransgore, Nursery Catalogue, 1991, p.1. Orthographic error for ‘Effendee’. From the description this would seem to be a synonym for **Masayoshi** as ‘Donckelaeri’.
- Effendi *Multipetala*. Byron Hill Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Synonym for **Rosea Plena**.
- Effie B. Youtz. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Candidissima**.
- Effendee I. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66. Synonym for **Elegans**.
- Effendee II. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66, Synonym for ‘Donckelaeri’, (**Masayoshi**).
- Effendee III. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.66. Synonym for **Rosea Plena**.
- Egao**. (Smiling Face), (Higo), Uekiya, Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*; Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyōkan*: Light pink flower, 9 cm across, 5-6 petals, opening evenly. Stamens fully opened, yellowish, filaments white; petals creped. Late flowering. Fertile. Leaves large, ovate-elliptic to ovoid. See colour photo & description; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.368; Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.23 & description, p.203; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.17. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Egao**. (Smiling Face), (*C.japonica*), Asai, Keitarō, Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushū*, No.5, p.71: Medium size, single, pure white with a few red spots. Originated in the Nangū Shrine, Ichino-miya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Named by Asai.
- Egao**. (Smiling Face), (*C.x vernalis*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.1, 1972, p.218, pl.555, description p.391: Deep pink, deeper pink in the lower half of the petals, semi-double, 9 cm across, 16-20 petals with a cylindrical, centre column of yellow stamens, filaments pale yellow. Blooms mid-season. Leaves oval, mid-green, medium size, acuminate, obscurely serrate. Originated at Kurume, Fuku’oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles a *C.japonica* flower. This cultivar was imported by Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California from Tereda, Japan, about 1977. Ref: “The Enigma of ‘Egao’” by Bill Donnan, SCCS, 1987, *The Camellia Review*, vol.49, No.1, pp.23, 24. Orthographic error: ‘Eago’. Sports: **Shibori-egao**, **Egao-kurenai**. Chinese synonym: ‘Xiaoyan’.
- Egao Corkscrew**. (*C. x vernalis*). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2002, p.127, colour photo p.c9, Reg. No.2573. A sport of **Egao**, first observed in 1991, and flowered true on propagations for 8 years. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA, and introduced in their 2000 catalogue. The semi-double, loose peony ruffled blooms are pink and measure 6.5 - 7.5 cm across with 15 petals. Plant is dense and spreading, with a distinctive zigzag growth habit. Flowers early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

- Egao Variegated. Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, p.1. Synonym for **Shibori-egao**. See ICS Register, p.1675.
- Egao-kurenai**. (Red Smiling Face), (*C.x vernalis*), Sakata and Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.22. Red form of **Egao**. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50: Light red, sometimes with white markings, large size double with a petaloid centre. Leaves mid-green, 7.8 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. A tetraploid camellia. Originated in Japan. Many old trees are growing in Itoshima District, Fukuoka Prefecture. Named by Yukie Hisatomi.
- Egao-nishiki. Synonym for **Shibori-egao**.
- Egao-tsubaki. Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910), *Nagoya Chinzu'e*; see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, 1965, No.6, p.127. Described as synonym for **Emisugata**.
- Egas Moniz**. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Regular rose form with a colour of virginal white, with rare splashes of rose-pink. Originated in Portugal.
- Egeria**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842-1843, 9:9: Very double, globular. Very soft rose carmine. Synonyms: 'Egeria Delgrande', 'Egeria d'Italie', 'Nympha Egeria', 'Ninfa Egeria', 'Il Egeria'. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.
- Egeria d'Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ww. Synonym for **Egeria**.
- Egeria Delgrande. Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie....Dalle Semine Romane*, p.5. Synonym for **Egeria**.
- Egeria Hombert**. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.28: Bright rose with some white blotches at the circumference, intermediate petals lightly lined, centre heavily stained with white, large size, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Egérie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:23. Synonym for **Emmeliana**.
- Egerstonia. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae**.
- Egerstonioa. Arnaud Catalogue, 1839-1840. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae**.
- Egertonia. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camellien...*, p.218. Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.6. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae**.
- Egertoniae**. (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus* ed.2, p.74, as 'Mrs Egerton's'. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.94, 129: Leaves oblong, acuminate, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide, obscurely veined, apex recurved, deep, glossy green; buds elongate; flowers 7 cm across, full, deep cherry red, exterior petals, 3 rows, broad, reflexed, crenate; those of the centre smaller, unequal, separated from the first, contorted, short and compact forming an open centre. Orthographic errors: 'Egertonii', 'Egertonia', 'Egertoniana', 'Egerstonia', 'Egerstonioa', 'Egertonia'. Synonyms: 'Mrs Egerton's', 'Egerton's Superb'. Originated in England.
- Egertoniana. Loddige's Catalogue, 1849, p.34. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae**.
- Egertonii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae**.
- Egerton's Superb. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1834-1835, p.26. Synonym for **Egertoniae**.
- Egertonia. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Orthographic error for **Egertoniae**.
- Egglefield. Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, 1997. Orthographic error for **Ecclefield**. See ICS Register, p.525.
- Eglandina**. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.19. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

- Egret.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.34: Pure white sport of ‘Herme’, (**Hikarugenji**). Note: This name is confused as C.S. Hearn also used it as a synonym for **Shiratama**.
- Egret. Hearn Catalogue, 1858. Synonym for **Shiratama**. This is the Californian variety and there is further confusion as this does not match the description of the valid Japanese **Shiratama** which is a single white.
- Egret FN. Griffiths Jr., 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.39: The seventh sport of **Hikarugenji** is a self-white variation and must not be confused with the new seedling from Georgia, ‘Egret FN’. This name has not been validly published.
- Egret (Hearn). Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *Nomenclatural Crossreference List*, p.3. Synonym for Shiratama (California).
- Ehigasa.** (Colourful Parasol), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1968, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, *Tsubaki Meikan*. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.67. *Encyclopedia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.149, pl.342, description p.342: Medium size semi-double, white with both light and deep crimson stripes and splashes, 11-13 petals, 8-9 cm across. A centre column of stamens with white filaments and pale yellow anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic, wide, wavy, coarse serrations, acute apex, dark green. A chance seedling of **Esugata**. Different reading: ‘Ehikasa’. Mutahon: ‘Benigasa’. Synonyms: ‘Fukiage-shibori’, ‘Tanushimaru’. Originated in Aichi Prefecture, Japan by Satô, Minoru in 1962.
- Ehikasa. Inazawa Nursery Catalogue, 1980-1981. Different reading for **Ehigasa**.
- Ehoshiya. Hamamatsu, Utakuni, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*, vol.23. Different reading for **Eboshiya**.
- Eighteen Scholars. Peer, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.174, 175 as ‘18 Scholars’. Synonym for **Shiba Xueshi**.
- Eijenji. (Eijen Temple). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.6; Cardinal red, medium size campanulate single. Tubular stamen cluster. Named by M. Kunitake. Different reading for **Eizenji**.
- Eiji-kingyo-kifu.** (Eiji’s yellow variegated fishtail leaf), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*. Foliage of fishtail form and variegated with yellow. Originated in Japan. Different reading: ‘Eiji-kingyo-kihu’. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.105.
- Eiji-kingyo-kihu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.118. Different reading for **Eiji-kingyo-kifu**.
- Eikan.** (Garland of Laurel), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.27: Large size, white with pink stripes, anemone form single. Originated in the Osaka Prefecture, Japan. A hybrid between *C.japonica* **Tinker Bell** x *C.granthamiana*. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1980s. Chinese synonym ‘Rongguan’.
- Eikô.** (Glory), (*C.sasanqua*), JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.42; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.32: Large size, crimson, single. Early blooming. Originated in the Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Eikô.** (Glory), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1968, Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai; *Tsubaki Meikan*. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.43. Colour photo, p.23, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.202 description: Medium to large, deep red, campanulate single of 5-6 fleshy petals, with central cylinder of golden anthered stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves wide-oval, thick, dark green. Tree upright, bushy and vigorous. Originated in Sofue-chô, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Seedling of **Iwane-shibori** x **Benimyôrenji**. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1966.

Eikyû-shibori. (Permanence Striped), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu*; Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.21: Pink, deeper pink towards the petal edge, and white base. Large semi-double. Early flowering. Slow, spreading grower. See *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.216, pl.551: Leaves glossy mid-green, 5-6.5 cm long x 2-2.8 cm wide, long and slender, slightly keeled, a little twisted, acuminate, serrated margins. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Eikyu Striped'. Resembles 'Kokyô-nishiki'.

Eikyu Striped. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.21. Synonym for **Eikyû-shibori**.

Eileen. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948, p.48. Orthographic variations: 'Aleen', 'Irene'. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).

Eileen Sebire. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1987, *Camellia News*, No.107, p.22, Reg. No.354: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) that first flowered 1981. The informal double to peony form flower is 15 cm across x 8 cm deep, cyclamen pink, (RHS.CC.67C), blooming mid-season to late on an upright, dense, rapid growing plant. Leaves elliptic, flat, finely serrate, malt green, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals fluted, stamens few, flowers fall complete.

Eiraku. (Eternal Pleasure), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana*. Deep purple red with darker veins, campanulate single of 5-6 petals with a central column of stamens, pinched in with red filaments and golden anthers. Leaves small, long-ovate, dusky green, recurved outwards at the edge. Growth slow and upright. Synonym: 'Kuro-wabisuke'. Illustrations: Tuyama & Futakuchi, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.133, p.229; also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.23 colour photo, p.203, description, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.230. Originated in Ikeda City, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan by Katayama Juraku'en Nursery. Mutation: **Fukutsuzumi**.

Eishô. (Obscure), (*C.japonica*), Hirayama, *Tsubaki Byôku* (Latter 17th Century); see 1961, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2. p.48. No description. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Eisyô'. (Believed extinct.)

Eisho Temple Wabisuke. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.219 with colour photo; Synonym for **Eishôji-wabisuke**.

Eishôji-wabisuke. (Eishô Temple Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1976, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, p.46-50. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.23, colour photo, p.203, description as 'Eisyôji-wabisuke': Small size, deep pink with a mauve tint, wabisuke-like campanulate form, petals channelled and crinkled. Stamens retrograde. Blooms early to mid-season. Resembles 'Kanzaki-aka-wabisuke'. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, prominent midrib, wide, shallow serrations, recurved at apices. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.140, 141. Originated in Kamakura City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. The original tree in Eishô Temple is designated a national monument. Named by Kamakura Camellia Club in 1971.

Eisyô. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.118. Different reading for **Eishô**.

Eisyôji-wabisuke. Different reading for **Eishôji-wabisuke**.

Eiyô. (Leaves of Glory), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.655: A small, white single with 5 crenate petals surrounding a cushion of white petaloids. Different reading: 'Sakaeba'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Eizenji. (Eizenji Temple). (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.11 with colour plate: Medium size, brilliant red, cup-shaped single of 5-6 petals with tubular stamen cluster and golden anthers. Late blooming. A seedling of wild *C.japonica* originating in the Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Different reading 'Eijenji'.

- Eiziano. (*C.japonica*), William Bull Catalogue, 1867, p.80. No description. Orthographic error for **Tiziano**.
- Ekenholm**. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.67. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- El Capitan**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.34: Pink and white. Large formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated by R. Long, Pasadena, California, USA. Synonym: 'Avocado Leaf'. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.110.
- El Dorado**. (*C.hybrid*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, colour plate p.118: A hybrid developed by J. Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA, from the species *C.pitardii* as the seed parent and *C.japonica* **Tiffany** as the pollen parent; 12.5 cm in diameter. A soft pink, open peony form with creped and notched petals and stamens, broken into fascicles by erect, centre petals. Had previously been known as 'Hazel Asper'. Blooms mid-season. See front cover SCCS, 1967, *The Camellia Review*, vol.29, No.2, and front cover *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VIII, no.4, 1974.
- El Greco**. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.36, Reg. No.151: Originated by Fred S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. Chance seedling from *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) that first flowered 1964. Plant habit vigorous and upright. The 12.5 cm, semi-double, mid-season bloom is currant red, (HCC.821 /2-/3). The dark green leaves are 12 cm long x 6 cm wide, oblong, reticulate, apiculate, and finely serrate. See colour photo, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.19.
- El Matador**. (*C.japonica*), Camelliana Nursery Catalogue, 1962; inside front cover: Very rich, velvety, dark red, semi-double. Opens similarly to **Ville de Nantes**, but builds up high as it continues to open and expand. Long, dark leaves and a compact, upright growth habit. SCCS., 1963, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.45: Dark red, large semi-double with upright petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. There is also a variegated form.
- El Matador Variegated**. (*C.japonica*) Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1 as 'El Matador V.'. A virus variegated form of **El Matador** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.
- El Rojo**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.190, Reg. No.1252: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Louisiana, USA. Leaves dark green, 11 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double to formal double, is a bright red and has yellow anthers and filaments. It is 10-11 cm in diameter and 5-5.3 cm deep with 50-60 petals and blooms mid-season. There is also a variegated form.
- El Rojo Variegated**. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1970. ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.30, No.1 as 'El Rojo Var.'. A virus variegated form of **El Rojo** - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.
- El Tramento. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. Orthographic error for **II Tramonto**.
- El Tramonto. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.7. Orthographic error for **II Tramonto**.
- Elaine**. (*C.reticulata*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2872; Originated, registered and propagated by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.113 with colour photo; An 8 year old seedling of **Curtain Call** x **Pleasant Memories**, first flowered 2008. The very large, 19cm diameter x 10cm deep flower is mid-pink, semidouble form (photo shows a peony form, with stamens mixed among the petals, not described.). 16 fluted petals with heavy texture, flowers fall whole. Plant is upright

and spreading with vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 14cm x 6.5cm with medium serration. Flowers mid-season to late.

Elaine Smelley. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.129, Reg. No.1495: A medium size, light pink, formal double *C.japonica* mutant of **Aquarius**, blooms mid-season to late; originated by the Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA.

Elaine Lee. (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1998, p.25, Reg. No.2482. A medium size, white, semi-double cross of *C.japonica* **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x *C.oleifera* [PI 162561]. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 12-14 petals, yellow-orange anthers and creamy filaments. Flowers especially cold hardy; plant hardy to -12° F. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide

Elaine's Betty. (*C.japonica*), ACS 1994, The vo.49, No.4, inside back cover, Valdosta Camellia Scions: A sport of **Betty Sheffield** fixed by Jim and Elaine Smelley, USA. Chinese synonym 'Ailan'.

Elaine's Betty Pink. (*C.japonica*) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011; A sport of **Elaine's Betty**. Medium pink centre shading to deeper pink at petal edges Medium size, peony to rose form with highly ruffled petals. Vigorous open upright growth. Foliage is creped and serrated. Originated by James and Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA.

Elaine's Betty Red. (*C.japonica*) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011; A sport of **Elaine's Betty**. Deep rose to red centre shading to deeper red at petal edges. Other details as for **Elaine's Betty Pink**.

Elaski. (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.222, Reg. No.555: A 4 year old hybrid *C.x williamsii* seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by K.M. White, Devon, England. Leaves dark green, averaging 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The rose-pink flower, 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, is peony form with yellow anthers and has 24 petals and many petaloids. Late flowering.

Elata. (*C.japonica*), Paxton, 1840, Supplement to *Botanical Dictionary* as "bright crimson". Listed by many sources as from "rose red" to "violet crimson". Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, 3rd ed, p.218: Violet crimson, spotted with white, flower 8 cm across, perfectly imbricated to the centre and a most pleasing double. Foliage dark green, a plant of good habit. Invalidly used in America, as a synonym for 'Enrico Bettoni' which is, itself, a synonym for 'Haley's Monarch'.

Elata. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.22. Erroneously used as a synonym for 'Enrico Bettoni'.

Elata Cuninghami. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.164. Orthographic error for Elata Cuninghamia.

Elata Cunningham. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.28. Orthographic variant for Elata Cuninghamia.

Elata Cuninghamia. (*C.japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.149 as 'Eleata Cuninghamia' - dark red. Paxton, 1840, *Magazine of Botany*, vol.7, p.92 as 'Elata': It was raised by Mr Cunningham of Edinburgh, Scotland, has superior foliage, a very upright, tall-growing habit and bright crimson flowers which are as well formed as any other sort within our knowledge. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.156 as 'Elata Cuninghamii': Flower about 10 cm across, full, regular, of a rounded rosette, with the centre depressed, of a soft rose to pure carmine with reflections of rose-pink. The petals, disposed in 6-7 rows, are flat, rounded, numerous, close-set, well notched, channelled and imbricated closely, more or less from the circumference to the centre. In the midst of the flower are 2 or 3 reflexed petals here and there, without affecting the imbrication of their neighbors. Franchetti, 1855, description is

- Very double, globular, petals white and red; as 'Cunninghamii Elata'. Orthographic errors: 'Elata Cuninghami', 'Elata Cunningham', 'Elata Cunninghamii', 'Elata Cunninghammii', 'Elata de Cunningham', 'Cunningham's Elate'. Lequay, in the Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.29-31 says "same as **Elata de Rollisson** and **Crimson Perfection**; while van Houtte in his catalogues, 1846-1847, 27:23 and 1847-1848, 31:28, equates **Elata de Rollisson** with **Crimson Perfection**. However Berlèse figures and describes the three as separate cultivars in his *Iconographie*, 1843 **Crimson Perfection**, pl.259; 'Elata Cunninghamii', pl.156; 'Elata Rollissonii', pl.168. While the plates are similar the descriptions contain enough differences to warrant retaining them as three separate and valid cultivars, pending any further evidence to the contrary.

Elata Cunninghamii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.156. Orthographic variant for **Elata Cunninghamia**.

Elata Cunninghammi. Del Lungo & Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.115. Orthographic error for **Elata Cunninghamia**.

Elata de Chandler. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.237: The flower is 9-10 cm in diameter, a little full, fairly irregular, of an orange red. The exterior petals, of 3-4 rows, are fairly ample, spread out, lengthened and deeply notched at the apex. Veins of blood red (whose disposition deepens the colour). Petals of the centre are numerous, lengthened, narrow, erect and forming a heart somewhat resembling the flowers of **Sericea**, except for the colour. Originated by Chandler, England. Orthographic variant: 'Elata' (Chandler). Synonyms: 'Elata de Londres', 'Elata de Londre'.

Elata de Cunningham. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3. Synonym for **Elata Cunninghamia**.

Elata de Londre. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.16. Synonym for **Elata de Chandler**.

Elata de Londres. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11: "Ponceau Imbrigue". Synonym for **Elata de Chandler**.

Elata de Rollinson. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson**.

Elata de Rollison. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.16. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.28. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson**.

Elata de Rollisson. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836. p.16. No description. Berlèse, *Iconographie*, 1840, vol.2, pl.168 as 'Elata Rollissonii': Flower 10 cm in diameter, full, regular, a round rosette, imbricated from one extremity to the other with considerable regularity. The colour is a carmine red violet, lightly tinted with a coppery orange. The petals are in 7 rows; those of the 3 main ones are broad, almost round, deeply notched, closely set with order; those of the following rows are very long and oblong, some entire, less serried than the former, a little crinkled and well imbricated; those of the centre are small in number, imperfect, small and pale red. Orthographic errors: 'Elata de Rollison', 'Elata Rollissonii', 'Elata Rossissoni', 'Elata (Rollinson)', 'Elata Rolisson's', 'Elata di Rollisson', 'Elata de Rollinson', 'Elata de Rollison', 'Elata di Rolisson'. Synonyms: 'Pendula de Rollisson', 'Pendula Rollisson'.

Elata di Rolisson. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson**.

Elata di Rollisson. Burdin Marriore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Elata de Rollisson**.

Elata Nova. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.186, 187, 234: Leaves 5.8 cm wide x 12.2 cm long, round-oval, reclined, apex sharp and recurved, quite thick, prominent venation, large

serrations, very dark green; bud long-oval, acuminate with scales of light green; flower over 10.8 cm diameter, full, of an orange red tinted with scarlet of a nuance above **Derbyana** with which there is some resemblance, being very double and very regularly imbricated. Corolla regular, a star-like rosette, entirely round and imbricated, petals broad and oval, terminating at a sharp point at the apex, concave before fully opening, well displayed from one to the other; those of the centre are few in number, small and imbricated with a glimpse in the middle of the cup, of two or three short styles. Originated in England by Cunningham. . Synonyms: 'Elata Nova Angliae', 'Elata Nova de Cunningham'.

Elata Nova Angliae. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843, 12:ww. Synonym for **Elata Nova**.

Elata Nova de Cunningham. Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. Synonym for **Elata Nova**.

Elata Rolisson's. Charles Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.5. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson**.

Elata (Rollinson). Prince & Co. Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic error for **Elata de Rollisson**.

Elata Rollissonii. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.168. Orthographic error for Elata de Rollisson.

Elata Rossisconi. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, p.442452. Orthographic error for Elata de Rollisson.

Elatior. (*C.japonica*), *Florist, Fruitist & Garden Misc.*, 1862, p.73: Crimson formal double. *The Floral Magazine*, vol.2, 1862, in text of pl.95: 'Master Rose' or 'Maesteri' "We saw in a collection exhibited by William Paul of Waltham cross...a variety called **Elatior** which seemed to approach near to ['Maesteri']". Originated in England.

Elbert Botts. (*C.japonica*), ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.5, Reg. No.2322, with colour photo: A medium sized pink, star-shaped rose form double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1993. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 58 petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves 7 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Eld. (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle, 1875, *Botanic Papers*, p.26. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Eldorado. Coghurst Nursery, 1994, *Camellias*, p.6. Orthographic variant for **El Dorado**.

Eleana Lorenzo. Gentry, 1970, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4. Orthographic error for **Elena Lorenzo**.

Eleana Superba. (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, 1878, No.99, p.94. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Eleana Nobile. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.7. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili**.

Eleanor. (*C.japonica*), *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, 1859, pp.306, 315: A fine bold cupped camellia with smooth petals. A bright rose coloured seedling from Mr Turner, England.

Eleanor. (*C.japonica*), Anderson, J., Catalogue, ca.1927, p.14: A flower somewhat similar to **Tricolor**, ('Ezo-nishiki') except that it is wavy and comes in two colours, solid pink and a peppermint stick variegation. The flowers are large. Originated at The Tea Farm, Summerville, South Carolina, USA.

- Eleanor Campbell. Hovey, 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture*. Abbreviation for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's**.
- Eleanor Finley.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2005, p.8, colour photo p.9, Reg. No.2638; A chance seedling that first flowered before 1990. Originated by Charles A. Jones, DeRidder, La, USA. The 10 cm diameter semi-double flower falls in one piece. Petal edges have violet tints, shading into pink/red at the centre. A sprayed centre of yellow anthers and cream/white filaments. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.41, colour photo p.C4; Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 3.8 cm.
- Eleanor Franchetti. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.9. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Franchetti**.
- Eleanor Franchetti Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for 'Eleonora Franchetti Pink'.
- Eleanor Grant.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.286, Reg. No.317: A 5 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1957; originated by Mrs Adam Grant, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Leaves serrate, average 6 cm x 3.2 cm. The delicate, rose coloured flowers have 10 very large petals, waved and ruffled at the edges with some petaloids mixed with stamens in the centre. Flower size 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1960, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.15, No.4. There is also a variegated form.
- Eleanor Grant Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3. No description. SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.48 as 'Eleanor Grant Var.': A virus variegated form of **Eleanor Grant** - Rose pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Eleanor Greenway.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.271, Reg. No.389: A 15 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs C.H. Maryott, Augusta, Georgia, USA. Leaves dark green, 8.5 cm x 4 cm. Flowers are semi-double, 13.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals and 5-20 petaloids. Colour is blush, streaked and flecked with deep pink. Flowers mid-season to late. Orthographic error: 'Elenor Greenway'.
- Eleanor Habgood. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery Catalogue, 1989-1990, p.4. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood**.
- Eleanor Hagood.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Garden Catalogue 1941: Pale pink, medium to large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated as a seedling at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Eleanor Haygood', 'Elenor Haygood', 'Eleanor Hoagood', 'Eleanor Habgood', 'Eleanor Hagwood'. Sports: **Carolyn Luce, Eleanor Hagood Variegated**. Chinese synonym: 'Ailino Hagood'. There is also a variegated form.
- Eleanor Hagood Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.54 as 'Eleanor Hagood Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Eleanor Hagood** - Pale pink and white. Originated in USA.
- Eleanor Hagwood. Mount Congreve Gardens, 1988, Wholesale Nurseries Price List, p.3. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood**.
- Eleanor Haygood. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943, p.219. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood**.
- Eleanor Hoagood. Woodroof, 1947, SCCS., *Bulletin*, vol.8, No.6, p.5. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood**.
- Eleanor Holtzman.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.97, Reg. No.1744: A sweet pea coloured, semi-double form, *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season.

Originated by Dr J Holtzman, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flower has a 3.7 cm circle of stamens (Higo like), fragrant, frequent rabbit ears. Leaves dark green, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Eleanor K. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.49: Pink. Large, formal double. Medium, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Ashby.

Eleanor McCown. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellia*, p.3 as 'Mrs Elenor McCowan'. No description. SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.35: White streaked red and pink. Large semi-double. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. Originated in the USA by Shepp. Flowers Mid-season. Sport: **Catherine McCowan**. Orthographic errors: 'Eleanor McGown', 'Mrs Elenor McCowan'. See colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.83.

Eleanor McCrady. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Bright pink. Very large, loose, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated at the Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Sport: **Eleanor McCrady Variegated**. Orthographic errors: 'Eleanor McGrady', 'Eleanor McCready'. Sport: 'Eleanor McCrady Variegated'.

Eleanor McCrady Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Eleanor McCrady Var.': Variegated form of **Eleanor McCrady**. Bright pink and white. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Eleanor McGrady Variegated'.

Eleanor McCready. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.27. Orthographic error for **Eleanor McCrady**.

Eleanor McDowell. (*C.japonica*), American Camellia Society, 1951, *Quarterly*, vol.6, No.2, pp.7, 8: A seedling of unknown parentage from the Tea Garden, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. 8 years old, first flowered 1949. Plant growth, upright and compact. Flower buds oval and brown. Flower is a complete double, incompletely imbricated, rose-pink, 9-11 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Reg. No.11, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954.

Eleanor McGowan. Harris' Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.6. Orthographic error for **Eleanor McCown**.

Eleanor McGown. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Eleanor McCown**.

Eleanor McGrady. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.4. Orthographic error for **Eleanor McCrady**.

Eleanor McGrady Variegated. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Eleanor McCrady Variegated**.

Eleanor McKenzie. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogue*, p.67. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Eleanor Martin. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.231, Reg. No.784: A 15 year old chance seedling, female parent 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) that first bloomed 1955; originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double flowers are red with yellow stamens, 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Sport **Eleanor Martin Supreme**.

Eleanor Martin Supreme. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 19, No.5, P.25. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.232, Reg. No.785: A sport of **Eleanor Martin** first observed 1959. Plant and flower same as **Eleanor Martin** except flower is moired up to 80% white. Originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA. For

colour photo see Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, pp.82, 83. Chinese synonym 'Chaoji Ailino'.

Eleanor Martin Variegated. Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.34. Synonym for **Eleanor Martin Supreme**. See ICS Register, p.540.

Eleanor Mertson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.171, Reg. No.1843: A medium to large, dark red, single *C.japonica* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late; originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charlestown, South Carolina, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower is 10 cm wide with deep gold anthers. Its unusual character is due to the contrast of the prominent stamen cluster with the dark red petals. Plant growth is upright with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Eleanor Nichols. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Pinkish white, spotted and lined pink. Small, formal double. Vigorous growth. Late blooming. Originated by Dr W.E. Nichols, Pasadena, California, USA.

Eleanor Nobile. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.27. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili**.

Eleanor of Fair Oaks. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: Deep red marbled with white. A rich combination for a loose, peony flower that measures 14-16 cm across. The bright stamens are intermingled with the petaloids. Dull, deep green foliage, vigorous, slender growth. Flowers mid-season to late. A variegated form of **Vedrine**, originated by Bolen, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Eleanor of Fair Oaks', 'Elinor of Fair Oaks', 'Elenor of Fair Oaks'. Synonyms: 'Ruby Glow Variegated', 'Vedrine Variegated', 'Variegated Vedrine'. For colour illustrations see G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias*, pl.67; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.83.

Eleanor of Fair Oaks. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic variant of **Eleanor of Fair Oaks**.

Eleanor Pink. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Eleanor Vanclieve. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*; Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* as 'Eleanor Vanclieve': Large, varying from white with pink stripes and blotches to solid pink, anemone form, 10-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. The petals are round and 5 cm in diameter, the filaments are cream to yellow and the stamens are intermixed with the petals and irregular shaped petaloids. The buds are round, pubescent and gray-green. The leaves are dark green, slender, long-elliptic to lanceolate, 11 cm x 4 cm. Apex is long, slender and recurved, venation prominent below. Originated by S.D. Coleman, Fort Gaines, Georgia, USA from seed of **Lady Vansittart** x **Winnie Davis**. First flowered 1946. Orthographic variants: 'Eleanor Vanclieve', 'Eleanor Van Cleve'.

Eleanor Vanclieve. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Vanclieve**.

Eleanor Waltz. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.163, 164, Reg. No.1673: A medium size, white, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling, late blooming; originated by Mr & Mrs E.E. Waltz, Maryland, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. It has 5 complete swirls of petals radiating from the centre and 66 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide

Eleanor Wilds. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.27, 29: Light pink with the petals faintly margined palest pink. Medium size, semi-double. Slow, compact growth. Originated by Dr R.H. Wilds, Aiken, South Carolina, USA from chance seed. Orthographic errors:

‘Elinor Wilds’, ‘Eleanor Wildes’. See black and white photo, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, Vol. II, p.113.

Eleanor Wildes. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3),1943. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Wilds**.

Eleanora. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.. (Believed extinct.)

Eleanora Franchetti. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic variant for **Eleonora Franchetti**.

Eleanora Franchetti Pink. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic variant for ‘Eleonora Franchetti Pink’.

Eleata Cunninghamia. Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*. Orthographic error for **Elata Cunninghamia**.

Electa. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description; Loddige’s Catalogue, 1836, p.24. No description. Mercatelli, 1881, catalogue: Enormous flower, perfectly imbricated, bright rose-pink, petals veined lighter rose, transparent, oval. Very beautiful. Originated in Italy by Santarelli. Synonyms: ‘Collectii’, ‘Electa Rosea’, ‘Electa Flore Plena’.

Electa Flore Plena. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as ‘Electa Fl. Pl.’. Synonym for **Electa**.

Electa Rosea. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. Synonym for **Electa**.

Electra. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated in USA.

Elegance. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.67: Rose pink with a white centre. Originated in USA.

Elegans. (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1830 Catalogue, p.6. No description. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of the plants which compose the Natural order of Camellieae...*, p.26, pl.26: Originated from the seed of the ‘Warratah’ (**Anemoniflora**), planted by Alfred Chandler of Vauxhall, England in 1823 and described in the above publication as being “of a very delicate rose and measuring from three and a half to four inches (8.5-10 cm) in diameter”. **Elegans** is HCC. Rose Opal 022 in colour with slightly darker venation. It is an anemone form and can grow up to 12.5 cm across. The plant is spreading, loosely branched, open and vigorous. Its foliage is deep green, glossy, flat, broadly elliptic; apex short acuminate, decurved, margins shallowly serrate, averaging 11 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. Early in its history, to separate it from another, much inferior cultivar, also called ‘Elegans’ by Baumann & Baumann, the word ‘Chandleri’ or ‘Chandlers’ was sometimes attached to it. This, unfortunately, has caused more confusion than it has saved as it has involved another of Chandler’s seedlings named **Chandleri**. Many synonyms and orthographic variants have been applied to it, some of which are as follows: ‘Elegans (Chandler)’, ‘Elegans Chandleri’, ‘Elegant’, ‘Chandleri Rosea’, ‘Rosea Chandler’, ‘Chandleri Pink’, ‘Chandleri Elegans Pink’, ‘Chandlers Elegans’, ‘Pink Elegans’, ‘Pink Chandleri Elegans’, ‘Elegans (Chandler) Pink’, ‘Elegans Loudonensis’, ‘Chandleri Pulcherrima’, ‘Pulcherrima’, ‘Francine’, ‘Pink Francine’, ‘Gloria Angliae’, ‘Crewii’, ‘Lord Crew’, ‘Veigans’, ‘Rollini Vera’, ‘Mr Chandler’s Elegant Camellia’, ‘Elegans de Chandler’, ‘Chandler Elegans Rose Red’. Orthographic errors include: ‘Chandlery Elegans’, ‘Chanderleri Elegans’, ‘Chandelerrri Elegans’, ‘Roulini’, ‘Rollenii’, ‘Bollenii’. Chinese synonyms: ‘Yazhi’, (Elegant) and ‘Meihong Manao’. A whole family of mutations have arisen from this cultivar. They include: **Elegans Variegated**, **Barbara Woodroof**, **C.M. Wilson**, **Elegans Miniata**, **Theo’s Mini**, **Elegans Supreme**. These have produced a second generation of mutations which include: **Hawaii**, **Kona**, **Shiro Chan**, **Snow Chan**, **Elegans Splendor**, **Elegans Champagne** and **Maui**. For colour illustrations see: p.113, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas*; p.83, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour*

Dictionary of Camellias and Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*. In 1981 it received "The National Hall of Fame Award" from the ACS and the RHS., in 1958, awarded it a First Class Certificate. Colour photo, Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camellie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.166, shows a virus variegated flower, which is **Elegans Variegated**.

Elegans Alba. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3. Synonym for **Claritas**.

Elegans Angliae. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.7. Synonym for **Elegans (Bollweiler)**.

Elegans (Bollweiler). (*C.japonica*), James Burnett, 1837, *Magazine of Botany and Gardening*, new ser. vol.3:152 as 'Elegans' (Bolwiller). A semi-double pink or red flower of only ordinary character. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, No.85 as 'Elegans': Flower, large single, cherry red; petals veined with purple and rather deeply notched at the summit. There is another variety of this name with a double flower, which is very handsome. This was the listing that caused Berlèse to list the prior valid **Elegans** as 'Elegans'(Chandleri), thereby forever confusing it with its sister cultivar **Chandleri**. Synonym 'Elegans Angliae'.

Elegans Champagne. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1977, p.6: Beautiful sport of **Elegans Splendor**. White with cream centre petaloids. Sometimes base of petals showing pink. Early to mid-season blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.105, Reg. No.1526: A large to very large, white with cream centre petaloids, sometimes base of petals showing pink, anemone form *C.japonica* mutant of **Elegans Splendor**; originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. First observed 1970, size 11.5 cm wide x 5 cm deep with markedly fimbriated leaves and low, spreading growth. This cultivar received the "Sewell Mutant Award" for 1980 and the "William Hertrich Award" for 1982. For colour photos see: p.83, 84, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and on the front cover, SCCS, 1976, *The Camellia Review*, vol.38, No.2. Chinese synonym: 'Baitiane'. (White Swan). Note: The use of any latin word form such as "Elegans" for a new cultivar name or part name is barred by the Horticultural Code from 1958 and onwards. Latin is reserved for botanical use only. This applies to **Elegans Splendor**, **Elegans Supreme** and **Elegans Supreme Variegated** also, as these four sports were all named after 1958, and they are therefore illegal names according to the code. However as there is total rejection to a name change by all the National Camellia Societies, they are let stand pro tem.

Elegans Chandelery. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Elegans**.

Elegans Chandler. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.81; The flower pictured is either **Elegans** or one of its sports. Quality and colour are not good enough to define.

Elegans (Chandler). de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellias*, p.105. Synonym for **Elegans**.

Elegans (Chandler) Variegated. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* as 'Elegans (Chandler), Var.'. Synonym for **Elegans Variegated**.

Elegans (Chandler) Pink. .SCCS, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Elegans**.

Elegans Chandleri. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.73 as 'Elegans Chandlerii'. Synonym for **Elegans**.

Elegans (Chandlers). Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.240. Synonym for **Elegans**.

Elegans Coccinea. *Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'Horticulture Belgique*, 1842, p.22. Synonym for **Elegans**. It would appear that the variegated form was common by this time, and this was an attempt to separate out the solid colour form.

Elegans de Chandler. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16. Synonym for **Elegans**.

- Elegans Follis Marginatis.** (*C.japonica*), Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1864-1865. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Elegans Fortesque.** (*C.japonica*), Darlington Hall Gardens Camellia List, 1986, p.2. No description. Originated in the UK. No valid listing located.
- Elegans Improved.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2010, p.12 with colour photo; A sport of **Elegans** with larger leaves and flowers.
- Elegans Londonensis. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.68. Orthographic error for 'Elegans Loudonensis', synonym for **Elegans**.
- Elegans Loudonensis. Anonymous, 1837, *Revue Horticole*, p.477. Synonym for **Elegans**.
- Elegans Miniature. Fendig, 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Orthographic error for **Elegans Miniata**.
- Elegans Miniata.** (*C.japonica*), Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.189: A form of **Elegans** having small leaves and flowers, (10 cm) shading from light variegated pink to nearly pure white. It is a slow grower. Said to have been imported from Australia, probably of English origin. Orthographic errors: 'Elegans Miniature', 'Miniature Elegans'. See black and white photo, p.73, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.
- Elegans Nova. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833; Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D] :315. Synonym for **Elegans**.
- Elegans Pale Pink. Hazlewood & Jessep, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.68. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson**.
- Elegans Pink. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.10. Synonym for **Elegans**.
- Elegans Red. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.10. Synonym for **Chandleri**.
- Elegans Rose Red. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Elegans**.
- Elegans Rubra. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.20. Synonym for **Chandleri**.
- Elegans Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **C.M. Wilson**.
- Elegans Splendor.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1971, *The Camellia Review*, vol.33, No.1 as 'C.M. Wilson Splendour' with front cover colour photo. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.190, Reg. No.1116: Originally registered as 'C.M. Wilson Splendor'. The formation and leaves are the same as **Elegans Supreme** except that the colour is the soft pink of **C.M. Wilson**. A sport of **C.M. Wilson**. A notice of this name change was published in the Sept.1972 ACS., *The Camellia Journal*. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Received the "Sewell Mutant Award" for 1974. See colour photos: p.84, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*; the front cover ACS, 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83 and *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, p.36, pl.49. Chinese synonym: 'Saimudan', (Superior Peony). See note under **Elegans Champagne**. Orthographic variant 'Elegans Splendour'.
- Elegans Splendour. Mount Congreve Wholesale Nursery, 1990-1991, Price List, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Elegans Splendor**.
- Elegans Supreme.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.196, Reg. No.501: A 6 year old mutant of **Elegans**, originated by W.F. Bray, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading and dense with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The red, anemone form flowers, 12-15 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, have 21 petals, 20-30 petaloids and yellow stamens. The flower is wine red, with ruffled and wavy petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Received the "Sewell Mutant Award" in 1966; the Arminster C. Cawood Camellia Japonica Award for 1976; the "William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame Award" in 1980 and the "William

Hertrich Award” for 1967. Orthographic error: ‘Elegans Supreme’. For colour photos see: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966 facing p.18; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.54. The front cover *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1971, vol.VII, No.3 and the *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, p.37, pl.50. There is also a variegated form. See note under **Elegans Champagne**. Chinese synonym: ‘Chaoji Saimudan’. (Peony Supreme).

Elegans Supreme Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1 as ‘Elegans Supreme Var.’: A virus variegated form of **Elegans Supreme** - Wine red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Elegans Variegata. *Camellia Forest Catalogue*, 1988, p.3. An illegal name according to the Horticultural Code. It should be **Elegans Variegated**.

Elegans Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1946, *The Camellia*, p.18 as ‘Chandleri Elegans Var.’. A white blotched form of **Elegans** that was often erroneously listed as **Elegans** as the solid and variegated form were usually treated as identical during the last century. Orthographic abbreviation: ‘Elegans Var.’, ‘Chandler Elegans Var.’ Synonym: ‘Elegans (Chandler) Variegated’, ‘Francine Variegated’, ‘Pride of the Emperor’s Garden’, ‘Elegans Variegated Special’, ‘Elegans Chandler Variegated’. Chinese synonym: ‘Fuse Yazhi’, (Multicolour Elegant).

Elegans Variegated Special. *Abbott’s Nursery Catalogue*, 1961. Synonym for **Elegans Variegated**.

Elegans White. *Fruitland Nursery Catalogue*, 1952-1953, p.21. Synonym for **Madge Miller**.

Elegans 31. *Thoby et al.*, 1988, *Tsubaki, A Propos Camellia*, p.46. Synonym for **Elegans (Bollwieler)**.

Elegant. *André Leroy Catalogue*, 1833, p.13. Orthographic variant for **Elegans**.

Elegant. *Seaforde Gardens Catalogue*, 1993, p.2. Abbreviation for **Elegant Beauty**.

Elegant Beauty. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1962, vol.III, No.1, p.37, Reg. No.10: A hand pollinated hybrid raised by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand from the parentage *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Elegans**. The plant has an open, upright habit with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The flower is anemone form with 20 petals and numerous petaloids. The outer petals are wavy. The colour is deep rose with deeper veining. This camellia had earlier been referred to as ‘Elegante’ but this was rejected as too close to **Elegans**. Chinese synonym: ‘Meimei’, (Elegant Beauty).

Elegant Beauty (Hahn). (*C.x williamsii*). ACS 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.32. Valdosta Camellia Scions list. No description. A special form of **Elegant Beauty Variegated**. Originated in USA.

Elegant Beauty Variegated. (*C.x williamsii*). Nuccio’s Nurseries Catalogue, 1992. A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Elegant Beauty**. Originated in USA.

Elegant Friends. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.326. Synonym for **Setsugekka**.

Elegante. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.135. Synonym for **Elegant Beauty**.

Elegantissima. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Macoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833, p.16. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d’Horticulture*, 1 [pt.D]:315: Very elegant. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.73, 113, 127, 131: Leaves a little crenated on edge, apex acute, warped or undulate, of a glossy, deep green; flower, full, 8 cm in diameter; deep, cherry red, sometimes of a rose tint shaded with carmine; outer petals in two rows, large, imbricated to form a cup; those at the centre, numerous, folded, compact and even. Originated by Chandler,

Vauxhall, London, England. Orthographic errors: 'Elegontissima' and 'Eligantissima'. Synonyms: 'Elegantissima Rosea', 'Elegantissima Vera', 'Elegantissima Waratah', 'Elegantissima Flore Plena'. Berlèse listed two different Camellias with this name.

Elegantissima Bicolor. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1839. Synonym for **Elegantissima Striata**.

Elegantissima Caracciolo. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elegantissima Flore Plena. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Elegantissima Fl. Pl.'. Synonym for **Elegantissima**.

Elegantissima Nova. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elegantissima Rosea. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Synonym for **Elegantissima**.

Elegantissima Striata. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.113 invalidly as 'Elegantissima': Leaves large, ovate-lanceolate, strongly veined, of a deep green; flower double, 7.5 cm across with a white ground striped with rose-pink. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.184. This name was corrected from 'Elegantissima' to **Elegantissima Striata** in Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2 index. Originated in Germany. Synonyms: 'Elegantissima Striata Alba', 'Dianthiflora Striata Alba', 'Elegantissima Bicolor'.

Elegantissima Striata Alba. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.184 in Text. Synonym for **Elegantissima Striata** under plate.

Elegantissima Vera. Charles Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.105, 1848, p.110. Synonym for **Elegantissima**.

Elegantissima Waratah. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae....* Synonym for **Elegantissima**.

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

Elen. (*C.japonica*), Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelia*, pl.59. No description. Originated by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elen McCurdie. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.5. Orthographic error for 'Ellen McCurdie'.

Elena. (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1840. *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.16: Flowers light red with about 10 large, outer petals forming a cup, the inner petals forming a compact, central globe. Originated by Sacco, Italy.

Elena Boutourlin. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli, Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.52: Medium size flower, regularly imbricated with the centre forming an elegant spiral; colour a splendid rose with the centre a paler rose. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:23: Imbricated red. Very beautiful. Synonym: 'Elena Sloane'. Orthographic variant 'Elena Bouturlin'. Originated in Italy by Sloane.

Elena Bouturlin. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camelia*, p.105. Orthographic variant for **Elena Boutourlin**.

Elena di Troia. (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelia, My Camellias*, 2005, p.85 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone to loose peony, purple pink (RHS.CC.66C). Centre petaloids sometimes have white variegation. A seedling of **Ignea** x 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**), first flowered in 1990. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Elena Hugoni. Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic error for **Elena Ugoni**.

Elena Kyonii. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. No description. (Believed extinct.)

- Elena Longhi. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3. Orthographic variant for 'Hélène Longhi'.
- Elena Longo. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Orthographic error for 'Hélène Longhi'.
- Elena Lorenzo.** (*C.japonica*), Tick Tock Nursery, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.4, p.14. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.129, Reg. No.990: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1973; originated by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, averaging 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 10-12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep and has 28-30 petals with an odd petaloid. Colour is rosy red with yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Eleana Lorenzo'.
- Elena Monti.** (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43: Imbricated, white suffused with very delicate pink. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Pure white, medium size double with rare stripes of carmine. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Helene Monti', 'Helena Monti' and 'Helena'.
- Elena Nobile. Cuvelier, 1887, *Revue de l'Horticulture Belge et Etrangere*, vol.13, p.35. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili**.
- Elena Nobili.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Uniform vivid red, most beautiful, regularly imbricated. Originated by Franchetti, Florence Italy. Synonyms: 'Napa Red', 'Finest Napa Red'. Orthographic errors: 'Elena Nobile', 'Eleana Nobile', 'Elena Nobille', 'Eleanor Nobile', 'Elene Nobile', 'Elena Nobilis'. See colour photo, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.83, 85 as 'Elena Nobile'. Chinese synonym: 'Ailena Nuobui'. Chinese synonym 'Yilina'.
- Elena Nobille. van Houtte Catalogue, 1906, 307:239. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili**.
- Elena Nobilis. Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.83, 1882-1883. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili**.
- Elena Sloane. Burnier & Grilli, 1846-1847, p.52. As synonym for **Elena Boutourlin**.
- Elena Ugani. Jules Monoreau, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1862, p.11. Orthographic error for **Elena Ugoni**.
- Elena Ugoni.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846--1847, p.52: Originated by Casoretti, Italy, 1845. Flower of 70 petals, well imbricated, milk white, splashed and divided with reddish streaks. Oudin Lisieux, Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.43: Imbricated, White spotted red. Orthographic errors: 'Helena Ugoni', 'Hellena Ugoni', 'Helena Hugonii', 'Elena Ugani', 'Elena Hugoni', 'Helena Ugonie'. See pl.II, Book XI, Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as 'Helena Ugoni'.
- Elene Longo. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1871-1872. Orthographic error for 'Hélène Longhi'.
- Elene Nobile. Coolridge Rare Plant Garden Camellia Catalogue, 1950. Orthographic error for **Elena Nobili**.
- Elenor Franchetti. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Franchetti**.
- Elenor Greenway. Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Greenway**.
- Elenor Haygood. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Hagood**.

- Elenor of Fair Oaks. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Eleanor of Fairoaks**.
- Elenora Franchetti. Giardino Allegro Catalogue, No.80, 1930, p.39. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Franchetti**.
- Eleonara. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.41. Orthographic error for **Eleonora**.
- Eleonor. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Eleonora**.
- Eleonora**. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.17: Rose form. Beautiful imbricated, brick red with crimson tints, petals regularly marked with a white stripe. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.52. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17: Imbricated. Bright red with crimson tint, all petals regularly edged white border. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.41 as 'Eleonara': Large, variegated flowers. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Ellenora', 'Eleonor'. Orthographic error: 'Eleonara'.
- Eleonora d'Este**. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Eleonora Campbell. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Synonym for **Lady Eleonor Campbell's**.
- Eleonora Danovaro**. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66 as 'Eleonora Denavaro'. No description. Nutini Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870: Flowers ivory white, double, lined with carmine. Orthographic error: "Eleonora Denavaro. Originated in Italy.
- Eleonora Denavaro. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Danavaro**.
- Eleonora Franchetti**. (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Roda, 1885, Nursery Catalogue, p.55: Large well made imbricated flowers; vivid red with a few white stripes. Backhouse Catalogue, 1873 as 'Eleanora Franchetti'. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.18: Medium size imbricated flower, white lined with rose. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variant 'Elonore Franchetti'. Orthographic errors: 'Elenora Franchetti', 'Eleanora Franchetti', 'Elleanor Franchetti'.
- Eleonore**. (*C.japonica*), Catalogue des plantes La Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique, 1842, p.22: Rose pink, elongated petals, variegated with white. Originated in Italy.
- Eleonore Campell. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Lady Eleonor Campbell's**.
- Eleonore Franchetti. Seidel, 1897, Preisverzeichnis, p.11. Orthographic variant for **Eleonora Franchetti**.
- Eleveige Stacchini. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. Orthographic error for **Edwige Stacchini**.
- Elffeda. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1883, p.37. Orthographic error for **Elfleda**.
- Elfin**. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.272, Reg. No.355: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by J.M. Jones, Savannah, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1955. Leaves 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The medium pink, formal double flowers are 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep and resemble 'Pink Perfection', (**Otome**) and have 38 petals and 4 petaloids. Early flowering.
- Elfin Charm**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.49: Oriental red. Miniature, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Harvey Short, Escondido, California, USA.

- Elfin Rose.** (*C.x hiemalis*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.95: Rose pink. Azalea form double. Originated by the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym 'Aimeigui'.
- Elfingaston. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Orthographic error for **Elphinstonia**.
- Elfleda.** (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1880. Red, very large. Originated in Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Elffeda', 'Elfreda'. (Believed extinct.)
- Elfreda. Hackett Nursery Catalogue, 1893, p.133. Orthographic error for **Elfleda**.
- Elgans Supreme. Liss Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1985, p.29. Orthographic error for **Elegans Supreme**.
- Eligantissima. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellia*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Elegantissima**.
- Elihu Root.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.68. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Elilia Borza. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic error for **Emilia Borsa**.
- Elinor. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogue*, p.68. Orthographic error for **Eleanor**.
- Elinor Lee. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.68. Orthographic error for **Elinore Lee**.
- Elinor of Fair Oaks. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue ca.1945. Orthographic error for **Eleanor of Fair Oaks**.
- Elinor Wilds. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.68. Orthographic error for **Eleanor Wilds**.
- Elinore Lee.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.35: White. Medium size anemone to peony form. Mid-season flowering. Originated by R. Lee, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Orthographic error: 'Elinor Lee'.
- Elinsonii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:7 as 'Elinsoni'. Synonym for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's**.
- Elira Centurioni. Backhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1873. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni**.
- Elisa. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic variant for **Eliza**.
- Elisa Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, *Catalogue Général*, p.16. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Elisa Casaretto. Mercatelli, 1881, *Catalogo della Camelie*, p.18. Orthographic error for **Elisa Casoretto**.
- Elisa Casoretti. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Orthographic error for **Elisa Casoretto**.
- Elisa Casoretto.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli, Catalogue, 1881, p.18: Medium size regular flower of most beautiful form, blush white, crowded petals; almost all striped rose-pink and carmine red. Deeper at the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Eliabetta Casaretto', 'Elia Casoretto', 'Elivira Casoretti', 'Elisa Casarotto', 'Elisa Casaretto'. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy.
- Elisa Casarotto. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.68. Orthographic error for **Elisa Casoretto**.
- Elisa Centuriana. Escuela di Agricultura, 1882. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni**.

- Elisa Centurion. Carriere, 1865, *Production & Fixation des variétés dans les végétaux*. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni**.
- Elisa Centurione. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni**.
- Elisa Centurioni. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.105; Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.16. Synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni**.
- Elisa Centurionii. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni**.
- Elisa Centuroni. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.36. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Orthographic error for 'Elisa Centurioni', synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni**.
- Elisa del Lungo**. (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.38, 41. Large flower, imbricated, ivory white, striped with shining carmine. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy.
- Elisa Formento**. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Elisa Frumento', 'Elisa Frumenti'. (Believed extinct.)
- Elisa Franchetti**. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Splendid rose, veined with some marks of white. Imbricated. Centre cup-like. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti.
- Elisa Frumento. Jean Verschaffelt, 1864, Price List No.1, p.6. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.40. Orthographic error for **Elisa Formento**.
- Elisa Herbert. van den Heede, Mai.1882, *Revue Horticole*, p.196. Orthographic error for **Elisabetta Herbert**.
- Elisa Melliez. Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Elisa Miellez**.
- Elisa Mielez. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Elisa Melliez**.
- Elisa Miellez**. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Pink with deeper veining, with the petals bordered by white. Perfect imbrication and serrated centre petals. Orthographic errors: 'Lisa Mielz', 'Eliza Mielez', 'Luisa Miellez', 'Elisa Melliez'. Originated in Italy.
- Elisa Mielz. Contini Catalogue, 1915. Orthographic error for **Elisa Miellez**.
- Elisa Odenwald. (*C.japonica*), Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland*. No description. No valid listing located.
- Elisa Odero** . (*C.japonica*), Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No. 73, 1875-1876. No description. Linden Catalogue, 1875; Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Imbricated, ivory white with splashes, streaks and specks of blood red and vivid carmine. Flower medium size. Originated in Italy.
- Elisa Reck. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for **Eliza von der Recke**.
- Elisa Reek. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Orthographic error for **Eliza von der Recke**.
- Elisabeth**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, book XII, pl.III: This pretty camellia, of Italian origin, belongs to the class of perfections, and is conspicuous for its white blooms with a pale yellow tint at the centre and a rare pink mark, and for its numerous, small, rounded or oblong petals, spread out at the circumference and upright at the centre. In America, the Portuguese variety 'Don Pedro V' (**Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal**) has long been known, erroneously, as 'Elisabeth' or 'Elizabeth', and both **Teutonia** and **Montironi** have also been confused with this camellia. However they are all separate and distinct cultivars. **Montironi** is a seedling raised by Casoretti in Italy and **Teutonia** is a German seedling of Grunenburg first listed by both van Houtte and Berlèse in 1843. Other synonyms

listed are 'Teutonia White', 'Trios Marie' and 'Victoria and Albert'. This latter is actually a synonym for **Teutonia**. Orthographic variants: 'Elizabeth', 'Elisabetta'.

Elisabeth. Henry A Dreer, Philadelphia Catalogue, 1935, p.105. Synonyms variously given are 'Montironi', 'Elizabeth', 'Teutonia White', 'Victoria and Albert', However it appears that the cultivar in question was an erroneous name for **Montironi**.

Elisabeth Aroen. Van den Broek Catalogue, 1976-1977, p.17. Orthographic error for **Elizabeth Arden**.

Elisabeth Blush. Griffiths R., 1958, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.4, footnote 3. A blush pink sport of 'Dom Pedro V' as 'Elisabeth'. It is thought to fall within the scope of the cultivar **Elisabeth Pink**.

Elisabeth Boardman. Gerbings G.G., 1845, *Camellias*, p.219. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth Boardman**.

Elisabeth Herbert. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1857, Catalogue No.63, p.25. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Orthographic variant for **Elisabetta Herbert**.

Elisabeth Holmes. Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian*, vol.VIII, No.3, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth Holmes**.

Elisabeth Holmes Junior. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.286, Reg. No.332: A 7 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1947; originated by Robert P. Holmes, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is rapid, upright and dense. The leaves average 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The pale pink, semi-double flowers have 15 petals and 4 petaloids and average 11 cm across and 4 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season.

Elisabeth Impérial. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Orthographic variant: 'Elisabeth Imperiale'. (Believed extinct.) Originated in France.

Elisabeth Imperiale. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic variant for **Elisabeth Impérial**.

Elisabeth Le Bey. Thoby et al., 1988, *Tsubaki - A Propos de Camellia*, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth Le Bey**.

Elisabeth Pink. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2 as 'Elizabeth Pink'. Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I. p.122, 123 with colour plate facing p.132: Size of leaf and other parts follow the form 'Elisabeth', ('Dom Pedro V') so closely that there is no significant difference in this respect. However the heart of the flower is carmine rose 621, shading towards the petal margins to 621/3 and in some areas almost white. Petal venation is pronounced. Previously erroneously known in America as 'Montironi Rosea' and 'Montironi Pink'. Originated in USA. Sport: **Milady**.

Elisabeth Sizemore. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1970, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.51: White. Large, round, semidouble with large, smooth, thick petals. Medium, spreading, upright growth. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated by D. English Jr, Dawson, California, USA.

Elisabeth Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Milady**.

Elisabeth White. Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Dom Pedro V Rei de Portugal**.

Elisabetta. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic variant for **Elisabeth**.

Elisabetta Casaretto. *R. Società Toscana di Orticoltura Bollettino*, 1877. Orthographic variant for **Elisa Casaretto**.

Elisabetta Hebert. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Elisabetta Herbert**.

- Elisabetta Herbert.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.16: Like the camellia ‘Iride’ with the colour different, vivid red at the circumference and the central petals, while the intermediate petals are lighter. Perfect imbrication. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.I: All the petals which form the circumference and middle are ample, imbricated, upright in the form of a rose, of a vivid cherry red colour; those of the heart are compact, outspread and a beautiful pink. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants: ‘Elisabeth Herbert’, ‘Elizabeth Herbert’, ‘Elisa Herbert’, ‘Elisabetta Hebert’.
- Elisabetta Sirani.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticoltura Bollettino*, 2:101-107. No description. Originated in Italy by Santarelli as a seedling of **Rosa Sinensis**. (Believed extinct.)
- Elise. Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853, p.38. Orthographic variant for **Eliza**.
- Elise Aldrich.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., Feb. 1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 44, No. 1, p.12, Reg. No.2106: 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.121: Average size bloom, 10 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 109 petals, spiraled and cupped. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.
- Elise Jury. Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139. Orthographic error for **Elsie Jury**.
- Elise Reek. Baumann, Mulhouse Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Orthographic error for **Elisa van der Recke**.
- Elise Winter.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.164, Reg. No.1655: A very large, rose pink, red veined with fading centre, rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid (‘Crimson Robe’ (**Dataohong**) x 10XB [10X = ‘Cornelian’ (**Damanao**) x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), flowering mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size 14.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 5 tiers of petals and 18 petals in outer tier. Plant growth is upright, semi-open and rapid with dark green leaves, heavily veined, 12.5 cm x 8 cm.
- Elisia. Robert Tyas, 1843, *Popular Flowers*, p.85. Loddiges Catalogue 1844, p.6. Orthographic error for **Eliza**.
- Eliska-Deon.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.34: Dark red. Full peony form. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs V.D. Myers, McComb, Mississippi, USA.
- Elixa. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Eliza**.
- Eliza.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149, as ‘Double white’; Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):258: Originated by Robert Buist, USA. Large white with a few rose stripes. Charles Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.67 as ‘Elisa’: Packed, globular, peony form, white flower with yellowish tints. Synonym: ‘Grunellii Major’. Orthographic errors: ‘Elixa’, ‘Elise’, ‘Elisia’, ‘Elisa’.
- Eliza Centurioni. William Bull Nursery Wholesale Catalogue, 1872, p.154. Synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni**.
- Eliza Centurioni Marquess. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.6. Synonym for **Madame Elisa Centurioni**.
- Eliza Lockley.** (*C.x williamsii*), ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News*, No.115, p.10, Reg. No.383: Originated by Constance M. Davidson, Roland Ave. Wahroonga, NSW, Australia as a chance seedling of **Margaret Waterhouse**, that first flowered 1982. A semi-double pink flower (RHS.CC.68C), shading to a lighter pink (ME12 A2) at centre of flower, 10-14 petals, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Petals notched, veined deeper colour, standing apart. Flowers over a long

season on a slow growing, dense, weeping plant. Leaves glossy green, elongate, serrations average, apex acuminate, 9cm x 4cm. Chinese synonym 'Yilida'.

Eliza von der Recke. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Originated in Germany. Orthographic errors; 'Elisa Reek', 'Elisa Reck'. (Believed extinct.)

Elizabeth. (*C.x williamsii*), G. Reuthe Nursery Catalogue, 1954, p.9: Delicate rose-pink single, seedling of *C.saluenensis* x *Alba Simplex*. Originated in the UK. Name changed to **Elizabeth de Rothschild**, due confusion with **Elisabeth**.

Elizabeth. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Orthographic variant for 'Elisabeth', pseudonym for 'Dom Pedro V'.

Elizabeth Acree. (*C.japonica*), ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2376. A medium size, white fading to medium pink outer petals, formal double seedling of 'Magnoliaeflora' (**Hagoromo**). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Tom Dodd, Semmes, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 14 year old seedling first flowered in 1982. Flower size is 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, with 40 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and average in rate, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Elizabeth Allan. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.68. Error for **Elizabeth Arden**.

Elizabeth Ann. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1999, p.19, Reg. No.2513. A white edged pink, peony to formal double, chance seedling. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Dr Tom Dodd, Semmes, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1999, p.6, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 12.7 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 60 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Petals are heavy textured with sheen. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and vigorous, with light green leaves 9.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.

Elizabeth Ann Linhuber. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.163, Reg. No.1109: A 5 year old seedling that first bloomed 1966. Seed parent is 'Lady Campbell Mahogany' and pollen parent 'Joe Reuther'. Originated by Joseph C. Reuther, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The anemone form flower averages 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 37 petals and 95 petaloids. Colour is dark red with dark purple veins, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers early to mid-season.

Elizabeth Anderson. (*C.x williamsii*), Cobby Camellias Catalogue, 1977: Medium size, pink, formal double. Mid-season flowering. However Baldwins Nursery Catalogue, 1984 has: "Pale pink, semi-double". Originated in England.

Elizabeth Arden. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens Catalogue, 1942-1943; Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944: This variegated Camellia opens rose form, when fully developed stamens show with mingled petaloids, semi-double. Often sporting solid rose-red flowers. Late flowering. Foliage, long, narrow, medium green. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic errors: 'Elizabeth Aroen', 'Elisabeth Areon', 'Elizabeth Allan'. Sport: **Pink Elizabeth Arden**.

Elizabeth Arden Pink. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.20. Orthographic variant for **Pink Elizabeth Arden**.

Elizabeth Arden Variegated. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.20 as 'Elizabeth Arden Var'. Orthographic error for **Elizabeth Arden**.

Elizabeth Aroen. van den Brock Catalogue, 1978-1979, p.18. Orthographic error for **Elizabeth Arden**.

- Elizabeth Astles.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1976, *Camellia News*, No.62, p.31, Reg. No.181: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.reticulata* **Buddha**. First bloomed 1973. The bright pink, 16 cm, semi-double to informal double flowers, blooms in midseason. The dark green, lanceolate leaves are 11.6 cm x 5.5 cm with a short, pointed apex. See colour photo, ACRS, 1979, *Camellia News*, No.71. Sport: **Elizabeth Astles Variegated**.
- Elizabeth Astles Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1982, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.37, No.4 as 'Elizabeth Astles Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Elizabeth Astles** - Bright pink and white. Originated in USA.
- Elizabeth B. Hunt.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2721. A chance seedling which first flowered 1998. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. A 9 cm diameter pink, semi-double flower, with golden anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and flowers early to late. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.112 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 12 cm x 7 cm.
- Elizabeth Bay.** (*C.japonica*), Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.8: Soft rose coloured informal double. Medium size. Flowers mid-season. Originated as a large old plant growing at Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, NSW, Australia. Removed to the grounds of Sydney University by Professor Waterhouse in the late 1940's.
- Elizabeth Bennett. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Description not to hand. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Elizabeth Boardman.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue 1942-1943; Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias*, p.219: A fine aristocrat from Magnolia Gardens. The exquisite texture combined with large size, make this an exceptional variety. Pure white semi-double flowers, with irregular petals are produced freely, early to mid-season. Large rounded, bright green foliage. The vigorous plants grow upright. Very hardy. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A large white, irregular form. Petal texture resembles a magnolia, 11-12.5 cm across. Satiny, yellow-white stamens intermixed with fluted petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves large, rounded, light green, tapered ends, blunt apex, finely serrate, 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm. For colour illustrations see: Urquhart, 1960. *The Camellia*, pl.XXIX & XXX; also pl.51, p.38, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Originated as a seedling at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina. Orthographic variant: 'Elisabeth Boardman'. Sport: **Elizabeth Boardman Special Peony**. Chinese synonym 'Bodeman'.
- Elizabeth Boardman Peony. Walden Jr., 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.3. Synonym for **Elizabeth Boardman Special Peony**.
- Elizabeth Boardman Special Peony.** (*C.japonica*), Walden Jr., 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.2, p.18: A large, peony form of **Elizabeth Boardman**, originated by Walden Jr., USA. Synonym: 'Elizabeth Boardman Peony'.
- Elizabeth Bolitho.** (*C.x williamsii*). Trewidden Estate Nursery Retail Camellia List 1995, p.4: Single pink with flowers opening flat; free flowering. Original plant is growing at Tregwainton, Cornwall, England. Compact habit, slightly pendulous. The flowers resemble the Higo form.
- Elizabeth Carroll.** (*C.japonica*), Griffin ed., 1958, *Camellian*; Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.49: Large size, semi-double, white. Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms early. Originated in USA at Casadaban Nursery, Abita Springs, Louisiana.
- Elizabeth Cole.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947, p.7. Irregular double, peony form, self white, to 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Petals 12-15, near orbicular, undulate, multiple irregular notching. Centre of flower, fascicles of petaloids and folded petals, inconspicuous

stamens, white filaments, golden anthers. Mid-season flowering. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.117. Originated in Australia.

Elizabeth Colville. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3),1943. Synonym for **Lois Hill**.

Elizabeth Cooper. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.210, Reg. No.1461: A medium size, pure white, formal double, mid-season flowering. This 12 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling first bloomed 1973. Originated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The bloom has 60 petals. Average size, 8.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 5 perfect swirls. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. Colour photo, front cover ACS, 1977, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4.

Elizabeth Councilman. (*C.japonica*), Dekker, 1961, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.59: New introduction, a solid red, semi-double of unknown parents. Good texture and substance. A brilliant red semi-double with fluted petals. Medium, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by E. Councilman, California, USA.

Elizabeth de Rothchild. Haskins Nursery Lid Catalogue, No.68, 1967, p.4. Orthographic error for Elizabeth de Rothschild.

Elizabeth de Rothschild. (*C.x williamsii*), Peer, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114 as 'Elizabeth Rothschild': "Williamsii varieties of importance include 'Elizabeth Rothschild' (**Adolphe Audusson** x *C.saluenensis*) having large double, pink blossoms." Originated by Mr Hanger, while at Exbury, England it has a medium size, semi-double, rose-pink flower in mid-season to late. Orthographic variants: 'Elizabeth Rothschild', 'Elizabeth de Rotschild', 'Elizabeth de Rotschild', 'Elizabeth de Rothschild'. Under the name 'Elizabeth' G. Reuthe Ltd 1954 catalogue states that it is [*C.saluenensis* x **Alba Simplex**], which is actually **Francis Hanger**.

Elizabeth de Rotschild. Shanahan's Villa Gardens Catalogue, 1967, p.26. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth de Rothschild**.

Elizabeth Deep Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Elisabeth Pink**.

Elizabeth Dell. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.87, Reg. No.854: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA from the seed parent **Imura**. Plant growth upright and open. The light green, heavy textured leaves average 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The semi-double flower is white with a few red dashes and has light yellow anthers and white filaments. Size is 11 cm across with 15-18 petals and 16-18 short petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Elizabeth Dickens. (*C.japonica*), Mulroy Garden's Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.10: Anemone form, large size, blush pink flowers. Vigorous habit and free flowering. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Ireland.

Elizabeth Dowd. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.196, Reg. No.516: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by H.E. Ashby, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, rapid and open with light green leaves. The flower is a white rose form double, 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 25 petals having small dashes of pink on some petals; stamens with golden anthers. Blooms mid-season. Sports include: **Elizabeth Dowd Rose**, **Elizabeth Dowd Silver**, **Elizabeth Dowd Stripe**. See colour photo, front cover ACS., 1960, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.16, No.1 and pl.52, p.38, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Elizabeth Dowd Mystique. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2885; A 23 year old sport of **Elizabeth Dowd Silver**, first flowered 1988 Originated, registered and propagated by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.113 with colour photo; Large size, 10cm diameter x 5 cm deep flower is white to pale pink with darker pink water markings, semi-double to rose form double. Base and edges of petals are white with water markings in the centre. Yellow anthers

and white filaments. Falls whole. Plant is upright and open, with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 7cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late

Elizabeth Dowd Rose. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.55: Sport of **Elizabeth Dowd**. Solid rose pink. Originated by W.F. Wilson, Louisiana, USA.

Elizabeth Dowd Silver. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.169, Reg. No.1289: A 5 year old sport of **Elizabeth Dowd** with same flower size, formation and growth habits. Originated by W.F. Wilson, Louisiana, USA. The 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, rose form to semi-double flower is blush pink with wide white margins, 25 petals. Occasionally produces a blush form with a red streak. Blooms Mid-season. Chinese synonym: 'Baiban Da Yilishabai'.

Elizabeth Dowd Stripe. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.55: A sport of **Elizabeth Dowd**. White with numerous red and pink stripes. Originated by W.F. Wilson, Louisiana, USA.

Elizabeth Fleming. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Pink. Medium size, semi-double. Medium bushy growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated as a seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) by A. Boardman, Augusta, Georgia, USA. See black and white photo: Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.76. Sport: **Elizabeth Fleming Variegated**. Orthographic error : 'Elizabeth Flemming'. Synonym: 'Elizabeth Fleming Boardman'.

Elizabeth Fleming Boardman. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.69. Synonym for **Elizabeth Fleming**.

Elizabeth Fleming Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27: A white variegated form of **Elizabeth Fleming** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Elizabeth Flemming. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1950-1952, p.5. Orthographic error for **Elizabeth Fleming**.

Elizabeth Fox. (*C.japonica*), *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, 1984, p.77, Reg. No.9: Originated by D.B. Fox, Hockley, Essex, England. Parentage unknown. Flower, medium size, formal double, 7.5 cm across with 57 petals, colour RHS.CC.50B, Red Group with some white stripes at the base of the outer petals. Blooms mid-season, opens flat and shatters similar to **Jouvan**. Leaves flat, oval, finely serrate, medium size. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1978.

Elizabeth Gibbs. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.336, Reg. No.224: A 4 year old chance seedling originated by Mrs Earl P. Seay, South Carolina, USA. First flowered 1953. The leaves are large, oval, dark green. Flower buds are round. The rose-red flowers, 9-10 cm across, are incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to **Nobilissima** with 90-125 petals. Flowering season early.

Elizabeth Glunt. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.16, Reg. No.2416. A miniature, rose pink formal double chance seedling, flowering mid-season. Originated by Charles T. Elliott Sr, Swainsboro, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The 17 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 1.8 cm deep with 36 incurved petals. Plant growth is upright, open and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Elizabeth Glunt Variegated. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, included in Reg. No.2416. A miniature, rose pink variegated white with rose pink stripes. All other details as for **Elizabeth Glunt**.

Elizabeth Gorton. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A large, pure white, semidouble, about 12.5 cm across. There are 2 rows of large, stiff petals which are notched

and turn down at the tips and 3 rows of outer portion of bloom which are ruffled and turn upward. The columnar stamen centre gives the flower the appearance of a white **Adolphe Audusson**. Leaves are large, stiff and dark green on a plant with an average, compact habit. Originated by H.E. Jenkins, Glendale, California, USA, it first flowered in 1950. Reg. No.156, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.309.

Elizabeth Grady. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Synonym for **Margaret Higdon**.

Elizabeth Grandy. Gerbing, G.G., 1945, *Camellias*, p.144. Orthographic error for 'Elizabeth Grady', synonym for **Margaret Higdon**.

Elizabeth Hawkins. (*C.japonica*), Tregrehan Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1973: Amenone form. Small bright red. Midseason blooming. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England.

Elizabeth Herbert. Anonymous, 1857, *The Florist*, 11:194. Orthographic variant for **Elisabetta Herbert**.

Elizabeth Herrin. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Light pink. Very large, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Herrin, USA.

Elizabeth Hicklin. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.39: Soft pink shading to lighter pink at ruffled edge of petals. Large, rose form double with light stamens and a few crinkled petaloids. Compact, upright growth. Originated by Mrs E.W. Hicklin, Columbia, South Georgia, USA. Sport: **Elizabeth Hicklin Variegated**.

Elizabeth Hicklin Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1 as 'Elizabeth Hicklin V.'. A virus variegated form of **Elizabeth Hicklin** - Soft pink and white. Originated in USA.

Elizabeth Higdon. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.24. Orthographic error for **Margaret Higdon**.

Elizabeth Hill. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.23, Reg. No.676: A 4 year old, miniature *C.japonica* seedling of **Buddy**, pollen parent **Memento**, that first flowered 1962; originated by Wm. F. Hutchison, Texarkana, Arkansas, USA. Medium, slow, spreading growth with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. The anemone form flower, 4.5-6 cm across x 5 cm deep, has 14-16 petals in 2-3 rows, 100-110 petaloids with a few stamens. Occasionally sports a solid pink flower. Blooms early to late.

Elizabeth Holmes. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1952-1953: Light pink with deeper pink markings. Large, cup shaped, semi-double, opening with a bud centre. Late flowering. Compact growth. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Elisabeth Holmes'.

Elizabeth Holmes Junior. SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*. Orthographic variant for **Elisabeth Holmes Junior**.

Elizabeth Hyatt Haynie. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.130, Reg. No.1003: A 5 year old chance seedling which first flowered 1963; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant habit is upright and open with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The semidouble flower is 13-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Clear, bright rose with bluish undertones, 18 large petals with 5-7 petals folded and upright. Firm texture. Blooms mid-season to late.

Elizabeth Johnston. Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.13. Synonym for **Lady Loch**.

Elizabeth Johnstone. (*C.reticulata*), RHS., 1958, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.12, p.107, black and white photo, fig.44 facing p.89: A cross between *C.reticulata* wild form and

an unknown camellia, which has proved hardy in Cornwall and reached a height of 10 feet (3.1 m). The flowers are 11 cm across with 9 waved petals and coloured a bright, rich shade of Camellia Rose (HCC.622/2). It is of interest that the serrations of the leaves are very close together. Exhibited by G.H. Johnstone, Trewithin, Cornwall, UK. Received an RHS, Award of Merit, March 19th 1957.

Elizabeth Le Bey. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, rose-pink, incomplete to irregular double, 9-12.5 cm across. There are numerous petaloids, some of which are erect in the centre and partly conceal short stamens. Leaves are yellow-green, lanceolate, 8.5 cm x 3.2 cm. Slightly serrate with petioles 10 mm long, on a plant of rapid, spreading growth. Originated by G.H. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Florida, USA from seed imported from Japan in 1937. First bloomed 1946. Registration No.37 in the ACS., *Quarterly*, 1950, vol.5, No.1. Orthographic variant: 'Elizabeth Lebey', 'Elisabeth Le Bey'. Sports: **Elizabeth Le Bey Blush**, **Elizabeth Le Bey Variegated**, **Elizabeth Le Bey White**. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1964, vol.III, No.5.

Elizabeth Le Bey Blush. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.226, Reg. No.949: A sport of **Elizabeth Le Bey**, first observed 1960 by Mrs W.M. Harrison, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The anemone form flowers are 11-12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and have 14 petals and 238 petaloids. Colour light pink, margined with white, with gold anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season.

Elizabeth Le Bey Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as 'Elizabeth Le Bey Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Elizabeth Le Bey** - Rosepink and white. Originated in USA.

Elizabeth Le Bey White. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.69: A white flowering mutation of **Elizabeth Le Bey**. Originated in USA.

Elizabeth Lebey. Griffiths & Strother, 1954, *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth Le Bey**.

Elizabeth M. Tarver. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.192, Reg. No.512: A 7 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Dr James B. Tarver, San Marino, California, USA. Growth habit is spreading, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. Flowers semi-double to semi-peony, from 10-12 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 16-18 creamy white petals and 4-6 petaloids. Blond stamens. Good substance. Blooms mid-season.

Elizabeth Maybank. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: White striped blood red. Large single. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.

Elizabeth McKenzie. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.69. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Elizabeth Mills. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.69. Originated in USA. No description. No valid listing located.

Elizabeth (Mondroni). Threlkold & Anthony, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.142. Pseudonym for **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal** as 'Don Pedro'.

Elizabeth Nedra Mathis. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2009, p.29, Regn No. 2778. Registered by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.110 with colour photo; A 10 year old chance seedling first flowered in 2004. Originated by Clayton Mathis, Douglas, Ga. The semi-double bloom is 11.5 cm diameter x 9 cm deep, colour dark red. Yellow anthers and red filaments. Heavy petal texture and falls in one piece.

Upright, dense and vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm. Flowers mid-season.

Elizabeth Northcote. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.69. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Elizabeth of Glamis. Dorothy Cameron-Gavin, 1990, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XVI, No.5, p.35 as a synonym for **Lady Loch**.

Elizabeth Payne. (*C.japonica*), da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1960: Red, marbled white. Large anemone to loose peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Portugal.

Elizabeth Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Orthographic variant for **Elisabeth Pink**.

Elizabeth R. Winkfield Manor Nurseries, Ascot, Catalogue, 1954, p.1. Abbreviation for **Elizabeth de Rothschild**.

Elizabeth Rothchild. Puddle, 1956, "Rare Camellia Species and Hybrids at Bodnant Gardens", *SCCS., The Camellia Review*, vol.17, No.8, p.15. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth de Rothschild**.

Elizabeth Rothschild. Peer, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth de Rothschild**.

Elizabeth Shell Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Elizabeth Stanton. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Pink. Complete double. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.309, Reg. No.193: A 13 year old sport of **Feastii**; originated by Harry B. Stanton, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Sport first observed 1944. Plant growth is bushy and compact. The medium green leaves are 11 cm x 6 cm with prominent venation and coarse serration. Flower buds almost round and medium green. Flowers are rosepink with white spots on the larger petals, 9-10 cm across, complete double, imbricated similar to **Alba Plena** with 70-80 petals. Blooms mid-season.

Elizabeth Tarrant. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1998, p.24, Reg. No.2475. A very large, rose pink, anemone form chance seedling. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Rupert Drews, Charleston, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7 cm deep, with 8-9 petals, 70-80 petaloids, yellow anthers and pinkish white filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous, with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Note: The flowers shown in the photo accompanying the registration are all of a variegated version.

Elizabeth Tarrant Variegated. (*C.japonica*), A virus variegated version of **Elizabeth Tarrant**, rose pink splashed with white. See details of above registration.

Elizabeth Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Milady**.

Elizabeth Walter. (*C.japonica*), Turner, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.165: A **Monarch** type; varies widely in petaloid formation. Salmon pink and white. Large peony form. Originated by B. Newby, Thompson, Georgia, USA about 1896.

Elizabeth Weaver. (*C.japonica*), *SCCS.*, 1976, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.56: Coral pink. Large formal double. Medium, open, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Dr W. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.236, Reg. No.1351: A 10 year old *C.japonica*, (**Elizabeth Boardman** x **Clarise Carleton**) that first bloomed in 1967. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type, bloom is RHS 1-55A (Luminescent Pink) with 138 petals. Average size 11 cm across x 4 cm deep. Chinese synonym: 'Yilishanbai Zhintü'.

- Elizabeth Weaver Variegated. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414. No description. Chinese synonym 'Hua Zhinü'.
- Elizabeth Weems.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.160, Reg. No.1016: A 20 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1952; originated by Clarence A. Owens, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. The semi-double flower, similar to 'Donckelaeri', (**Masayoshi**) is 11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals. Rose-pink with yellow anthers and clear filaments. Occasional slight streak of white on an inner petal. Blooms early to mid-season.
- Elizabeth Westergard.** (*C.japonica*), Mulligan, Brian, *Woody Plants in the University of Washington Arboretum*, 1977, p.31. No description. Obtained 1961. Originated in USA.
- Elizabeth White. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.9. Synonym for **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal** as 'Don Pedro'.
- Elizabeth Wooton Lee. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1973, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.28, No.1. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Elizabethae Herbertii. Rollison Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic variant for **Elisabetta Herbert**.
- Elisabetta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.68. Orthographic variant for **Elizabeth**.
- Ella A. Hearn.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.167: From seed of unknown parent, first flowered 1942. The 10-12 cm flower is a complete double, irregular white, often flecked with red. Flowers early to late. Originated by Clarence S. Hearn, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Ella Hearn'.
- Ella Drayton.** (*C.japonica*), Berckman, 1908, *Country Life in America*, p.548, with black and white illustration: Dark rose, exquisite form, imbricated with slightly cupped inner petals. A lighter coloured centre and loose non-tiered imbrication. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. This name has been erroneously used for a number of cultivars, such as **Incarnata** and **Maria Morren**. There is yet a third; a small, formal double, pink fading to lighter pink at the centre which has been reidentified as 'Ella Drayton (Magnolia Gardens)'. Synonyms: 'Lady Margaret', 'Climax'. Sport: **Ella Drayton Variegated**.
- Ella Drayton (1). Fendig, 1963, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Erroneously for **Incarnata**.
- Ella Drayton (2). Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Erroneously for **Maria Morren**.
- Ella Drayton (Magnolia Gardens). SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature: A pink fading to lighter pink in centre*. Small formal double. This is believed synonymous with Berckman's **Ella Drayton**.
- Ella Drayton Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. A white blotched form of **Ella Drayton**. Originated in USA.
- Ella Frost.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. No description. Originated by J.R. Rosa Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.
- Ella Gamlin.** (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.35, Reg. No.69: a chance *C.saluenensis* seedling originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand, that first bloomed 1966. The plant is a slow grower with spreading, open habit, the leaves being dark green, averaging 10 cm x 4 cm. The flowers are single with 8 petals and an occasional petaloid, and measures 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with a large, central boss of gold stamens with cream filaments, giving the appearance of a Higo camellia. The colour is deep pink and flowers from early to mid-season.
- Ella Gayle Hamlin.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov. 1989. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, back cover, colour photo and description: A beautiful shade of vivid pink that changes shades at various

times of the day. Outstanding semi-double to peony form with small petaloids surrounding high, bright yellow stamens; 12.5-13 cm across. A mid-season blooming, chance seedling, originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Pearl River, Louisiana, USA. See ACS. Nov.1990, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2195. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1990, p.88, colour photo between p.90-91: The 32 year old seedling first bloomed 1960. Average flower size is 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 70 petals, 12 petaloids and bright yellow stamens. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Ella Hearn. SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.35. Abbreviation for **Ella A. Hearn**.

Ella Jane Metcalf. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.56: White with a few pink stripes. Medium size, formal double. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by R. Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi, USA.

Ella Joe. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2006, p.13 with colour photo; Reg. No.2693. A chance seedling that first flowered 1988. Originated by Dick Hardison, Tallahassee, Fla., USA. The clear pink, 10 cm diameter, formal double flower has 5 frosted centre rows of petals. Falls in one piece. Plant is upright, with average growth, and flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.56 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 4.5 cm.

Ella May. Hayworth, 1987-1988, RHS., *Rhododendrons With Magnolias and Camellias*, p.74. Orthographic error for **Ellamine**.

Ella Mine. Antony Estates Nursery Catalogue, 1979-1980. Orthographic error for **Ellamine**.

Ella Ward Parsons. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, colour illustration facing p.54: Originated as a seedling by Dr J.M. Habel Jr, Suffolk, Virginia, USA and named for the wife of the President of the ACS. White shaded orchid pink. Medium size formal to rose form double.

Ella Weeks. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2168: Large size, light pink with deeper pink margin, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms midseason. Originated in USA by Mrs H.C. Scott, Aiken, South Georgia. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.121: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 20 petals and golden anthers. Cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm x 5 cm.

Ella Wood. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Medium to large, white variegated, incomplete double, 8.8-10.5 cm across. It is frequently variegated with pink stripes or blotches. There are 42-45 petals. The stamens are in 5 separate groups and intermix with large petaloids. Flower buds are large, round and full with white coloration. Leaves are dark green, narrowly oval, 8.5 cm x 4 cm, apex blunt, serrations coarse. Plant habit is open, upright and rapid. Originated by H.D. Ponton, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA from seed of **Tricolor White** that first flowered 1945. Reg. No.127, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954. Mutation: **Ella Wood Pink**.

Ella Wood Pink. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.222, Reg. No.527: A sport of **Ella Wood** originated by the Orange Dale Nursery, Ragby, Louisiana, USA. Habit is upright and open with light green leaves 6 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers are semi-double to peony form, clear pink with yellow stamen, 10-11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season.

Ellamine. (*C.x williamsii*), ANZCRS, 1958, *Camellia Annual*, No.5, p.30, Reg. No.31: A *saluenensis* hybrid raised by E.G. Waterhouse - No.11 in a batch of seedlings - flower large, single, 10 cm across, 8 petals, colour fuschine pink 627/1. Flowers mid-season. Originated by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia. Orthographic errors: 'Ella Mine', 'Ella May'.

- Elleanor Franchettii. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.5. Orthographic error for **Eleonora Franchetti**.
- Ellen.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1854, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 20: 293: Originated by Mackenzie, USA. Rosy red marked with white. (Believed extinct.)
- Ellen.** (*C.japonica*), Henderson & Son, 1867, Catalogue, p.33: Fine, large rose. Osburn & Sons, Fulham Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.46. Deep rose, large and well shaped. Originated in England.
- Ellen Daniel.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.129, Reg. No.1218: An 8 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1969; originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Leaves, dark green, average size 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The formal double flower is blush pink with red stripes and measures 4.5-6 cm across and 2.5-3.5 cm deep with 65 petals. It is a formal double to peony form. Chinese synonym 'Dannier'.
- Ellen Double Day. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Orthographic variant for **Ellen Doubleday**.
- Ellen Doubleday.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Flesh pink marbled deeper pink. Large formal to rose form double. Vigorous, slender growth. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Ellen Double Day'.
- Ellen Goff.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.218, Reg. No.660: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by M. Goff, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading and open with dark green leaves averaging 11 cm x 7.5 cm. The peony form flower, 13-15 cm across x 8.5 cm deep, has 30-50 petals. The flower is an unusual shade of pink with several rabbit ears and yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Ellen Goff Variegated**.
- Ellen Goff Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), True's Camellias, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.4, p.33 as 'Ellen Goff Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Ellen Goff** - Bright pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Ellen Lenning.** (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1853, *Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.21, p.148: The flowers are very large, ranunculus formed (formal double), a delicate rose-pink shaded with rich purple. Originated in France.
- Ellen Mackenzie.** (*C.japonica*), Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture*, p.138: Rose red Camellia. Originated in the USA. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia*: Peony type. Pink ground, striped deeper pink and spotted white. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as 'Ellen McKenzie': Peony form, rosy pink spotted with white. Mid-season flowering. Bushy, compact growth, dull green foliage. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Ellen McKenzie', 'Ellen McKinsey', 'Ellen McKinney'.
- Ellen McKenzie. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1953, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Ellen Mackenzie**.
- Ellen McKinney. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Ellen Mackenzie**.
- Ellen McKinsey. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellias for Sale*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Ellen Mackenzie**.
- Ellen McCurdie. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover. No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Elen McCurdie'. No valid listing located.
- Ellen Sampson.** (*C.japonica*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1958-1959, p.6: Rosy carmine pink. Large semi-double with two rows of large, waved petals set apart and surrounding central,

gold tipped stamens. Vigorous, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Mrs Haines, Wellington, New Zealand. See colour photo p.21, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.IV, No.3, 1965.

Ellen Wilmot. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.70. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listed located.

Ellenora. (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.11: Double dark red. Orthographic errors: 'Eleonora', 'Eleonore', 'Eleonor'.

Ellen's Favorite. (*C.japonica*), Barry, P., ed., 1854, "New Camellias", *Horticulturalist*, N.S. 4:190: Originated by Hicks, USA. The flower is large and well formed, of a rosy carmine colour and the plant appears to be a free grower.

Ellen's Ivory. (*C.x williamsii*). *International Camellia Journal* 2005, p.128 with colour photo; Reg. No. 51. A cross of the *C. x williamsii* **J.C. Williams** and **E.T.R. Carlyon**. Originated by Mr. B.B. Jones, Sidmouth, UK. First flowered 2005. An upright, compact shrub of medium growth rate. White, cup-shaped single, 6 cm diameter x 6 cm deep, with golden stamens. Flowers fall whole. Cluster blooming.

Elleyana. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:7: Large, white, peony form. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Ellyana'.

Ellie Rubensohn. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News*, No.12, Colour plate, p.4: A hand pollinated cross between 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x 'Purple Gown', (**Zipao**). Leaves 11.5 cm long, tapered, widely and prominently serrated. Flower is rosy crimson, 15.5 cm across x 8 cm deep, a full semi-double to loose peony with 26 petals, each with deep and prominent undulations. A loose cylinder of stamens, 3.2 cm long, covered and intermixed with inner petals and small petaloids. Reg. No.61, ACRS, 1964, *Camellia News*, No.13. Sport: **Ellie Rubensohn Variegated**.

Ellie Rubensohn Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), Mark S. Cannon, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4, p.37 as 'Ellie Rubensohn Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Ellie Rubensohn** - Rosy crimson blotched white. Originated in USA.

Ellie's Girl. (*C.reticulata*). *Camellia Grove Catalogue*, 1994, p.16: A seedling of **Ellie Rubensohn**. Large formal double, deep pink; 13 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late. Strong, upright growth. Originated in Australia by Mrs Bess Chambers, Pymble, NSW. See colour photo, p.19, ACRS, 1995, *Camellia News*, No.135. C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, p.7 with colour photo; Regn No.599-N. Grown to flowering and named by Craig Carroll, Mt. Tomah, NSW.

Ellisoni. Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for 'Elinsonii'. Synonym for **Lady Eleanor Campbell's**.

Ellis Pink. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.10. No description. Originated by the Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Ellis Red. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.10. No description. Originated by the Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Ellis White. (*C.japonica*), Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.10. No description. Originated by the Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Ellyana. Charles van Geert, 1846, *Catalogue Général*, p.67. Orthographic error for **Elleyana**.

Elma. (*C.japonica*), Williams Catalogue, 1891, p.42: Double form, of medium size, 7.5 cm across, petals irregularly shaped, pointed towards the tip, a bright, rosy crimson. The flower reminds one of a small, double peony. Introduced from Japan by Gerald Waller.

Elmira Lee. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Medium large, peony form. Originated by R. Lee, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

- Elna Campbell. Feray's Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Edna Campbell**.
- Elodia**. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardini a Villa Quiete*, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)
- Elodia Lera**. (*C.japonica*), Antofilo, ed., 1857-1858, *I Giardini giornale d'orticoltura*, vol.IV, p.97. No description. Originated in Italy by Brozzoni. (Believed extinct.)
- Elodia Dupeyrate**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:40: Description not to hand. Orthographic error 'Elodie Dupeyrate'. Originated by Tourres. (Believed extinct.)
- Elodie Dupeyrate. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.16. Orthographic error for **Elodia Dupeyrate**.
- Eloina Della. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.70. Orthographic error for **Eloina Delli**.
- Eloina Delli**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1891, 244:240: Large and beautiful, well imbricated flower, deep rosy pink, veined cherry-red and petals edged with white. van Houtte Pere Catalogue, (English ed.), 1893, 253:54: Imbricated, lively carnation streaked with cherry red, petals bordered with white. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Eloina Della'.
- Eloise Borrini**. (*C.japonica*), *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.116. Wide and narrow red stripes on a pale pink background, incurving anemone form, 7 cm diameter. Leaves elliptic, dark green, lustrous. Upright growth. A 19th century cultivar from Italy.
- Elongata. RHS., 1950, *Camellia ~ Magnolia Conference Report Index*, p.129. The species *Camellia elongata* (Rehd. & Wils.) Rehd. in *Journal of Arnold Arboretum* III.224 (1922).
- Elovine Carpender**. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.2, p.232, Reg. No.1316: A 22 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Catharine C. Carpender, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. The anemone form, **Elegans** type, bloom is deep pink, average size, 8.5 cm across with 12 petals and about 18 petaloids and yellow anthers. Colour changes in cold weather to shaded blue edges. Blooms early to late season.
- Elphanstoni. *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.280. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana**.
- Elphingstonia. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.240. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana**.
- Elphinstone's. Loudon, 1839, *Hortus Britannicus*. Synonym for **Elphinstoniana**.
- Elphinstoni. Jacob-Makoy, 1830, Catalogue, p.6. Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Plants ...*, p.13. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana**.
- Elphinstonia. Burdin, Chambery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana**.
- Elphinstonia Variegated. Anonymous, 1838, *Société de Flore*. Orthographic variant for 'Elphinstoniana Variegated', synonym for **Elphinstoniana**.
- Elphinstoniana**. (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74 as red. 'Miss Elphinstone's'. Leaves 8.8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide, roundish-oval, a little dentated; buds large, scales blackish-green; flowers large, cherry red, almost poppy coloured, shaded with carmine, sometimes splashed with white, 7.5 cm across, heart arched; exterior petals large, well arranged into a cup and notched; those at the centre, small, numerous, rolled like a cornet, grouped and united into a pleasing sphere. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.94, 129. Orthographic variations: 'Elphinstoni', 'Elphinstonii', 'Elphinstone's'. Orthographic errors: 'Elphingstoniana', 'Elphistonia', 'Elphingaston', 'Elphistonii', 'Elphanstoni'. Synonyms: 'Flammeola Superba', 'Marsii', 'Gloria Mundi Nova', 'Buckliana', 'Miss Elphinstone's'. A seedling of **Anemoniflora** pollinated with a white japonica. Originated in England.

- Elphistonina. Shneiderff ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana**.
- Elphistonii. Ridolfi, 1848, *Catalogo delle Piante*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana**.
- Elpino Duriense**. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: A medium size, peony form. of purplish red. 'Pompony' form (similar to **Pompone**). Originated in Portugal.
- Elsa. (*C.japonica*), Hillier Arboretum, 1987, *Hampshire County Council List*, p.2. No description. Originated in England. No valid listing located.
- Elaski**. (*C.x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.222, Reg. No.555: A 4 year old hybrid *C.x williamsii* seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by K.M. White, Devon, England. Leaves dark green, averaging 9.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. The rose pink flower, 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, is peony form with yellow anthers and has 24 petals and many petaloids. Late flowering.
- Elsie Brinsley**. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.172: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. First flowered 1970. The semi-double, soft rose-pink flowers bloom early to mid-season on an upright, open, vigorous plant. The 5 cm x 2 cm medium green, lanceolate leaves are bluntly pointed with small serrations.
- Elsie Dryden**. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.156: Delicate, light pink with a lavender cast. Large semi-double. Medium growth rate. Midseason flowering. A seedling from *C.reticulata* **Confucius** x *C.japonica*, originated by H.E. Dryden, San Marino, California, USA.
- Elsie Hughes**. (*C.reticulata*.x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1985, p.183, Reg. No.1969: A very large, pink, formal double seedling of 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x **Cameron Cooper**, that blooms mid-season; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 14.5 cm across. Plant growth is spreading and medium. Chinese synonym 'Xiusi'.
- Elsie Jury**. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1964, vol.IV, No.1, p.10, Reg No.21: A hybrid seedling of *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Pukekura**. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant has a spreading, open habit of growth, medium green foliage. The flowers have a deep, rounded, peony form with up to 30 petals and a large number of petaloids. The colour is vivid pink with slight orchid undertones. Stamens pale yellow and it flowers mid-season to late. Size, 11-13 cm across x 8-10 cm deep. Also reg. No.799, ACS. It received the "Edward H. Metcalf Hybrid Award" in 1968, the "National Hall of Fame Award" for 1978 and the "Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award", 1967. See colour photo facing p.80, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963; the front cover *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1966, vol.IV, No.6; and p.25, ACRS., 1966, *Camellia News*, No.24. Sport: **Elsie Jury Variegated**, Chinese synonym: 'Aierxi Jurui'.
- Elsie Jury Variegated**. (*C.x williamsii*), Cannon, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5 as 'Elsie Jury Var.': A virus variegated form of **Elsie Jury** - Vivid pink and white. Originated in USA.
- Elsie Mary**. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS *Camellia Bulletin*, No.169, July 2010, p.12 with colour photo; Regn No.488. Chance seedling, first flowered in 2007. Plant is upright with medium growth rate. Dark green leaves are large and very broad, 16 cm x 10 cm. Flower is a very large semi-double, 16 cm diameter x 10 cm deep, with about 16 petals and no petaloids. Diameter sometimes reaches 20 cm. Colour is rose pink (RHSCC 53D) Numerous stamens, filaments white with a pink base, and anthers yellow. Flowers early to midseason. Originated by Neil W.J. Ingram, New Plymouth, NZ.

- Elsie May.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News*, No.91, p.22, Reg. No.308: Originated by T.E. Pierson, Hurstville, N.S.W., Australia from a seedling of *C.reticulata* ‘Cornelian’ (**Damanao**) x **Buddha**, that first flowered 1981. The semi-double to informal double, 14 cm x 8 cm, salmon pink flowers, with distinct rabbit ears, are produced mid-season to late. The open, upright plant has mid-green, narrowly-ovate, reticulate, 13.8 cm x 5.5 cm, leaves.
- Elsie Ross.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1996, No.139, p.10, Reg. No.469. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Suzanne Withers** as seed parent x *C.reticulata* hybrid **Jean Pursel** that first flowered 1993. The semi-double to informal double light pink (RHS.CC.68D) flower of 28 petals is 14 cm diameter x 8 cm deep, and flowers mid-season on a rapid growing upright, open plant. Leaves olive green, glossy, keeled, elliptic, acuminate apex, serrate margins, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Petals notched, opening flat, filaments columnar.
- Elsie Ruth Marshall.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.87, Reg. No.900: This loose, rose form to peony form chance seeding first bloomed 1962. It has 40-50 petals, adnate at the base. Colour is from light pink (2.5R9/3) to light, purplish pink (5RP8/5) Nickerson Colour Fan Munsell Hue. Size is 10-12.5 cm across x 6-7 cm deep. Blooms have a few stamens with yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Most buds set singly. Plant growth is vigorous, fairly compact and upright. Large, dark green leaves. Originated by M.L. Marshall, San Gabriel, California, USA. Received the “Margarete Hertrich Award” for 1970. See colour photo; front cover, SCCS, 1966, *The Camellia Review*, vol.28, No.1 and pl.53, p.38, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978. Sport: **Elsie Ruth Marshall Variegated**. Chinese synonym ‘Maxieer’.
- Elsie Ruth Marshall Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Gentry, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5, p.28 as ‘Elsie Ruth Marshall Var.’: A virus variegated form of **Elsie Ruth Marshall** - Light pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Elsie Winter. (*C.japonica*), Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located. Probable orthographic error for **Elise Winter**.
- Elsbeth Berg.** (*C.saluenensis* x *C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.3, p.4, Reg. No.114: A seedling from a cross *C.saluenensis* x *C.reticulata* hybrid, raised by Mrs J. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand that first flowered 1971. Habit is upright and open. Foliage is dark green, keeled, reticulate, 11 cm x 5 cm. The flower is semi-double with 10-11 petals and has a large boss of stamens with cream filaments and some rabbit ears. Colour is Red Group RHS.CC.53C. Flowers late in the season.
- Elton Firginnas.** (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Elvige.** (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1976; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.210, Reg. No.1408: A very large, blush to white, rose form double. An 8 year old chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1970. Originated by Neale Rogers, Theodore, Alabama, USA. The ‘Mathotiana’ (**Julia Drayton**) type bloom has 30-35 petals, average size 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid. Leaves measure 10 cm x 5.5 cm and are dark green. See colour photo front cover, ACS., 1977, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.2.
- Elvina Bianchini. Waterhouse, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Orthographic error for **Elvira Bianchini**.
- Elvina Delli. André ed., 1871, *L’Illustration Horticole*, vol.XVIII, p.117, pl.67. Orthographic error for **Elvira Delli**.
- Elvira.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Elvira Bianchini. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.74: Immense flower, perfectly imbricated in the form of a cup; flesh white, striped and ribboned and lightly dotted with rose; the borders of the petals recurved, central petals smaller, outer wider. Henderson, E.G., Catalogue, 1866, p.43: An improvement on **Jenny Lind**; flower large, imbricated, with a fine, circular outline, and large, even, margined, rose-like petals, of a pure cream white tint, elegantly marked with rose coloured bars and streaks. Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1867: New, fine, large, imbricated flower, somewhat resembling ‘Countess of Derby’; white petals thickly striped with rose. Very full. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: ‘Elvina Bianchini’, ‘Elvira Biancini’, ‘Elvira Bianchi’, ‘Elvire Bianchini’.

Elvira Bianchi. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Orthographic error for **Elvira Bianchini**.

Elvira Biancini. de Cock Catalogue, No.4, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Elvira Bianchini**.

Elvira Casoretti. *R. Società Toscana di Orticoltura Bollettino*, 1878. Orthographic error for **Elisa Casoretto**.

Elvira Delli. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Imbricated. Pink edged with white with the form of ‘Principessa Carlotta’. *L’Illustration Horticole*, 1871, vol.XVIII, p.117, pl.67 as ‘Elvina Delli’: Tender rose-pink with darker veining and white margin. Formal double. Linden, J., Catalogue, No.99, 1878-1879, p.4 as ‘Elvina Delli’: Average size flower, pale pink edged with white, threaded with pale pink veins; a rose coloured band at the centre of each petal and throughout its length. The ornamental effect of this beautiful plant is complete. Perfect imbrication. A sport of ‘Principessa Carlotta’. Originated in Italy.

Elvira de Mendosa. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.28. Orthographic variant of **Elvira di Mendosa**.

Elvira di Mendosa. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853, No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.28 as ‘Elvira de Mendosa’. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elvira Rianon. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Elvire Bianchini. Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.82, 1881-1882, p.13. Orthographic error for **Elvira Bianchini**.

Ely. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.2; Pink, single.

Elyna. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.2; White.

Em Hyer. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.300, Reg. No.198: A 12 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Filo H. Turner, Pensacola, Florida, USA that first bloomed 1950. Leaves are oval, tapering, acuminate and crenate. Flowers are complete double, incompletely imbricated in form, similar to ‘Mathotiana’ (**Julia Drayton**); 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Dark red with purplish cast at edge of petals. Mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: ‘E.M. Myer’.

Emai. (Smiling Dance), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: Rose-pink, semi-double, stamens intermingled with petals, high centre. Originated by Himuro, Japan.

Emaki. (Picture Scroll), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.3, A-148; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.6: White. Large semi-double with a red ring in lower part of flower. Sport of **Edo-nishiki**. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Jirô Kamiyama in 1975.

Emberglow. (*C.japonica*), *ACS Journal* June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2822; Originated by C.M. & Lilian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.173 with colour photo; An 18 year old seedling, **Edna Campbell** x unknown pollen parent, small to medium size,

7.5cm x 3.2cm, formal double with 40+ petals, bluish rose fading to magenta. Petals often incurve, and form is often tiered. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 5cm. Flowers midseason to late.

Emelia. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.24. Orthographic variant for **Emilia**.

Emelia Gavanzi. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi**.

Emelia Giuseppe. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.70. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emelia Grandiflora. Catalogue des plantes La Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique, 1842, p.22. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Grandiflora**.

Emelia Taverna. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.56; Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Taverna**.

Emelie. Downing Catalogue, ca.1858. Orthographic variant for **Emilia**.

Emelie Campioni. Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic variant for **Emilia Campioni**.

Emelie Gavazzi. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:52: White striped vivid red. Perfect form. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III as 'Emilia Gavazzi': This splendid Camellia is of Italian origin. Leaves are rounded, oval and pointed with few veins and regularly notched. Buds are large, rounded and with greenish scales; the blossom, 9-10 cm across, is full, anemone-shaped, the numerous petals arranged in 9 rows, are regularly imbricated, wide and rounded at the exterior, pointed towards the interior, of a milky white, intersected rarely by a red stripe. Orthographic errors: 'Emilia Gavanzi', 'Emelia Gavazzi', 'Emelia Gavanzi', 'Emelia Gavazzii', 'Emelio Gavazzo', 'Emilia Gavozzi', 'Emilia Govazzi', 'Emelio Gavazzi', 'Emelio Gavazzi', 'Emilie Gavozzi'. Synonyms: 'Eryttens Lineata', 'Emelia Gavazzi d'Italie'. Sport: **Napoleone III**.

Emelie Grandiflora. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:3: Very large, fasciculate, bright red, veined. Originated in Italy. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.92, 227: Lemaire, 1844, *Des Genres Camellia...*, p.151 as 'Emilia Grandiflora' says this camellia is pink, while Berlèse says it originated in Scotland. Orthographic variants: 'Emelia Grandiflora', 'Emilia Grandiflora', 'Emilie Grandiflora'. Orthographic error: 'Emilii Grandiflora'.

Emelie Taverna. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:7: Matchless form. Vivid carmine with white centre. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.10 as 'Emilie Taverna': Medium size, imbricated, many petalled, fiery scarlet, tinted pink, central white stripe. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.266 as 'Emilie Taverna': The flower, 9-10 cm across is full, regular, round of a red, more or less pale, often rose-pink. The petals in about 8 rows. Those of the first rows are round, very close set; the following are long-oval and those at the centre are ovoid. They are channelled and some are divided down the middle by a line of white. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.I as 'Emilie Taverna': Blossoms of medium size, but of perfect form, are composed of numerous and ample ovate petals, scarcely emarginate, regularly imbricated, except at the centre, where they are arranged in a sort of ruffled heart, all of a brilliant pink colour with broad, white stripes. Orthographic variants: 'Emilie Taverna', 'Emilia Taverna', 'Emelia Taverna'. Orthographic error: 'Emilie Taverina'.

Emeline. (*C.japonica*), J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2005, p.41. Formal double, clear rose-pink. Erect growth. Chance seedling.

Emelio Bandiero. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.52. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bandiera**.

- Emelio Gavazzo. Guichard Souers Nursery Catalogue, ca.1928. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi**.
- Emergency.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.86 with colour photo; Medium size formal double with separated layers of petals, red-pink (RHS.CC.67A). A petal has white variegation. A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' (**Pomponia Semi-duplex**), first flowered in 2003. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.
- Emeric Halasz.** (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. No details.
- Emerson Waltz.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1987. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2060: Large, pale pink (almost white), semi-double *C.japonica* ([**Kuro-tsubaki** x **Mrs Bertha A. Harms**] x **Fragrant Star**). Late flowering. Originated by Dr W. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.80: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 20 petals, gold anthers, lemon-yellow filaments. Petals stand up in tiers to give high, bell-shape, notched. Slight fragrance. Plant growth is upright, open, and rapid in rate with light green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.
- Emery. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1), 1942. Orthographic errors: 'Emry', 'Enemy'. Synonym for **Rose Anemone**.
- Emi.** (*C.hiemalis*). "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.65; Peach red, double to anemone form, medium size.
- Emi.** (Personal name. (*C.hybrid*) *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.293 with colour photo; Yellow centred on white ground, semi-double, lotus form with long narrow petals, medium size. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of **Miyakodori** x *C.flava*. First flowered in 2005, named by Soshin Hirai in 2009. From Saitama Pref., Japan.
- Emil Liebig.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.70. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.
- Emile.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:40: Plant good, well furnished making a charming bush, very vigorous. Peony form or semi-imbricated, petals large, well rounded, white with a reflection of rose; those in the centre very small and very numerous. Originated in Belgium. In Catalogue 1851-1852, 44:10, van Houtte gives the name as 'Emile de Fresne'. Synonym: 'Emile Defresne'(van Houtte). Orthographic error: 'Emilie Defresne'.
- Emile Campioni. Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848. Orthographic variant for **Emilia Campioni**.
- Emile de Fresne. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852, 44:10. Synonym for **Emile**.
- Emile Defresne (Souvenir d'). Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914. Synonym for **Souvenir d'Emile Defresne**.
- Emile Defresne (van Houtte). von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien...*, p.30. Synonym for **Emile**.
- Emile Dufresne. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.10. Synonym for **Souvenir d'Emile Defresne**.
- Emile Gallé.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.70, as 'Emile Galle'. No description. Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. Red semi-double.
- Emile Gentil.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.70. No description. No valid listing located.

Emilia. (*C.japonica*), Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No descriptions. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.II: Distinct from other varieties due to its innumerable, small, serrated, ruffled petals, similar to a herbaceous peony. Originated by Burnier & Grilli, Florence, Italy. A gorgeous, blood red carmine colouring. Orthographic variants: 'Emelie', 'Emelia', 'Emele'

Emilia Achiardi. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.28: Perfectly imbricated. Delicate rose-pink, to almost vivid rosy pink, with all petals bearing a pronounced white stripe. Orthographic error: 'Emilia Archiari'. Originated by Benucci, Florence, Italy.

Emilia Archiari. Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.37. Orthographic error for **Emilia Archiardi.**

Emilia Bandiera. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16; van Houtte Catalogue, 1848, 33:15. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bandiera.**

Emilia Bandieri. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bandiera.**

Emilia Beria. (*C.japonica*), Besson & Figlio Catalogue, 1878, p.42. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Emilia Bom. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bono.**

Emilia Bona. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Luzzatti 1851, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.16. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bono.**

Emilia Boni. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1861. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bono.**

Emilia Borsa. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III: This camellia is distinguished from others by its elongated, lanceolate, acuminate leaves. It has large blossoms. perfectly imbricated, of a uniform, deep, carmine red. The petals are ample, numerous, rounded at the circumference, oval at the centre, all more or less full. We received it a few years ago from Italy, its native country. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*: Flesh pink, spotted and lined pink, paler centre, beautifully imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Emilia Borza'.

Emilia Borza. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.18. Orthographic variant for **Emilia Borsa.**

Emilia Campione. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I. Orthographic error for **Emilia Campioni.**

Emilia Campioni. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I as 'Emilia Campione': This variety was obtained from seed by Mr Burdin Sr., Milan, Italy. Vigorous with numerous, deep green, glossy leaves, round-oval, slightly acuminate, obliquely bent, 8-9 cm long x 7-8 cm wide with small serrations. The blossoms, more than 10 cm across, are open with numerous petals arranged in 10-11 rows, regularly imbricated; the exterior ones, rounded, slightly emarginate, carmine red with paler tints; the interior ones, smaller but regularly imbricated also, the centre of each petal is regularly intersected by a broad, white streak. Verschaffelt, in his 1854 *Iconographie* listed the same cultivar under its corrected name: 'Emilia Campioni', See Book II, pl.I. Orthographic variants: 'Emilio Campione', 'Emilio Campioni', 'Emilia Campione', 'Emile Campione', 'Emilie Campioni', Orthographic errors: 'Emelie Campionii', 'Emilia Championi'.

Emilia Championi. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for **Emilia Campioni.**

Emilia Coppola. (*C.japonica*), Catalogo della Stablimento Agrario-Botanico de Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

- Emilia das Neves.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double, colour cherry, centre paler. Orthographic error: 'Emilia de las Nevas'. Originated in Portugal.
- Emilia de las Nevas. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1881, Catalogo, p.30. Orthographic error for **Emilia das Neves.**
- Emilia Garbi.** (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896: Imbricated, rose with streaks and marbling of carmine red. Originated in Italy.
- Emilia Gavassi d'Italie. Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.16. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**
- Emilia Gavazzi. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.16. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Gavazzi.**
- Emilia Gavazzi d'Italie. Rollisson & Son, 1846, Catalogue No.1, p.7. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:37. Synonym for **Emelie Gavazzi.**
- Emilia Gavozzi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**
- Emilia Gayazzi. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**
- Emilia Govazzi. Petrick, 1899, *Wholesale Trade List*. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi.**
- Emilia Grandiflora. Paillet, 1844, *Des Genres des Camellias....* Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 52. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Grandiflora.**
- Emilia Lechi. RHS., Journal, 1866. Second Class Certificate. Synonym for **Emilio Bandiera.**
- Emilia Magnani.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1881-1882, 194:17. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Emilia Marzichi.** (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1909--1910: Flower, deep rose with splashes and points of red. Originated in Italy.
- Emilia Mousinho.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double, colour pale velvety pink. Originated in Portugal.
- Emilia Panceri.** (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Flower pearl white, striped and dotted carmine. Medium size, imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Emilia Peruzzi.** (*C.japonica*), Backhouse, J., Nursery Catalogue, 1873. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19: Large, beautifully formed, regularly imbricated flower, petals bright rose-pink, silky, with darker veins, reflexed at the extremities, spotted with white at the centre. Received prize at 1871 Horticultural exhibition, Florence. Originated by Mercatelli, Florence, Italy.
- Emilia Scott. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:23. Synonym for **Imbricata Magna.**
- Emilia Scotti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:6. Synonym for **Imbricata Magna.**
- Emilia Taverna. Oudin Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.44. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Taverna.**
- Emiliana. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845. Orthographic error for **Emmeliana.**
- Emiliana Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Morren, 1848, *Annales de Gand*, 4:290, pl.19 facing p.209: Flower 10-11 cm across, composed of 8-10 rows of petals, regularly disposed in a spiral, ending in lanceolate petals in the centre. The ground colour is white with longitudinal stripes of rose-pink, sometimes passing to true red. In the centre the white is often tinted soft yellow.

Originated in USA and imported to Europe in 1847. See Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.III.

Emiliana Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emilie Blush. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Pink. Semi-double . Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.310, Reg. No.180: A 6 year old chance seedling of **Virgin's Blush**; originated by Emily Raggio, Scott, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1951. The light pink flower buds are elongated. The flowers are simple and semi-double in form, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**); in colour they are between Zephyr and Dawn (Plate N.42, Maerz & Paul, Dictionary of Colour). The size varies 11-15 cm across. Flowers early to mid-season.

Emilie Cachiochi. (*C.japonica*), *The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.280. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Emilie Campioni. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.47, p.7. Orthographic variant for **Emilia Campioni**.

Emilia Defresne. Auguste van Geert, 1856, Catalogue No.40, p.33. Orthographic error for **Emile**.

Emilie Gavazzi. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.133. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Gavazzi**.

Emilie Gavozzi. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.7. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi**.

Emilie Govazzi. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi**.

Emilie Grandiflora. Stewart, Salt-Hill Nursery, 1842, *Gardeners' Chronicle* 324(7):105. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Grandiflora**.

Emilie Taverna. Charles van Geert, 1846, Catalogue Général, p.67. Orthographic error for **Emelie Taverna**. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.35. Orthographic error for **Emelie Taverna**.

Emilie Taverna. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Emelie Taverna**.

Emilii Grandiflora. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.17. Orthographic error for **Emelie Grandiflora**.

Emilio Bandiera. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:23. No description. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17:[from] Ugoni. Imbricated, red, with all the petals striped milky white. Orthographic variants: 'Emilia Bandiera', 'Emelio Bandiero'. Orthographic error: 'Emilio Randiera'. Originated in Italy by Lechi. According to the Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1858, this and **Abate Bianchi** are synonymous, although ascribed to different originators.

Emilio Bandiero. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.52. Orthographic variant for **Emilio Bandiera**.

Emilio Bona. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia*, p.105. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bona**.

Emilio Bono. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.195, as 'Emilio Bona': Imbricated. Cinnabar red, striped white at the centre of each petals. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: Its medium size flowers are between imbricated perfection and rose form, for, although the first rows of petals are regularly imbricated, the following ones are inserted without order and are ruffled and twisted. The colour is pink, each petal being intersected by a broad, white, irregular stripe, mottled with red. Foliage, rather small, elongated, dark green. Franchetti, 1955, *Collezione di Camelia*: Dark red petals, striped

with white. Imbricated. Originated by Bernardin Lechi, Brescia, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Emilia Bono', 'Emilia Bom', 'Emilia Boni'. Also said to have been originated by Ugoni according to Rovelli, 1852.

Emilio Campione. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852, 45:36. Orthographic error for **Emilia Campioni**.

Emilio Campioni. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.17. Orthographic error for **Emilia Campioni**.

Emilio David. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.6, 1869, p.8; Regular rose form, white, striped and splashed carmine. Originated in Porto, Portugal by Loureiro.

Emilio Gavazzi. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106. Orthographic error for **Emelie Gavazzi**.

Emilio Moroni. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emilio Randiera. Joseph Baumann, 1853, *Prix Courant*, p.2. Orthographic error for **Emilio Bandiera**.

Emilio Santarelli. (*C.japonica*), Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1871:613: No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19: (Botti), Medium sized, imbricated; petals edged with ashy white. Originated in Italy.

Emil's Jane. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.16. A miniature, rose red, anemone form chance seedling. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Dr Emil Carroll, Albuquerque, N.M., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.3. The 9-10 year old seedling first flowered in 1990. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 25-30 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Emily. (*C.japonica*), Hovey ed., 1846, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 12:281: Originated by Chalmer. Striped variety of good shape. Buist, 1852, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.211: A large, irregular flower, blush white, striped and spotted with rose. Originated in USA.

Emily Box. BobWines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.5. Abbreviation for **Emily J. Box**.

Emily Brown. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.5. Synonym for **Hishikaraito**.

Emily Gautier. (*C.japonica*), Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian*. No description. Originated in USA.

Emily J. Box. (*C.reticulata*), ACRS, 1970, *Camellia News*, No.40, p.27, Reg. No.130: Originated by Mr & Mrs F.N. Spencer, Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from a wild *C.reticulata* that first flowered in 1969. Plant is very vigorous and upright and produces 15 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, rose coloured, early flowers. These are semi-double with 15 crimped and fluted petals. The dark green, glossy, reticulate leaves are 9 cm long x 5 cm wide with fine serrations. Abbreviation: 'Emily Box'.

Emily Kate Caple. (*C.pitardii* x *C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.2, p.25, Reg. No.87: An open pollinated seedling from *C.pitardii* (Tourje red anthered form), male parent *C.reticulata*. Originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. Growth is upright, medium density, leaves mid-green, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers are semi-double to loose peony form with 14 petals and occasional petaloids. The anthers are red-brown before opening, then golden. Filaments are cream. The petals are fluted and frilled and the colour is RHS, Red-Purple Group 66C-D, shading to much paler at the edges and size is 11-13 cm across x 7-8 cm deep. Flowers early.

Emily Mathis. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.232, Reg. No.672: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956; originated by Dr W.F. Mathis, Moultrie, Georgia,

USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. The semi-double, cream centered, white flower, similar to **Frizzle White**, is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 2-4 notched petals, 2-3 petaloids and 3-4 rabbit eared, twisted petals. The stamens have cream filaments with yellow anthers and are in fascicles, causing the petals to stand apart. Slightly fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season.

Emily Wilson. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, Incomplete double. Light pink. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.310, Reg. No.178: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Arthur T. Wilson, Batesburg, South Carolina, USA, that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright and compact and rapid in rate. Leaves are smooth, dark green, with serrated edges and sharp points. The flowers are incomplete double in form with mixed petaloids, similar to *Nobilissima* and are 10-12.5 cm across. The colour is light pink, similar to 'Star Dust', fading to the centre to the colour of **Martha Brice** at the edges. Flowers mid-season. See colour photo, front cover SCCS., 1957, *The Camellia Review*, vol.18, No.7. Sport: **Emily Wilson Variegated**.

Emily Wilson Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian*, as 'Emily Wilson Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Emily Wilson** - Light pink and white. Originated in USA.

Emily's Blush. Riverview Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Orthographic error for **Emilie Blush**.

Emin Pasha. (*C.japonica*), Williams, B.S., 1891, Catalogue, p.42. Semi-double, petals deep crimson, anthers yellow, petals small oval. Introduced from Japan by Gerald Waller.

Eminenza. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emisugata. (Smiling Appearance), (*C.japonica*), Usami Naohachi, (ca. 1900), *Nagoya Chinzu'e*: Rare camellia, pale pink, double tubular shape with spreading stamens. Asai Keitarô, 1966, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7. Originated in Japan. Synonym 'Egao-Tsubaki'. (Believed extinct).

Emixia. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1971-1872. Orthographic error for **Eximia**.

Emjaba. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.30 with colour photo, Regn No. 2747; A 7.5 cm diameter, semi-double chance seedling which first flowered in 2004. Red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season. Average upright growth. Originated by William Brierly, Mobile, Ala, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.112 with colour photo; 14 petals and 7 petaloids. Dark green, shiny leaves 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Emma. (*C.japonica*), Harrison ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149: Double, white, large and fine. Originated in England. There appear to be four different camellias that have been given this name.

Emma (Australia). (*C.japonica*), Shepherd Nursery Catalogue, 1883:1884, p.3, as 'Emma': Deep rose. Full form. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Emma (Baptist). (*C.japonica*), Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9 as 'Emma'. Incomplete double, pink peony. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Emma Coker Rogers. (*C.japonica*), ACS., July, 1949, *News Letter*, vol.4, No.3, reg. No.15; Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, cardinal red, incomplete double, 11-12.5 cm across with 21 petals with large petaloids. Leaves dark green, lustrous, oval, 8.5 cm x 4 cm. Curves downwards at both ends. Veins lighter than leaf. Serrations so shallow that the leaf appears scalloped. A seedling originated by Miss Ann Rogers, Society Hill, South Carolina, USA. First flowered 1944.

Emma de Pollon. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emma de Salavedra. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed Extinct). Orthographic error 'Emma di Salvadera'.

Emma di Salvadera. Croft Catalogue, (before 1890). Orthographic error for **Emma de Salavedra**.

Emma Gaeta. (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.173: Deep rose-pink. Very large semi-double with folded, upright centre petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, No.3, p.34, Reg. No.2296. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.60: Originated by Meyer Piet, California, USA, from *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x **Mouchang**, and commercially introduced in 1979. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1974. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 23 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is open and vigorous with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Colour pl. between pp.64-65. Sport: **Emma Gaeta Variegated**.

Emma Gaeta Variegated. (*C.reticulata*), SCCS., 1981, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.173 as 'Emma Gaeta Var.': A virus variegated form of **Emma Gaeta** - Deep rosepink blotched white. Originated by Meyer Piet, California, USA. See colour photo front cover, SCCS, 1982, *The Camellia Review*, vol.43, No.4. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Aima'.

Emma Grace. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.27, Reg. No.196: Originated by Mrs E.M. Peterson, Kilsyth, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Great Eastern**. First flowered 1971. The vigorous, spreading plant produces 12.5-15 cm, early, informal double, rich scarlet red flowers.

Emma J. Mitchell. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2003, p.13 with colour photo, Reg. No. 2601. A seedling of **Nancy Mandarin** x **Kim Macgowan** with rose form to formal double flowers and golden stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Heavy petal texture. Originated by Jack Mandarin, Salinas, Calif., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.62, colour photo p.c3. The 11 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Flower measures 15 cm across x 7 cm deep, with 55 petals and 29 petaloids. Plant is upright, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 13.3 cm long x 7 cm long.

Emma Jane. (*C.x williamsii*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.33, Reg. No.329: Originated by Peter Matthews, Auckland New Zealand. A *C.saluenensis* seedling of spreading, open habit with medium growth rate. Semi-double flowers, 10 cm across x 9 cm deep with 13 petals, pure white with dark yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late.

Emma Jean Crocker. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2166: A small size, white, peony form to rose form double, *C.japonica* chance seedling pf 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**). Blooms mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.121, colour photo [p.132]. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Average flower size, 6 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 55-65 petals intermingled with petaloids, and yellow anthers with white filaments. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with light green leaves 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

Emma L. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.347: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand: A **Dream Girl** seedling. Dark pink (RHS.CC.57C) with deeper pink veining, peony form. Growth habit open, spreading and of medium rate. Leaves mid-green, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Emma Ladd. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1943, p.10. Synonym for **Rose and Snow**.

Emma Lennard. (*C.rosiflora*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1981, vol.XII, No.2, p.6, Reg. No.160: A chance *C.rosiflora* seedling raised by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand, which first flowered 1980. The 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, light green leaves on a plant of medium growth,

becoming open and spreading. Early flowering, the semi-double, salmon pink flowers, (RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group 62A) 5 cm across x 3 cm deep, have 11 petals.

Emma Lester. Wade, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.194. Synonym for **Mathotiana Rosea**.

Emma (Nuccio). (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953 American Camellia Catalogue as 'Emma'. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.7, as 'Emma': Large size, light pink, rose form to peony form. Very lovely. Originated in USA. Possibly a unicoloured sport of **Emma Seidel**.

Emma Peebles. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.24, Reg. No.229: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling which first flowered in 1970. The upright, spreading, vigorous plant produces 8 cm flowers of light pink, fading to a delicate pink.

Emma Robin. (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue des plantes La Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique*, 1842, p.22. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.283 and facing page: The flower is 10 cm across, sometimes more, it is full, irregular, of a soft rose-pink with touches of red. The outer petals, beginning with 2 rows, are broad, rounded, entire, veined with carmine; the following 3 or 4 rows of petals are of average size, incised and strap-like, long and upright, in comparison with those of the circumference. Their different forms and dimensions intermingle with the small petals, displayed without order and forming an irregular and unequal corolla. Some bands of white in the midst of the petals, add to the style of this variety. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1843, 9:53 gives **Emma Robin** as a synonym of 'Jussieui' (**Jussieua**), however Berlèse figures and describes them separately in his 1843 *Iconographie*, the latter under the orthography 'Jussieuana', pl.143. From the descriptions they would appear to be two different cultivars.

Emma Schoeller. (*C.japonica*), Linden Nursery Catalogue No.94, 1875, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Emma Seidel. (*C.japonica*), Seidel Preisverzeichnis, 1897, p.11, as 'Emma' (Seidel). Originated by Seidel, Dresden, Germany as a sport of **Heinrich Seidel**. Large in the centre, broad, open double flower of finest rose; white striped and bordered. New. Note: SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1954, and Hertrich's vol.III 1959, p.77 of *Camellias in Huntington Gardens*, give what appears to be a different cultivar as this variety under the name of 'Emma'. It is possibly a unicoloured sport and is treated as a separate variety under the name **Emma (Nuccio)**.

Emma Ulrich. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1860-1861, Price List, p.13. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Emma Watkins. (*C.japonica*), Cotton, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44, 51: Blooms early to late, the flowers are large, incomplete doubles and pink in colour. Originated by Mrs J.K. Dunn, McComb, Mississippi, USA. A sport of **Moore's Majestic**. Synonyms: 'Tylertown Rose', 'Tylertown Pink'. See black and white photo, p.119, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.

Emma Wilson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.164, Reg. No.1678: A medium size, light pink, semi-double *C.japonica*, chance seedling of 'Magnoliiflora', (**Hagoromo**), mid-season flowering; originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 20-25 year old seedling first flowered 1970. Average size of bloom is 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with light green leaves, 9 cm long x 4 cm wide.

Emmalene. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.211, Reg. No.1425: A large, light, rose-pink semi-double. A 6 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1975. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The **Frizzle White** type, bloom has 20 plus petals and 4-12 petaloids with cream anthers and yellow filaments. Average size is 11 cm

across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Emmalene Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.36 with colour illustration: Large semi-double flower. Early to mid-season flowering. A virus-variegated, red blotched white form of **Emmalene**. Originated in USA.

Emmeliana. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:52: Satin rose, peony form, extra double. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: 'Sommelliana', 'Egérie'. Orthographic errors 'Emiliana' 'Emmelina' 'Emmallana'.

Emmelina. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 27:23. Synonym: 'Egérie'. Orthographic error for **Emmeliana**.

Emmelina Labiche. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12: Semi-double, large blossom, petals rose red, stamens white tipped lemon yellow. An occasional erect petal amongst the stamens. Originated in USA.

Emmet Barnes. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956. Orthographic error for **Emmett Barnes**.

Emmett Barnes. (*C.japonica*), Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.145: A seedling grown by Ingleside Nurseries, Baconton, Georgia, USA, who obtained it from F.J. Baker, Macon, Georgia who grew it from seed from the Tokayama Nurseries, Japan. It was bought in flower by A.E. Barnes Jr in 1945 and named for him. An extra large, brilliant white, 12-14 cm across, with yellow stamens mixed in with the petals. An early bloomer, missing the frosts. The flowers are ruffled and twisted, resembling 'Victor Emmanuel', (**Blood of China**). A very vigorous grower. The leaves are 10-12 cm long x 5 cm wide, slightly curled, of such a dark green they appear black from a distance. The plant is heavy and compact in growth. Reg. No.40, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954. Orthographic error: 'Emmet Barnes'. See black and white photo, p.79, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Emmett Pfingstl. (*C.japonica*), U.S. Plant Patent No.927, issued May, 21, 1950. A variegated form of **Joseph Pfingstl** - Dark red and white. Synonyms: 'Dorothy Parker', 'Joseph Pfingstl Variegated'. Originated in Pfingstl's Nursery, Montgomery, Alabama, USA. See black and white photo, p.80, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Colour plate, p.85, Macoboy, 1981. *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and the front cover, ACRS, 1982, *Camellia News*, No.83. Orthographic error: 'Emmett Pfingstle'. Chinese synonym 'Aimeite'.

Emmett Pfingstle. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1953-1954, p.25. Orthographic error for **Emmett Pfingstl**.

Emmy. (*C.japonica*), High Banks Nursery Catalogue, 1994, p.3: A single light red flower. Slow growing shrub with dark, shiny foliage. Originated at Cobland's Nursery, Tonbridge, UK.

Emmy Balchen. (*C.japonica*), Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947: White. Large, high centered peony of the **Chandleri** type. Vigorous, upright, fairly compact growth with small, rounded, deep green leaves. A lost label plant named in 1946 by W.P. Husted, Glendale, California. Thought to have been one of the varieties imported from Japan 1930, by the Star Nurseries. See black and white photo, p.127, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I.

Emmy Roos. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1963, *Camellia News*, No.12, p.26, Reg. No.60: Originated by Mrs E. Roos, Lane Cove, N.S.W., Australia. Seedling from **Constance**, pollen parent **Lady Loch**. An upright, vigorous grower, producing a pink, informal double flower, 11 cm in diameter. Blooms mid-season to late. Medium sized, dark green leaves.

Emory. (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1942. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Emory Prevatt. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.190, Reg. No.1257: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by Mrs Daniel W. Ellis, Charleston, South

Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading, average, open and medium in rate with light green leaves measuring 8 cm long x 6 cm wide. The peony form, **Debutante** type, bloom is 7.5RP6/12, deep purple pink on Munsel Hue, Nickerson Color Fan. It measures 10 cm across x 6.5 cm deep with 247 petals and 39 petaloids. The anthers are yellow and filaments cream. Blooms mid-season. Almost forms a ball with petals curled, twisted and notched, intermixed with petaloids and stamens throughout the flower.

Emperador de Brasil. La Caeira, Establecimiento de Agricultura de Pontevedra, undated. Invalid name for **Dom Pedro II, Imperador do Brazil**.

Emperor. Wilmot, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*, 1944, p.5. Orthographic error for **Imperator**.

Empeureur. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.35. Orthographic variant for **Emperor**.

Empereur Alexandre. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4, as deep rose, imbrication perfect. Originated by Sloane, Italy.

Empereur d'Antriche. Cachet Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.2. Orthographic error for **Empereur d'Autriche**.

Empereur d'Autriche. (*C.japonica*), Tourres, Macheteaux Catalogue, 1835, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.74, 78, 127: Leaves very large, oval, dentate, of an obscure green, prominent veins; buds large, oval with greenish scales at the base and white at the apex; flowers 8 cm across, double, of a cherry red on blooming and paler afterwards, petals recurved, equally imbricated, a few in the centre, small, curled, marked with white and intermixed with stamens. This is a seedling raised by Berlèse and not synonymous with **Monstruosa Italica** as Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties* would lead one to believe. Orthographic error: 'Empereur d'Antriche'. For colour plate see Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* vol.2, pl.178.

Empereur de China. (*C.japonica*), Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. No description.

Empereur de Russe. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Empereur de Russie**.

Empereur de Russie. (*C.japonica*), Spae, 1847, *Annales de Gand*, 3:132: Shown at the 50th Exhibition of the Royal Society of Gand. In his 1851 Catalogue, van Houtte describes it as "A large, red flower, well imbricated", and de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106 as: "Beautiful red, imbricated flower, petals at the centre streaked with white"; whilst Franchetti, 1855 says: "Vivid rose flower, the petals streaked with white. Imbricated." Thus it would not appear to be a synonym or orthographic variant for the modern cultivar **Emperor of Russia**. However the 'Emperor of Russia' listed in 1856 by van Geert would seem to be this variety as would other early listings of this name in Europe. Orthographic variant 'Keizer van Rusland'. Orthographic errors: 'Empereur de Russe', 'Emperor di Russia'. Synonym: 'Borgia'.

Emperor di Russia. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.27. Orthographic variant for **Empereur de Russie**.

Empereur Nicolas. (*C.japonica*), Bahuaud-Litou Nursery Catalogue, 1914 as "red". Originated in France. Orthographic variant: 'Emperor Nicholas'. (Believed extinct.)

Emperor. (*C.hybrid*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4: Obtained by crossing 'Colvilli' and *C.reticulata*. The flower is very full and of the form and colour of the latter. It carried away the prize of the Horticultural Society of London. Berlèse, 1949, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, Vol.40, p.281: Flower 9-10 cm across, sometimes larger, regular rose form to loose formal double. Soft rose powdered and margined white. Outer 4-5 rows of petals are elongated ovoid, almost entire with a few outspread and indented in a star shaped

arrangement. Not numerous, widely imbricated, blood red veins washed with a rosy white, paler than the base colour. Central petals are diverse, elongated, ruffled, unequal and upright. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106 as 'The Emperor'. Large, double flower, adhering to the form and colour of *C.reticulata* of which, it is said, to be a variety. The growth is sufficiently vigorous for management as a pyramid. Originated by Davies & Co., Liverpool, England. A large, informal double with twisted and ruffled petals of deep crimson red, fading to a pale tint on the edges. Not to be confused with **Emperor of Russia** or the American 'Emperor'. The name has also erroneously been used for 'Emperor Wilhelm' and **Gigantea**. Synonym: 'The Emperor'. Described and illustrated by Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X.

Emperor (Marchant). (*C.japonica*), C.J. Marchant, Keepers Hill Nursery Catalogue, No.8, 1965, p.14, invalidly as 'Emperor': Striking crimson-red, waterlily-like flowers, comprising of 5-7 rows of petals. Originated in England.

Emperor (US). (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941: Semi-double, deep pink. Extremely large. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1943-1944 invalidly as 'Emperor': This beautifully formed, peony camellia originated in Loxley, Alabama, USA where it was sold under the incorrect name of 'Emperor of Russia'. The very large flowers open early. Free flowering. Foliage deep green, heavily ribbed. Slow, spreading growth. A large, red, peony form. Sport: **Emperor Variegated**.

Emperor Frederick William. SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.2. Synonym for **Gigantea**.

Emperor Napoleon III. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Synonym for **Napoleone III**.

Emperor Nicholas. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic variant for **Empereur Nicolas**.

Emperor of Russia. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939: Very large, brilliant red flowers of peony form, golden stamens among inner, twisted petals, flower appears to be four or five in one. A dazzling red that takes first place in any garden where it is in bloom. Dark green foliage. Slow, bushy growth. It came from a plant on the old Stevens plantation at Madison, Florida. Magnolia Gardens claim that this may have been a seedling or an old variety renamed by Rev. Drayton. It is not the same as **Emperor** or **Empereur de Russie** although the name 'Emperor' has invalidly been applied to it. Synonyms: 'Stevens', 'Steven's Plant'. Sport: **Emperor of Russia Variegated**. See colour photos: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949, facing p.14, and p.85, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Orthographic error: 'Emperor of Russian'.

Emperor of Russia Variegata. Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1987, p.23: Illegal variant for **Emperor of Russia Vareigated**.

Emperor of Russia Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1944, as 'Emperor of Russia Var.': A variegated form of **Emperor of Russia** - Scarlet, spotted white. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Czarina', 'Aspasia'(United States), 'Great Eastern'(New Zealand), 'Aspacia' and, erroneously, 'Emperor Variegated'. Illegal variant: 'Emperor of Russia Variegata'. Chinese synonym 'Fuse Shahuang'.

Emperor of Russian. Sawada, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.153. Orthographic error for **Emperor of Russia**.

Emperor Pink. (*C.japonica*), Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1924. No description. Originated in UK. (Believed extinct.)

Emperor Russia. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Abbreviation for **Emperor of Russia**.

- Emperor Variegata. Gill & Searle's Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.4. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**.
- Emperor Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.44 as 'Emperor Var.'. A variegated form of Emperor (US) - Red marbled white. Originated in USA.
- Emperor Variegated. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1947. Invalid synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**.
- Emperor Wilhelm. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.2. Synonym for **Gigantea**.
- Empire Red. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.178. Synonym for **Mikunikô**.
- Empire Rose.** (*C.x williamsii*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.7, Reg. No.297: Originated by Les Jury, New Zealand from a seedling of **Kimberley** x **Rendezvous**. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1988. The plant is of average habit and growth rate with dark green leaves 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The crimson (RHS.CC.52A) flower is peony form to rose form double. The flower is small to medium size, 8 cm in diameter x 4 cm deep with 47 petals and about 50 petaloids. Yellow stamens are carried on carmine rose filaments. Blooms mid-season. Plant is floriferous with a neat habit.
- Empress. Hume, 193. *Azaleas and Camellias*, p.32. Synonym for **Akashigata** as 'Lady Clare' and 'Grandifora Rosea'.
- Empress Brock. (*C.japonica*), Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.1, p.22. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Empress de Russia. Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945. Orthographic variant for **Empress of Russia**.
- Empress Eugenie. Osborne & Sons, Fulham Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.46. Orthographic error for **Impératrice Eugénie**.
- Empress Louise.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as pink, semi-double, late. SCCS, 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.44: Deep pink. Medium semidouble, late flowering. Originated at the Greenbrier Farms Inc. Norfolk, Virginia, USA.
- Empress of India.** (*C.japonica*), Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1932, p.1: A peony form flower of the brightest orange-red. Small dahlia shaped petals. Late flowering. Tall angular growth with dull green foliage. Originated by Kiyono Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama, USA. See black and white photo, p.121, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.
- Empress of Russia.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.5: Rose red, lightly washed towards the tips with pomegranate purple; petals small, irregular, outer three rows turned down; irregular both in size and arrangement; stamens very short and tipped with lemon yellow. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Empress de Russia'. Erroneous synonym for **Mikenjaku**.
- Empress of Russia Variegated. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1941, p.17. Orthographic error for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**.
- Empress (Pink). Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1964-1965, p.5. Synonym for **Akasigata** as 'Lady Clare'.
- Empress Variegated. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.27. Synonym for **Ô-niji** as 'Grandiflora Rosea Variegated'.
- Empress White. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **White Empress**.
- Empsomensis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1864-1865, p.56. Orthographic error for **Epsomensis**.

- Empty Mouth. SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.117. Western synonym for **Qingkou**.
- Emry. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1942. Orthographic variant for 'Emery', synonym for **Rose Anemone**.
- Emygdio d'Oliveira**. (*C.japonica*), Real Companhia Horticola-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.60; Rose form, white with some pinkish stripes. Remarkable. Originated in Portugal. (Believed extinct.)
- Emygdio Navarro**. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-1890, p.93: Rose form, pure white. Originated in Portugal.
- Enagua de Venus. Scuolo di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Anagua de Venus**.
- Ena's Joy**. (*C.japonica*), ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.8, Reg. No.424: Originated by Graham Oke, Bomaderry, NSW, Australia. A seedling of **Tama-no-ura**, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1991. An informal double of 24 petals, strong red (RHS.CC.53B), 12 cm across x 6 cm deep. Petals fade through pink to a wide, white border. Flowers early to late on a vigorous, open, upright plant. Leaves olive green, elliptic, blunt, margins sparsely serrate, apices acuminate, matt surface, 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. Stamens interspersed between petals and petaloids.
- Enbô. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Different reading for **Tôbusa**.
- Enbukyoku**. (Waltz Music), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.24 colour photo, p.203 description: Deep pink, peony form with irregular outer petals and erect, twisted and fluted inner petals with short stamens intermixed. Flowers mid-season. Leaves deep green, elliptic with tapered base and prominent midrib. Originated in Tochio City, Niigata, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa in 1971, named by Kaoru Hagiya.
- Enchanted Evening**. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn No.2901; Originated and registered by C.M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.114 with colour photo; A 10 year old seedling of **Edna Campbell**, first flowered 2007. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. Medium size, 9.5cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is anemone form, deep lavender with 10 petals, and may have tightly clustered petaloids mingled with the stamens, which have bright gold anthers and pink filaments. Plant habit is open, with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 9cm x 4.5cm with medium serration. Flowers mid-season.
- Enchantress**. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue. 1941-1942: (Formerly listed as 'Christine Lee'). Large pink, semi-double flower with conspicuous stamens, 10-12.5 cm across. Small, glossy foliage. Tall, upright grower; late flowering. Synonyms: 'Enchantress'(South), 'Christine Lee'(Ala). Originated by Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co., Glen Saint Mary, Florida, USA according to Hume.1955. Sport: **Enchantress Variegated**.
- Enchantress (California)**. (*C.japonica*), SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.2, p.17, Dec. 1949. SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.35 as 'Enchantress'(Calif.): Light, clear pink. Medium sized single. Vigorous, willowy growth. Midseason blooming. Originated in USA by Vern McCaskill, California invalidly as 'Enchantress'. Originally invalidly named 'Enchantress', SCCS, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Changed to **Enchantress (California)** by SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, due to the existence of a previously named cultivar.
- Enchantress (South). SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.35 as 'Enchantress'(So.). Synonym for **Enchantress**.

- Enchantress Variegated.** (*C. japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.72: A virus variegated form of **Enchantress** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Encore.** (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.48: A blood red, large, semi-double with leathery textured petals and one or two small, centre petals. Originated in USA by Mrs J.P. Moon, Lake Charles, Louisiana. Sport: **Encore Variegated**.
- Encore Variegated.** (*C. japonica*), Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.1 as 'Encore V.'. A virus variegated form of **Encore**- Blood red, blotched white. Originated in USA.
- Endersonii. Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.5. Orthographic error for **Hendersonii**.
- Endymião.** (*C. japonica*), José Marques Louriero Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double, cherry colour with streaks of white. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes. Orthographic variant: 'Endymion'.
- Endymion. James Nursery Catalogue, 1892. Orthographic variant for **Endymião**.
- Enemy. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1942. Orthographic error for 'Emery', synonym for **Rose Anemone**.
- Enfant de France.** (*C. japonica*), Galeotti, M., 1856, *Journal d'Horticulture Pratique de la Belgique...*, vol.14, p.125: Originated by J.B. De Coster, Mille, France. Very deep red with numerous, imbricated petals, closely packed in the centre, concave and perfectly spherical.
- Engei-tarô'an. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.103, colour photo and description as 'Engei-tarôan': Medium size, pale pink, cup-shaped single with a broad, central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms from early to mid-season. Leaves darkish green, broad-lanceolate, apices long acuminate, margins serrulate. Synonym for **Tarô'an**. Different reading: 'Taro'an'(Engei).
- Engladine Number 1. (*C. japonica*), Eastwoodhill Arboretum, 1982, *A List of Trees, Shrubs and Climbers*, p.3. No description. Originated in New Zealand. No valid listing located.
- England Ura.** (*C. japonica*), Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- English. Urquhart, 1856, *The Camellia*. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).
- English Apple Blossom. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.14. Synonym for **Apple Blossom**.
- English Donckelarii. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31. Synonym for 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**).
- English Kuhne Drews.** (*C. japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2003, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2590. An anemone form chance seedling with rose pink and white variegated flowers. Plant is upright and slow growing, and flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Rupert Drews, Charleston, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.62, colour photo p.c3. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1986. Flower has 38 petals, 180 petaloids, pink anthers and white filaments, and measures 9 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Light green leaves are 8.2 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.
- English Kuhne Drews Variegated. *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.44. Variation of published and valid name **English Kuhne Drews**.
- English Magnoliaeflora. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for 'Fleur de Pêche', itself a synonym for **Fleur Dipater**.
- English Oleifera. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Synonym for **Narumigata**.

- Enid.** (*C.sasanqua*), Nobelius Nursery Catalogue of Fruit and Oriental Trees...1941, p.31: A sasanqua seedling originated by Bert Chandler from the Enid Nursery, Victoria, Australia. Single, pale pink. Sweetly scented.
- Enid Alice.** (*C.sasanqua*). Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, p.1. Large, pale pink, single flower. Fragrant. Early flowering. Growth upright and bushy. Originated in Australia.
- Enid Hilcris.** (*C.japonica*), Dancraft Nurseries Catalogue, Wilberforce, NSW, Australia, p.4. Large shell-pink semi-double on an upright, bushy plant. Originated in Australia.
- Enid Reid.** (*C.sasanqua*), Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1968, p.10: Pale pink to darker pink semi-double. Its flowers hold better than most *C.sasanqua*. Bushy growth. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1971: Medium sized, light pink, semi-double flowers; petals crimped and fluted, darkening in colour towards the edge. Dense, upright growth, suitable for hedges. Originated in Australia. Chinese synonym: 'Yinide Lide'.
- Enigma.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Enishi.** (Charming Appearance), (*C.sasanqua*), Shimada, 1957, *Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite Dantairin*. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.8 as 'Enshi: Pink, white at the centre of the flower. Medium double. Leaves small and oblong. Flower occasionally has white streaks; 6 cm across, 27-30 petals; leaves are narrow and yellowish green. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Raised from a seed given by Shigeru Sugiyama to Kiyofusa Saitô. Selected and named by the Higo Sasanqua Society. Different readings: 'Adesugata', 'Enshi'. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.222, pl.578. Chinese synonym: 'Shengzhuang'.
- Enishi (Higo).** ('Enishi' from Higo), (*C.x vernalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48: Small size, light red, double, with many rows of petals. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.307 with colour photo; Rose form to formal double. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, yellowish green. Spreading growth with dense branching. Originated and named by Kiyofusa Saito, from a seed given by Shigeru Sugiyama.
- Enju.** (Longevity). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.42 with colour photo; English translation p.27. Medium size, red, tubular single, petaloids mixed with normal stamens, round buds. Flowers very early to late. Foliage elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Shiratama**, named and released by Taneo Taoka in 1996. From Osaka.
- Enju-kô.** (Red Enju). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.42 with colour photo; English translation p.27. Small, scarlet, tubular single with thick petals and cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Foliage broadly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Moshio**, named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1995.
- Enkaku.** (Name of Temple in Kamakura), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, see Watanabe, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77: Semi-double, deep red, cup-shaped, white slashed. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.
- Enkun.** (Meaning uncertain). (*C.x vernalis*). *Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin*, No.25, 1992, p.15, colour photo p.55: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A seedling of *C.japonica* 'Engeitarô'an' (**Tarô'an**) x *C.x vernalis* **Umegaka**. Medium sized, 10 cm across, semi-double, pink, with white cylindrical stamen column or occasionally, divided stamens. Fragrance similar to **Umegaka**.

- Enmusubi.** (Engagement), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1980-1981, p.12, C.66: Medium size, peach pink single. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.132, colour photo and description: Medium size, rose-pink with some deeper colour veining, campanulate single, with 5 ovate, emarginate petals and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Selected from wild japonicas growing around Izumo Grand Shrine. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1974.
- Enmyôji.** (Enmyô Temple), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu., 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Ennen-no-mai.** (Dance of Longevity), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.27: Large size, faint rose pink with red base, lotus-form double. Blooms mid-season. A seedling of *C. hiemalis* **Kanjiro** x *C.vietnamensis*. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Kaoru Hagiya in 1982. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.43 with colour photo; English translation p.27.
- E-no-kimi.** (Ancient Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.370, colour photo, p.371, description: Large size, open, peony form with 2-3 rows of petals with waved and crinkled margins, white with crimson splashes and a centre of small, erect, waved petals, dividing stamens into a number of fascicles. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. The original tree is growing at a private family in Kagoshima City. Named by the Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1985.
- Enora.** (*C.japonica*), *ICS Journal*, 2008, p.121 with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling originated by Louis Gourant, Plouisy, France. First flowered in 2005 at 5 years of age. Regular plant of moderate growth rate. Flowers late season. A peony form, red (RHSCC 52A) flower of 12 cm diameter x 6 cm deep.
- Enoshima-miyakodori.** (Enoshima's Gulls), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1979, *Tsubaki* No.18, illustration on front cover; Siebundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.24, colour photo, p.203 description: Medium size, (9 cm) trumpet shaped single of 5 long, slender petals, keeled and curved and a compact, central stamen column with golden anthers. Colour white with considerable streaking and speckling of crimson. Leaves, glossy green, wavy, strongly recurved, lanceolate, coarsely, shallowly serrate, tapering, acuminate apex. Mid-season blooming. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.256 for colour photo. Resembles **Yuri-tsubaki** and **Himuro-setsugekka**. The original tree is growing in the Enoshima Botanical Garden. Named and released by Saburô Yokoyama in 1979.
- Enpansa. Baumann & Baumann, 1829-1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler*. Orthographic error for **Expansa**.
- Enrica Bettoni. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Enrico Bettoni**.
- Enrica Odera.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.68. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Enrichetta Apiani. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue No.47, p.33. Orthographic error for **Enrichetta Appiani**.
- Enrichetta Appiani.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:12: Deep red, veined violet. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error 'Enrichetta Apiani'.
- Enrichetta Bacci.** (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Vivid red, all petals with a central stripe of white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Enrichetta Bisi.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.46. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Enrichetta Pareto. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29: Similar to 'Iride', deep rose at the circumference and centre, intermediate petals paler. Beautifully imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Enrichita Pareto'.

Enrichetta Ulrich. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Chestnut red, full, with stripes and marks of white. Perfectly imbricated. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:10: Deep, chestnut-red with rays and spots of white. Imbricated. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.17: Magnificent flower with perfect imbrication, spiralled, deep rose, with petals striped with white. Originated in Italy by Cesar Franchetti, Florence. For colour plate see Verscheffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.II. Orthographic errors: 'Enrichetta Ubrick', 'Enrichette Ullrich'.

Enrichette Ullrich. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic error for **Enrichetta Ulrich**.

Enrichita Pareto. Hovey & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.9. Orthographic error for **Enrichetta Pareto**.

Enrico Bettoni. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:24 as a seedling of B. Lechi, Italy. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.11: Two blossoms, distinctly full, emerging one from the other and forming an open, full-bodied floral effect, of a bright poppy-cherry colour, sometimes striated with white. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106: Peony form, red with white blotches. In the USA it has been confused with a local variety so that the exact identity is doubtful. A considerable number of synonyms are attached to the name **Enrico Bettoni** but mostly seem to apply to the erroneous form listed in SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*.

Enrico Bettoni (US). (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933, p.14; Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.11 as 'Enrico Bettoni': Deep, pure pink, peony form. Late flowering. About 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 2 rows of large petals and yellow stamens mixed amongst petaloids. Tall, upright, vigorous growing with large, light green leaves, acuminate, finely serrate, 8cm x 4cm. Synonyms: 'Elata', 'Red Walker', 'Hite Pink', 'Large Walker', 'June', 'Macey Taylor', 'Lateriatus', 'Maurice Hurst', 'West Coast Sarah Frost' and, erroneously, 'Haley's Monarch' and 'Venus'. Sport: **Enrico Bettoni Variegated**. Orthographic error: 'Eurico Bettoni'. See black and white photo, p.132, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.1, and colour plate facing p.96, Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*. The variety is thought to have originated at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA, either as a seedling or a lost label, European import. Further synonyms; 'Lateriatis', 'Lateritius', 'Lateritus'. Chinese synonym 'Beituoni'.

Enrico Bettoni Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945. This variegated form of the well known **Enrico Bettoni (US)** (invalidly as 'Enrico Bettoni') was found at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Synonym: 'Enrico Bettoni Variegated' (California).

Enrico Bettoni Variegated (California). Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.3 as 'Enrico Bettoni Var.' (Calif.). Synonym for **Enrico Bettoni Variegated**.

Enrico Dandolo. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.16:- Colour of rose, centre a little brighter. Imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.29: Imbricated in a spiral, outer petals vivid red, central petals paler and striped with white, large. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.III as 'Enrico Dandolo': Blossoms of the largest size, with large petals, oval, sub-rounded, emarginate, regularly imbricated, pink, intersected by a broad, roseate white stripe. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic error: 'Enrico Dendolo'.

Enrico De Meo. (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.87 with colour photo; Medium size flower, reflexed semi-double with some central petaloids, flesh pink

with a deeper streak on a petal. A seedling of **Marmorata** x **Alba Simplex**, firstflowered in 1997. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Enrico Dandolo. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.III. Orthographic error for **Enrico Dandolo**.

Enrico Favre. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1880-1881, p.73. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Enriphilla. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17. Orthographic error for **Euriphilla**.

Enseki. (Round Stone), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Enshi. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.8. Different reading for **Enishi** as 'Adesugata'.

Entenraku. (Japanese Court Music). (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.49, p.10 with colour plate: Bright red in centre, changing to white at margins on 8-9 petals, red at the base. Stamens with reddish filaments. Anemone form. Medium size. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.41 with colour photo; English translation p.26. Leaves elliptic, relatively large, coarsely serrate. Flowers mid-season to late. A seedling of **Helen Boehm** from Kyôto, Japan. Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1995.

Enterprise. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*, e:154. Originated by Mrs Hibbert, USA. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Enuma. (Place name where collected), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, p.149, p.103, pl.203: Leaves elliptic to broad- elliptic, flat, obscurely crenulated, veins slightly impressed, 6-8 cm long x 2.5-3.7 cm wide; petioles 6-9 mm long, hairy. Petals, hairy 3-4, normal 13-15; inner petals smaller and irregularly plicated, mixed with petaloids and scanty stamens. Flowers midseason to late. Colour blush pink heavily veined and edged crimson to self crimson. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Envious of Heaven's Height. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.147. Synonym for **Hentiangao**.

Envyng Sky's Height. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.20. Synonym for **Hentiangao**.

Enzantôgyô. (Winter Dawn on Far Mountains), (*C.japonica*), Hino Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Enzo Cattolica. (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.88 with colour photo; Large flower, loose peony form with the centre a mixture of stamens and smaller petals. Pink with red splashes and streaks (RHS.CC.53D). A seedling of 'Pomponia Semiplena' (**Pomponia Semi-duplex**) x **Tricolor Florentine**, first flowered in 1987. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Enzôin. (Enzô Temple), (*C.x vernalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.50. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.40: Small size, dark red, single. Blooms to mid-season. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Eoline Nelson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.232, Reg. No.678: A 10 year old seedling believed to be a cross between 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**) and 'Lady Vansittart Variegated' (**Lady Vansittart**), that first bloomed 1960; originated by George A. Nelson, South Carolina, USA. The plant has dark green, glossy leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double, pink flower with red stripes, is similar to **Hikarugenji**, but is 5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 21 petals and occasional petaloids, brownish yellow anthers, white filaments. Flower buds are elongated, showing pink with a red stripe, opening cup fashion. Late flowering.

- Eos.** (*C. vernalis*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2651. A seedling of *C. vernalis* 'Dawn' (**Ginryû**) which first flowered in 1998. Originated by Robert Green, Fairhope, Ala., USA, and propagated by Green Nurseries. The 10 cm diameter, white, lightly edged with pink, semi-double flower has wavy petals. Plant is upright and spreading. Vigorous growth, and flowers freely early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.42. Incorrect description of plant and bloom. Colour photo p.c4.
- Ephitoni. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.4. Orthographic error for **Elphinstoniana**.
- Epiphylliflora.** (*C. japonica*), Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Epitome.** (*C. japonica*), Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.11, 15, 42: Semi-double vivid pink to clear red with light spots and speckles of white and some petaloids. Leaf under-surface has irregular plume of two tones of green. Blooms early. Originated in France.
- Epsom. Loudon, 1841, *An Encyclopedia of Plants*, p.129. Synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Epsomania Rubra. Hovey, ed., 1841, *Magazine of Horticulture*. Orthographic error for **Epsomensis**.
- Epsomenses. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Epsomensis**.
- Epsomensis.** (*C. japonica*), Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of the plants...*, pl.40: Presented to the Horticultural Society by Mr Young of Epsom, England, who raised it. Flowers are similar to the 'semi-double red' ('Semi-plena') but are a deeper colour and have more petals but are variable, some having 10-12 petals, others appear almost double. The exterior row of petals is large and spreading, of rounded form, about 2.5 cm in diameter. The stamen column is deeply coloured at the base. In the more double flowers, some of the stamens are transformed into small, spatulate, striped petals. The colour of the flower is a deep red, approaching scarlet. The blooms measure up to 8 cm across. Synonyms include: 'Epsom', 'Youngii', 'Young's Red', 'Young's Semi-double Red', 'Mr Young's Semi-double Red', 'Floy de Young', 'Floy de Joung', 'Floyi de Young', 'Young's New Red'. Orthographic errors: 'Epsomenses', 'Epsomiana', 'Epsomania Rubra', 'Epsomiana', 'Epsommensis'.
- Epsomiana. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.157. Orthographic error for **Epsomensis**.
- Epsommensis. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.19. Orthographic error for **Epsomensis**.
- Equilum. Ridolphi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7. Orthographic error for **Equitum**.
- Equitum.** (*C. japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct). Orthographic error 'Equilum'.
- Er Hai Zen Zu.** (Lake Er Pearl), (*C. hybrid*), ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.58 with colour photo; Small size, Wang's "WW1" x **Elaine's Betty**. Photo shows a picotee colouring, white centre and pink margins, petals slightly incurved, tight upright bud centre. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.
- Erebo.** (*C. japonica*), Grilli, 1876, *R. Società Toscana de Orticoltura Bollettino*, 6:297-300: Large flower, perfectly imbricated, of a dark red, with a tendency to violet when the flower is completely open. Originated by Santarelli, Florence, Italy. Chinese synonym 'Ailaibo'.
- Erecta.** (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ww. Surpassed in beauty by **Gubernativa**. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Erh-ch'ao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Erqiao**.

- Erhongyang.** (Twin Red Suns), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka. Tsubaki*, p.147 as 'Erh-hung-yang': Pink, medium sized, informal double. Originated in China.
- Erh-hung-yang. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Kino Bunka. Tsubaki*, p.147. Different reading for **Erhongyang**.
- Eric Baker.** (*C.japonica*), *International Camellia Journal*, 1992, No.24, p.81, Reg. No.24: Originated by Michael Galsworthy, Trewithin, Truro, Cornwall, England. The flower is average size, white, globular shaped, anemone to peony form. A *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to mid-season. Petals are folded and blooms fall complete. First bloomed 1977. Leaves green, elongated elliptic, twisted, glossy surface. A compact, upright shrub of moderate growth.
- Eric Wilson.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1989. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.3, p.9, Reg. No.2162: A very large size, rose-pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1989, p.121, colour photo [p.133]: The 12 year old seedling first bloomed in 1981. Average flower size 13 cm across with 16 petals. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with mid-green leaves.
- Erica. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.4. Description not to hand. Originated in USA. (No valid listing located).
- Erica.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2545. A miniature chance seedling with light pink formal double flowers. Plant is upright with average growth, and flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Julia Leisenring, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2001, p.94, colour photo p.c14. The 8-10 year old seedling first flowered in 1998. Flowers have 54 petals and measure 5.7 cm across x 5.7 cm deep. The dark green leaves are 5.7 cm long x 3.8-5 cm wide.
- Erica McMinn.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1965, *Camellia News*, No.20, p.16, Reg. No.70: Raised by Neville McMinn, Camellia Lodge Nursery, Noble Park, Victoria, Australia from a seedling of the cross *C.japonica* **Teringa** x 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**) made by Dr. C.R. Merrillees, Melbourne. First flowered 1958. The plant has a vigorous, dense habit. The pale, blush pink, fading to silvery pink, flowers are small, 7.5-9 cm across, of formal double type. Blooms mid-season to late. The medium green, ovate leaves are 7.5 cm x 5 cm. See colour photo, pl.55, p.39, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.
- Erica Seivers. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.40. Orthographic error for **Erica Sievers**.
- Erica Sievers.** (*C.japonica*), Outteridge, 1962, *1000 Named Camellias in Australia*, p.8 erroneously as 'Erica Seivers': Deep rose-pink. Large, semi-double with large, heavily veined petals. Mid-season to late blooming. Originated in Australia by Keith Brushfield, Kewita, Gosford, NSW.
- Erica Womersley.** (*C.hybrid*), ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.170: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. The parents are *C.x williamsii* **Charles Colbert** x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**). First flowered 1973. Dense, upright, vigorous growth, sun tolerant. The full double, bud-shaped flowers, (11 cm across) open slowly to semi-double with deep pink, notched, outer petals, faintly mauve edged. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, dark green, narrowly elliptic, 9 cm long x 3 cm wide, sharply acute apex, finely serrate.
- Erika Merryn.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.9, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.428: Originated by Raymond S. Keightley, Wattle Park, South Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1985. The light salmon pink, semi-double flower has 15 petals and occasional petaloids, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers appear early to mid-season on a vigorous, open, upright plant. Leaves glossy, olive green, flat, ovate elliptic, apices acuminate, margins

serrate, base broadly cuneate, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Broad, rounded petals with a cylindrical bunch of stamens. Flowers hold well and have an iridescent sheen.

Erin Lily. (*C. reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., Dec.1990, *Camellia News*, No.115, p.11, Reg. No.388: Originated by Mildorrie Camellias, Strongs Road, Jaspers Brush, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Brian Variegated** that first flowered 1981. A small, single. scarlet flower of 5 petals with a long lily-like tube. (RHS.CC.53C). Petals, long, slender and curved; filaments in a central boss, joined to the petals. Growth, slow, open and spreading. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broad, ovate, glossy, bronze green, keeled, dentate, apex acuminate, 6 cm x 5 cm.

Erin Farmer. (*C. japonica*), Barnes, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.35: The flowers are semi-double, large and blush orchid pink in colour. The plant is an upright, vigorous grower. A semi-double flower, similar to **Hikarugenji**, 11-12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Colour is pink and white, sweetpea with golden anthers. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina. Reg. No.751, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965. Colour photos: Facing p.50, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.86. Chinese synonym: 'Aierlan Cunmin'.

Erina. (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.24. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Erishimai. (Eri Sisters). (*C. japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.42 with colour photo; English translation p.27. Red stripes on white ground. Small tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias from Tabira Town, discovered by Keisaburô Matsushita in 1975, named and released by Zaiki Kajikawa. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Eriyama-fukurin. (Variegated 'Eriyama'), (*C. japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.272, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep pink with deeper pink veining and white border, campanulate single of 6 petals, some fluted or reflexed, and a central column of stamens with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season. Leaves deep green, broad-ovate, with serrate margins. Originated in Tabira-chô, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Selected from wild japonicas, found by Keizaburô Matsushita, named by Aburatani.

Erjiao. Yü & Bartholomew, 1890, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Orthographic error for Erqiao.

Erle Stanley Gardner. (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.88, Reg. No.847: A 4 year old chance seedling that first bloomed, 1962. Originated by Blanding Drinkard, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate. The anemone form bloom is salmon rose with a blue cast. Flowers measure over 12.6 cm across x 6-7 cm deep. Flowers early. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1965, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.3.

Ermengarda Bucalossi. (*C. japonica*), Anonymous, 1876, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Ermina Magnani. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19. Orthographic error for **Erminia Magnani**.

Ermine. (*C. japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.27: Medium, white semi-double. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Medium size, white, semi-double, 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm, of lily formation. Somewhat like 'Leucantha' (**Tricolor White**) but flowers do not have crinkled texture. Stamens long, compact, 3.2 cm, filaments cream, anthers dark yellow. Buds narrow and pointed, petals being unusually short. Leaves medium green, elliptic, 7.5 cm x 4 cm. Veins notable, underside of leaf ridges. Tip prominent. Serrations close together and sharply pointed, holly-like texture. Originated by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. First flowered 1941.

Ermine Magnani. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Orthographic error for **Erminia Magnani**.

Erminia. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.7: Perfectly imbricated with petals curled, cherry red, marbled with white. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.17 as 'Erminus': Same sort as 'Duca Litta'; dark, crimson red, veins and furrows of pale rose. Orthographic errors: 'Erminius', 'Erminus'. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue.

Erminia Magnani. (*C.japonica*), Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875. No description; Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.19 as 'Ermina Magnani': Medium flower. regular, imbricated; petals white, mostly striped light rose. Magnificent. van Houtte Catalogue, 1882-1883, 199:256: Magnificently imbricated, pure white, sometimes streaked pale pink. Originated in Italy by Magnani. Orthographic errors: 'Ermine Magnani', 'Ermina Magnani', 'Emilia Magnani'. Synonym: 'Baronessa de Tschudy'.

Erminia Sevesi. (*C.japonica*), *International Camellia Journal*, No. 19, 1987, p.23, Reg. No. 13: Originated by Dr Antonio Sevesi, Piazzale Cadorna, Milano, Italy. The flower is white, loose peony form, with notched petals and central petaloids, white filaments, yellow stamens, RHS.CC.12A mixed with petaloids. Number of petals about 40. Flowering season late and short. Leaves, ovate, flat, glossy mid-green, RHS.138C juvenile, 138A mature, apex acuminate, average serrations, size, 5.9 cm long x 3.5-5.8 cm wide. Plant growth fastigate and slow.

Erminius. Charles van Geert, 1850 Catalogue No.117, p.7. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Erminia**.

Erminus. Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, *Annotations Manuscrites*. Orthographic error for **Erminia**.

Ernest Aycock. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.2100: Very large, deep pink, semi-double, *C.reticulata* hybrid. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Joe Austin, Four Oaks, North Carolina, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.187, colour photo opposite p.186: The 4 year old seedling first flowered 1983. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 20 petals and 4-5 rabbit ears. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with light green leaves. Chinese synonym: 'Aikeke'.

Ernest F. Beale, Sr. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2003, p.24 with colour photo, Reg. No.2593. A chance seedling with deep coral pink, semi-double flowers, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers also have white, very fine edging to the petals. Originated by Ernest F. Beale Sr, Wilmington, N.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2003, p.63, colour photo p.c3. The 38 year old seedling first flowered in 1970. Blooms measure 10 cm across x 5.7 cm deep, with 12 petals and 3 petaloids. Plant is spreading, with average growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

Ernest Gill. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News*, No.28, p.5, Reg. No.85: Originated at Gill's Grendon Nurseries, East Brighton, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Jean Lyne** and pollen parent **Gauntlettii**. It has an upright habit and flowers mid-season, 10-12 cm across. White flowers suffused with pale blush pink in the bud. The leaves are dark green, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm, with fine serrations. See Colour photo pl.57, p.39, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

Ernest Gilley. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.172, Reg. No.1827: A large size, bright, rose-pink, semi-double, *C.japonica* chance seedling; blooms mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 25 petals and 6-8 petaloids, creamy filaments and yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Ernest J. Palmer. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.88, Reg. No.819: A chance seedling 8-9 years old, originated by Mrs Ernest J. Palmer, Savannah, Georgia, USA. The plant has long, dark green, serrated leaves with acuminate apex, 9-10 cm long x 4.5-6 cm wide. The rose form, double bloom is between pink and red with deeper coloured veins. Variegated towards the centre with white streaks. Petals wavy and thick, stamens white. Blooms measure 10.5-13 cm across and 4 cm deep with 44-48 petals and 3-5 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.

Ernest McDonald. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.98, Reg. No.1759: A very large, red, semi-double seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid (*C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' (**Dataohong**) x [(*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**) x *C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**)]), flowering mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed in 1970. Average flower size is 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Anthers are yellow. Leaves, serrated, dark green, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Ernest Wood. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.5 as 'Earnest Wood'. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ernesta Martelli. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.69: Tender rose, veined and bordered diaphanous petals. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Ernesta Pagano. (*C.japonica*), Auguste Van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1875, No.73, p.68. No description. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, p.48, 1896-1896: Imbricated formal double, bright vermilion. Very beautiful. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Ernesto Pagano', 'Ernestina Pagano'.

Ernesta Rosazza. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue No.14, 1869-1870, p.52. Orthographic error for Ernesto Rosazza.

Ernesta Visconti. (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.29: No description. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.III: Its blossoms are large (10 cm at least in diameter) and composed of a small number of large, oval petals, quite outspread, perfectly imbricated, pure white with a yellow tinge in the centre. Originated by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Ernesto Visconti', 'Ernesto Vicomte', 'Ernesti Visconii', 'Ernesti Visconti'.

Ernesti Viconii. da Silva 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.9. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Visconti**.

Ernesti Visconti. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. Paul, 1871, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.15. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Visconti**.

Ernestina Pagano. Auguste Van Geert Catalogue, No.74, 1876-1877. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Pagano**.

Ernestine Bowman. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.287, Reg. No.345: A 15 year old chance seedling originated by Dr Gilbert E. Fisher, Union Springs, Alabama, USA. The heavily veined, serrated leaves, average 10 cm in length and 4.5 cm in width. The salmon pink, variegated white, flowers, 11-12.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep resemble **Elizabeth Boardman** in form and have 12-15 petals and 3-5 petaloids. The amount of white variegation to over 60% to almost none. Blooms early. Synonym: 'Ernestine Fisher Bowman'.

Ernestine Fisher Bowman. Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian*, vol.8, No.4, p.30. However registered with the ACS, 1958 as **Ernestine Bowman**.

Ernestine Law. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, May 1998, p.18, Reg. No.2452. A medium size, deep lavender pink, semi-double to loose peony form chance seedling. Flowers mid-

season. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 22 year old seedling first flowered in 1981. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5.7 cm deep, with 36 petals, 8 petaloids, bright yellow anthers and filaments. Petals and petaloids are swirled upright with intermingled stamens. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Ernesto Pagano. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Pagano**.

Ernesto Rosazza. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 83:44. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.37: Delicate pink, paler at edges of outer petals. Free flowering and easy. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:65: Imbricated, delicate pink, paler at the circumference, free flowering. Originated in Italy by Burdin. Orthographic error: 'Ernesta Rosazza'.

Ernesto Viscomte. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Visconti**.

Ernesto Visconti. William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic error for **Ernesta Visconti**.

Ernie Pyle. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia Review*, vol.17, No.4. No description. Originated in USA.

Erong. (Velvet), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.79, No.611. Chinese synonym for the sasanqua **Velvety**.

Erqiao. (Beauties Twin), (*C.reticulata*), Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal*, No.12, p.71: This camellia is a single pink softening to white at the centre. The name refers to an ancient Chinese tale regarding two beautiful young women named "Daqiao" and "Xiaqiao". People called them "Erqiao". As the colour of the inner petals differs from that of the outer, so it was named **Erqiao**. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.31 with colour plate: Leaves narrowly-oblong, apices long-acuminate, bases cuneate, margins shallowly serrate, 8-9 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide. Outer petals 3, slightly red (RHS.CC.56D), inner three, milky white (RHS.CC.69A), diameter 9.5 cm, trumpet shaped when open. Stamens numerous around pistils. Fertile. Flowers early to mid-season. Selected from open pollinated seedlings of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex*, Tenchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Erh-ch'iao'. Synonyms: 'Beauty Twin', 'Twin Beauties', 'Beauties Twin'. Orthographic error: 'Erjiao'.

Erqu. (Two Bends), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.56, No.372, colour photo No.230: Leaves deep green, 6.5-8.3 cm long x 2.4-3.3 cm wide, ovate, serrate. Flowers large size, 12-13 cm across, pink, semi-double with 13-16 round petals in 2 rows, with some small, erect petals mixed with the central stamens. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Yunnan Province, China.

Ertha Prickett. (*C.japonica*), SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.46; Deep pink, small formal double. Slow, upright growth. From Ertha Prickett Carson, Augusta, Ga., USA, in 2006.

Erubescens. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.16. Orthographic variant for Rubescens.

Erutans. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Eryldene Excelsis. (*C.x williamsii*), ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Colour plate, p.4, Reg. No.261: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. A seedling from *C.saluenensis* **Sunnybank** x *C.japonica* **Waiwhetu Beauty**, that first flowered 1965. The sun tolerant plant has a spreading, open growth. The 10 cm x 3 cm, lanceolate, sharply pointed leaves have shallow serrations. The semi-double, 11-12 cm diameter x 8 cm deep flowers are pink with a bluish tinge. Mid-season blooming. Chinese synonym 'Yierdeng'.

- Eryldene Excelsis Variegated.** (*C.x williamsii*), Camellias Aust., *Camellia News*, Autumn 2011, front cover photo. A virused form of **Eryldene Excelsis**. Petals a random mixture of pink and white. Other details the same.
- Eryldene Number 1. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946 as 'Eryldene No.1', p.6. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé**.
- Eryldene Number 2.** (*C.japonica*), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1946, p.6 as 'Eryldene No.2'. Deep red, zinnia shaped flower. Late blooming. Originated in Australia.
- Eryttens Lineata. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*. Synonym for **Emelie Gavazzi**.
- Esagona Rubra. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.29. Orthographic error for 'Hexagona Rubra'.
- Esangularis. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Orthographic error for 'Hexangularis'.
- Escential.** (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1993, Issue No.115, vol.XVIII, No.2, p.47, colour photo p.48: Originated by John Lesnie, Manukau City, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Bluebird** x *C.lutchuensis*. A small, scented pale pink, single flower.
- Escimia. Scuolo di Agricoltura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Eximia**.
- Esimia. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Eximia**.
- Esmaralda. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.159. Orthographic error for **Esmeralda**.
- Esmaltada.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.43: Formal double. Colour crimson cherry, marked with white. Originated in Portugal.
- Esme Hinton.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1969, *Camellia Annual*, No.36, p.14, Reg. No.105: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent **Esther Henty**, pollen parent unknown, first flowered 1960. The semi-double to incomplete double flowers are rose-pink, RHS.CC,II, 427/3 to /2 and 11 cm across. The habit is erect, dense, vigorous and blooms mid-season. The bright green leaves are 8.5 cm long x 5 cm wide with acute apex.
- Esme Spence.** (*C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1977, vol.X, No.3, p.15, Reg. No.129. A putative hybrid between *C.fraterna* and *C.japonica*. Originated by Mrs E.G. Spence, Tirau, New Zealand from seed grown by Mrs Bettie Durrant. The flowers are anemone form with 12 fluted guard petals and a close anemone centre of petaloids, which shade from the base colour to almost white. Flower size 8-9 cm across x 4-5 cm deep with soft pink colour (RHS.CC. Red Group 55C) and blooms have a perfume. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Esmeralda.** (*C.japonica*), Bumier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846: Anemone form, crimson colour with shades of rose. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic error: 'Esmaralda'.
- Espalier.** (*C.japonica*), Steffek, 1949, Portland Nursery Plant Buyer's Guide, ed.5, p.48. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Espana.** (*C.reticulata*), ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2070: Very large, deep china rose, rose form double *C.reticulata* hybrid chance seedling of **Nuccio's Ruby**; originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. See colour photo front cover, SCCS., 1988, *The Camellia Review*, vol.50, No.1. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.80: The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 8 cm deep with 33 petals, 2-4 white petaloids, light yellow anthers and white filaments. The white central petaloids give a similar appearance to **Zipao**. Each petal at the apex has sharp pin prick. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.
- Esperanza di Lombardia.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue Général, p.47. No description. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

- Esperia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:11. Synonym for **L'Esperia**.
- Espero.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)
- Esphalii Alba.** (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique*, 1842, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy.
- Esphalii Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), *Catalogue des plantes la Société Royale d'horticulture Belgique*, 1842, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy.
- Esposizione. Scarlatti Catalogue, 1881. Abbreviation for **Gloria Dell'Esposizione**.
- Essem Rawlinson. True's Camellias, 1961, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.16, No.3, p.41. Orthographic error for **Essie M. Rollinson**.
- Essie B. Walker.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo: A seedling of Mrs William Thompson, rose form double, palest roseate white, medium size. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Essie M. Rollinson.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.40: White. Very large, (13-15 cm across) full peony form with upright petals. Compact, bushy growth. Early to late flowering. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Ferdinanda Beach, Florida. Orthographic errors: 'Essem Rawlinson', 'Esslem Rollinson', 'Essiem Rollinson'.
- Essiem Rollinson. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Essie M. Rollinson**.
- Esslem Rollinson. Shackelford, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, Orthographic error for **Essie M. Rollinson**.
- Estella d'Ancona.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.130, Reg. No.1008: A sport of 'Drama Girl' first observed 1963 by Wendell M. Levi, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Propagated 1963. Plant growth upright and rapid with dark green leaves 12.5-16.5 cm long x 7.5-8 cm wide. The peony form flower is over 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 52 or more petals. Rose red with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late.
- Estelle.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS *Camellia News*, No.58A, Dec.1975, p.32, Reg. No.175: Originated by Ian R. Crerar, Windsor Street, Pascoe Vale, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of wild form *reticulata* x *C.reticulata* **Samantha**. First flowered 1970. 14 cm diameter bloom x 7 cm high with China Pink flowers, central stamens and rabbit ears. Blooms early to mid-season. Habit is upright and bushy. Leaves dark green, 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.
- Ester.** (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.5. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17: Lombardy - Large, imbricated white streaked vivid red. Originated in Italy.
- Ester Moad. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. Orthographic error for **Esther Moad**.
- Esterii (Smith). Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. Synonym for **Estherae**.
- Esterii Smith's. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for 'Estheri', synonym for **Estherae**.
- Esther.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:4. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.30: Vivid rose, much paler in the centre, striped with white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Esther Ann.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.211, Reg. No.1426: A large, light red, variegated white, formal double. A 5 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1974. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The formal double type bloom is light red, variegated by grafting onto virus affected stock. It has 100 petals. Average size over

10 cm in diameter x 5 cm deep. Bloom has incurved petals, good texture and flowers from early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Chinese synonym 'Yisha'.

Esther Henty. (*C.japonica*), ANZCRS., 1956, *Camellia Annual*, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.11: An unknown seedling originated by Mrs H. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. It first flowered 1946. Flowers mid-season. The flowers, 10 cm in diameter, are incomplete double form, soft pink and somewhat resemble **Gloire de Nantes**.

Esther Moad. (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Digest*, 1(3),1943. No description. ACS., *Quarterly*, vol.6, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.11: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First flowered, 1943. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA. Type of plant is open and upright with light green foliage. Flower buds are round, slightly pointed tip. Pointed petals. Flower is a complete double, mixed petaloids, colour light rose (2-B-5, Maerz & Paul Chart), 8.5-12.5 cm in diameter. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic errors: 'Esther Mood', 'Ester Moad'. Sport: **Esther Moad Variegated**.

Esther Moad Variegated. (*C.japonica*), ACS., *Quarterly*, vol.6, No.2, p.8 as 'Esther Moad Var.'. A virus variegated form of **Esther Moad** - Rose red and white. Originated by Riverbank Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA.

Esther Mood. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Esther Moad**.

Esther Smith. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1990. *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.40: Pink and white, medium size, full peony form. Medium growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA by J.C. Smith, Wensdale, Florida. ACS., Nov.1989, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.44, No.4, p.17, Reg. No.2181: A *C.japonica* chance seedling that first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 90 petals. Plant growth is average and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Esther Terrell. (*C.japonica*), Truett, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23: Closely resembles C.M. Hovey. Crimson to deep, rose-pink. Medium size, formal double. Originated by R.E. Greene, Tallahassee, Florida, USA.

Esther Wheeler. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1978, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.33, No.4, p.26: No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Esther's Tomorrow. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2853. Originated by Esther Lawrence, Tallahassee, Fla., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.114 with colour photo; Registered and propagated by Ralph Maphis, Tallahassee, Fla., also propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. A 9 year old sport of **Leanne's Tomorrow**, first flowered 2004. Medium to large size bloom is 7.5-10cm diameter x 7.5cm deep, light pink variegated white, occasionally a darker pink. Described as semi-double to full peony (photo shows a very full peony). Yellow anthers and yellow filaments, falls in one piece. Plant is spreading and open, with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 9cm x 5cm with low serration. Flowers midseason.

Esthereii. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Estherae**.

Estherae. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.240, as 'Estheri': Originated by Smith. A 12.5 cm, pure white, spotted and striped with rose and pink, petals broad, bold, erect and close set. When open, forms a perfect hemisphere. Contains a few hidden stamens. This variety was very popular in Europe where it was figured and described by Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.231 as 'Estheriae': The flower is 11-12 cm in diameter; sometimes it is irregular, sometimes imbricated with some regularity. It is always very full, well made, a delicate rose-pink, stippled with red or a pale carnation or flesh white, always striped with lines of dark rose. The outer petals, in several rows, are large, twisted, placed sideways and reversed, the others are all forms and all sizes, innumerable and forming a fascicled sphere.

Also see Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.III. Orthographic variants and errors: 'Estherii', 'Estheriae', 'Esther', 'Esthereii', 'Esterii', 'Estheria', 'Ester', 'Estherii' (Floy), Synonyms: 'Esteri Smith's', 'Estheri' (Smith), 'Esterii' Smith.. Originated in USA.

Estheria. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.73. Orthographic error for **Estherae**.

Estheriae. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* page facing pl.231. Orthographic variant for **Estherae**.

Estherii (Floy). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. Synonym for **Estherae**.

Estherii (Smith). Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Synonym for **Estherae**.

Esugata. (Portrait), (*C.japonica*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*, p.8: White, densely striped and spotted pink and dark pink. Large, single to semi-double, opening wide cup-shaped. Similar to **Ezo-nishiki**. Leaves medium ovate with twisted edges, strongly waved, apex recurved. Different reading: 'Yesugata'. For colour photo see Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. An old tree in the Owari District, history unknown.

Etalé. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:311. Synonym for **Expansa**.

Etenraku. Court Music of Japan. (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.41 with colour photo; English translation p.26; A broad white border around a bright red centre. Medium size, anemone form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, relatively large, coarsely serrate. Upright vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Helen Boehm**, named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi, Japan, in 1995.

Etha Prickett. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2006, p.29 with colour photo, Reg No. 2690. A chance seedling that first flowered in the 1980s. Originated by Etha Prickett Carson. The 5 cm diameter, deep pink, rose form double flower has a few petaloids, and yellow anthers on white filaments. Plant is upright and dense with average growth. Flowers mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006. p.56 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3.8 cm.

Ethel Arturs. Belle Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1962, p.4. Orthographic error for **Ethel P. Arthus**.

Ethel Davis. (*C.japonica*), Doty et al., 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.245: Seed planted 1938 by E.B. Davis, Mobile Ornamental Nursery, Alabama, USA. First bloomed 1947. It is a large, clear pink, loose, incomplete double with stamens intermixed. Vigorous, erect growth. Mid-season flowering. Sports: **Ethel Davis Blush**, **Ethel Davis Variegated**, 'Ethel Davis Heavy', **Ethel Davis Blush Variegated**.

Ethel Davis Blush. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6. No description. SCCS, 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.51: Blush pink sport of **Ethel Davis**. Synonym: 'Ethel Davis Light Pink'. Originated in USA.

Ethel Davis Blush Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Tammia Nursery, 1965, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.20, No.4: A virus variegated form of **Ethel Davis Blush** - Blush pink and white. Originated in USA.

Ethel Davis Heavy. (*C.japonica*), Shackelford, 1967, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.22, No.5. Very heavily variegated form of **Ethel Davis Variegated**.

Ethel Davis Light Pink. Griffin, ed., 1958, *Camellian*. Renamed **Ethel Davis Blush**.

Ethel Davis Tait. (*C.japonica*), Flanders, 1969, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.108: A deep pink which is fragrant. Originated by C.S.Tait Sr., Brunswick, Georgia, USA.

Ethel Davis Variegated. (*C.japonica*), River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.12 as 'Ethel Davis Var.': Clear pink and white. A virus variegated form of **Ethel Davis**. Synonyms: 'Rebecca Jones', 'Rebecca Jones Variegated', 'Ethel Davis Heavy'.

Ethel Heydon. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.73. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney**.

Ethel McGee. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.196, Reg. No.518: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open with light green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form, pink flower is 10-11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 45 petals and 25 petaloids, golden stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Ethel McMillan. (*C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1988, vol.XV, No.6, Reg. No.248: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. A chance seedling of hybrid origin. The plant is about 25 year old and first flowered 1967. It is of open habit with average growth rate. The leaves are about 7 cm x 3.5 cm. The flowers are of loose peony form, measuring about 11 cm x 6 cm with 28 petals and 15 petaloids and are of a dark pink colour with pale pink centre. RHS.CC.68A.

Ethel Nichols. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1862, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Ethel P. Arthus. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.196, Reg. No.478: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Ernest A. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. The ivy green leaves average 7.5 cm x 6 cm. The spiraea red (No.025, RHS, No.11) semidouble flower, 11.5-13 cm across x 6 cm deep, has 29 petals, 69 petaloids and 29-50 stamens. Blooms early. Orthographic error: 'Ethel Arthurs'.

Ethel Posey. (*C.japonica*), Griffin, ed., 1956, *Camellian*, No.3, p.22, as 'Ethel Posy': Rose red, very large, semi-double with petals standing apart. Originated by C.D. Posey, Arabi, Georgia, USA.

Ethel Posy. Griffin, ed., 1956, *Camellian*, No.3, p.22. Orthographic error for **Ethel Posey**.

Ethel Rivers. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.337, Reg. No.225: A 10 year old seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. First flowered 1950. Plant growth is upright, rapid and compact. Leaves are glossy, dark green, round to medium long with deep serrations. The flower buds are round and light green. The dark red flowers, 10-11 cm across, are incomplete double with large petaloids, similar to 'Gloire de Nantes', with 13-20 petals and rabbit ears. Flowers early to mid-season. Sport: **Ethel Rivers Variegated**.

Ethel River Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.6 as 'Ethel Rivers Var.': A virus variegated form of **Ethel Rivers** - Dark red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Ethel Ross. (*C.japonica*), ACRS, 1962, *Camellia Annual*, No.9, p.27, Reg. No.49: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of **Esther Henty**, pollen parent unknown. First bloomed 1960. Blooms mid-season to late. the flower is an incomplete double with two rows of wavy, outer petals and smaller petals and petaloids towards the centre. Colour is pale pink, RHS.427/2-/3. Size of bloom, 11 cm across. A vigorous grower with broadly oval, deeply serrate, sharply pointed and prominently veined leaves.

Ethel Rhyne. *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1990, p.40. Orthographic error for **Ethyl Rhyne**.

Ethel Weber. Valley Garden Supply Co. Catalogue, 1951, p.9. Synonym for **King Lear**.

Ethel 'Nook' Scivicque. (*C.japonica*), *SCCS Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.47; Small, soft pink, full peony form. Upright, columnar growth. Flowers mid-season. Produced in 1985 by J.L. Scivicque, Denham Springs, La., USA.

- Ethelyn Harmon.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.40: Pale pink in varying shades. Large, peony form. Medium, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by L.C. Preston, Walnut Creek, California, USA.
- Ethereal.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)
- Etherington White.** (*C.japonica*), Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.9, erroneously as 'Ethlington White'. No description. Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1940-1941: Large, semi-double white, petals tissue-paper like texture. Mid-season bloomer, tall, vigorous grower, dark green foliage. Very fine white. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Medium, pure white, anemone form, 8-10 cm across. Sometimes the inner petals are large, sometimes small and are crinkled and of tissue-thin texture. Stamens are interspersed among petals. Filaments are cream, anthers golden yellow. Buds are conical and light green. Leaves medium, dull green, oval, 6.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Plant habit tall and vigorous, not symmetrical. The Camellia was named for a family named "Etherington" and the original erroneous spelling of "Ethlington" has been corrected. Orthographic errors: 'Ethlington White', 'Everingham', 'Ethrington', 'Ethrington White'. Originated at the Kiyono Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA. Kiyono altered the name to 'Waterloo' in their 1940 Catalogue.
- Ethlington White. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.10. Orthographic error for **Etherington White**.
- Ethrington. Gerbing Azalea Garden Nursery Catalogue, 1943. Orthographic error for **Etherington White**.
- Ethrington White. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Etherington White**.
- Ethrusca. Ellis, 1950, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.132. Orthographic error for Etrusca.
- Ethyl Rhyne.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., Aug.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2048: Large, white with pink edged petals, formal double, *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Marshall Rhyne, Belmont, North Carolina, USA. USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.80; colour photo between pp.60, 61: The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 10.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 120 petals. Bloom has a high rose bud centre. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Orthographic error: 'Ethel Rhyne'.
- Etienne de Bore. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym 'Quartet Mottled', itself a synonym for **Lady Mackinnon**. Although McIlhenny claims to have originated this cultivar at Jungle Gardens, it appears to be the same as the virus variegated form of **Lady de Saumarez** which had originally been introduced by Gerald Walter from Japan about 1890 and named **Lady Mackinnon** at the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles.
- Etna.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:10. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société d'Horticulture Centrale de France*, vol.40, p.306: Formal double, 9-10 cm across, cherry red, more or less deep depending on the season. Petals ample, elongate, serried, sometimes entirely red, sometimes divided by a line of white. Originated in Belgium by Van Houtte. Chinese synonym 'Yitena'.
- Etna.** (*C.japonica*), Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 1997, No.4, p.3 with colour photo; Formal double, 10 cm diameter, petals 110-120, colour red (RHS.CC. 53B to 45A). Leaves oval, acuminate, margins serrulate, dark green and glossy, 11 cm x 5 cm. Bushy, compact growth. Originated by Buosi Osvaldo, Treviso, Italy in 1989. Parentage **Oki-no-nami** x **San Dimas**. Flowers mid-season to late.
- Etoile.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109 in English. Almost double. Splendid red. Originated in Belgium.

- Etoile Palaire. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Etoile Polaire**.
- Etoile Polaine. Ludeman's Pacific Nursery Catalogue, 1895-1896, p.5. Orthographic error for **Etoile Polaire**.
- Etoile Polaire.** (*C.japonica*), *The Floral World*, 1861. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.35: Imbricated double, full centre, crimson scarlet. Each petal marked at the centre by a white stripe. Obtained from Henderson in sale Oct. 1861. André, 1864, *Plantes des Terres Bruyères...*, p.243: Very beautifully imbricated flower, carmine pink; all the petals clearly ribboned with metallic white. Illustrated and described in *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.13, 1866 under the name 'Stella Polare'. The illustration shows definite bands of rosy white on each petal, while the description reads: "The stripes clearly separate the petals into two equal parts, forming a veritable star." Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878 says: "Crimson, with a white bar through the centre of each petal". Van Houtte Catalogue, 1866-1867, 116:49 is different: Flower a little larger than a *C.sasanqua*, pale red, incurving, forming a full rose centre and then in his Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:245: Flower sometimes pink, streaked with red, sometimes light red, imbricated, incurved, rose-form. Then in his 1882-1883, 199:254 Catalogue as 'Stella Polaire', "from Santarelli". Thus it seem that the variety described in SCCS, *Camellia Nomeclature* is the van Houtte form. The designation "Stella Polare" is Italian for the French "Etoile Polaire" or the English "Pole Star". Orthographic errors include: 'Etoile Polaine', 'Etoile Palaire'. Orthographic variants: 'Stella Polare', 'La Stella Polare'.
- Etonia.** (*C.japonica*), André Leroy Catalogue, 1833, p.13 as 'Etonnia'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Etonia Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.4: Peony form. Beautiful White. Originated in England.
- Etrusca. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:24: White, imbricated, very large. White striped with crimson. First released in Italy by Burnier & Grilli, Florence from a seedling raised by Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1848, p.7: Beautifully imbricated, pure white flowers with a few red stripes. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III. pl.III: White, imbricated camellia, petals concave, erect and resembling a rose. They are pure white with a few, rare, purple stripes. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.56 lists it as 'Onore di Bibbiani' syn. 'Etrusca', however Ridolfi, 1848, says they are well distinct.: "Flower, large, well imbricated white striped with carmine." Synonym for **Granduchessa d'Etruria**. Synonym; 'Etrusca Flore Plena'. Orthographic errors: 'Etrusca', 'Etrusci'.
- Etrusca Flore Plena. Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as 'Etrusca Fl. Pl.'. Synonym for **Granduchessa d'Etruria**.
- Etrusci. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Etrusca'.
- Etsu-botan.** (*C.amplexicaulis* hybrid). "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.100 with colour photo; A cross of *C.amplexicaulis* x **Tama Americana**, originated by S. and Y. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan, named in 2005. Peach pink, large to very large, loose peony informal double. Stamens dispersed among petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Leaves large, oblong. Flowers early to mid-season. From Fukuoka Pref., Japan.
- Ettore Birelli.** (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.89 with colour photo; Medium size semi-double, white (RHS.CC.155D). A few petaloids mixed with yellow central stamens. A seedling of **Alba Simplex** x 'Rosa Simplex' (**Aitonia**), first flowered in 1982.
- Ettore Fiaromossa. Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue No.117, p.7. Orthographic error for **Ettore Fieramosca**.

Ettore Fieramosca. (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.7, as 'Ettore Fiaromossa': Perfect form, white with pink stripes. Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuale botanico enciclopedico popolare*: Large, of a beautiful, delicate rose-pink, shading to white towards the centre. Imbricated. First class. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.30: Very large. Outer rows of petals vivid pink. Slight whitening of the centre; beautifully imbricated. Originated in Italy by Madoni. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: Its blossom is larger than average and formed of ample petals arranged in a double order. Those of the circumference are regularly imbricated, of a delicate pink with a paler streak in the middle, the following are inserted in an irregular spiral, all pink, elegantly variegated with white. Orthographic error 'Ettore Fiaromossa'.

Ettore Maiorana. (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelia, My Camellias*, 2005, p.90 with colour photo; Medium size, rose form to formal double, imbricated, red (RHS.CC.53B). One or two petals may have white streaks. A seedling of 'Plutone' x **Moshio**, first flowered in 2003. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Ettore Mazucheli. Real Companhia Horticola-Agricola Portuense Catalogue No.29, 1895-1896, p.48. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli**.

Ettore Mazucchelli. De Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106. Orthographic error for **Mazzuchelli**.

Ettore Mazzuchelli. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.30. Synonym for **Mazzuchelli**.

Eudoxia. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847, p.53: Rose, tender carmine, shaded with white, petals lanceolate and streaked with white to a half, beautifully formed. First released by Burnier & Grilli, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Eudossia'.

Eudossia. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:40. Orthographic variant for **Eudoxia**.

Euganea. (*C.japonica*), ANZCRS., 1958, *Camellia Annual*, No.5, p.30: Originated by Gordon Waterhouse, Kurrajong Heights, N.S.W., Australia. Thought to be a seedling 18 years old. Flower complete double, pure white, neat, carnation form. Early flowering. Habit tall, vigorous and bushy. Orthographic error: 'Eugania'.

Eugania. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.73. Orthographic error for **Euganea**.

Eugene Bolen. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Solid red form of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**). Large. Originated in the USA by Bolen. Synonyms: 'Donckelaeri Frise', 'Donckelaeri Red', 'Donckelaeri Fulgens', 'Red Donckelaeri'.

Eugene de Massena. James Veitch Nursery Catalogue, 1868, p.59. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugene de Massina. Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1867, Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugene di Massena. Savige, 1959, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Vol.I, No.2, p.7. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugene de Massner. Scott, J. & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugene Lezze. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé**.

Eugene Lise. Fairlight Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1987. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé**.

Eugene Lizé. (*C.japonica*), Guichard Souers Nursery Catalogue, 1894 as 'Donkelaari Eugene Lizé': Peony form, a flower well doubled. Seedling of the variety 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**), originated by Mathurin Lizé, Nantes, ca.1883. Semidouble to peony form Camellia Rose (HCC.622) blotched and spotted white with 12-14 outer petals, broadly obovate, 6 cm x 5 cm,

refused reflexed, sometimes with a mass of small, central petals and petaloids, irregularly notched and undulated, with some pale yellow stamens visible. Average size 10 cm across. Leaves elliptic, 7 cm x 3.5 cm, serrulate, acuminate, decurved. Early to mid-season blooming. Habit upright with loose branching, slow growing. Colour illustrations: *Camellias* by G.G. Gerbing, 1945, p.85 as 'Eugene Lize'; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949 facing p.67. See also Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.123. Synonyms: 'Lady Jane Grey', 'Donkelaari Eugene Lizé', 'Annie McDonald', 'Archie McDonald', 'Eryldene Number 1', 'Eugene Lizé'(Eryldene). Orthographic errors: 'Eugene Lize', 'Eugene Lizzie', 'Eugene Lezze', 'Eugene Lise', 'Eugene Lizy'.

Eugene Lize (Eryldene). Andersons Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1967, p.23. Synonym for **Eugene Lizé**.

Eugene Lizy. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.14. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé**.

Eugene Lize. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.14. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé**.

Eugene Lizzie. Lindo Nurseries Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.4. Orthographic error for **Eugene Lizé**.

Eugene Massena. M.T., "Mr William Paul's Camellias", 1878, *Gardeners Chronicle*, ser.2, 9:334. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugene Massina. Paul, William, Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.17. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugene Messena. Paul, William, "Camellias and Camellia Culture", 1879, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.2, 11:656. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugene Parlatore. Grilli, 1883, R. *Società Toscana di Orticoltura Bollettino*, 8:169, 171 with colour plate. Orthographic error for **Eugenia Parlatore**.

Eugene Stockman. (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.164, Reg. No.1589: A large to very large, deep red, semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (*C.reticulata* 'Cornelian' (**Damanao**) x ['Cornelian' x **Mrs D.W. Davis**]), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size is 15 cm wide x 7.5 cm deep. The flower has yellow anthers and deep veining. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with 13 cm x 6.5 cm, dark green leaves. See colour photo: front cover, ACS.1980, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, nod.

Eugenia Bolognini. Architetto Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for **Eugenietta Bolognini**.

Eugenia de Massena. SCCS., 1954, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.45. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugenia de Massina. Camellia Lodge Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugenia de Montijo. (*C.japonica*), Sociedad Española de la Camelia, *Camelia*, July 2006, p.42 with colour photo. Medium size, about 10 cm diameter. A red (RHSCC 53C) formal double to rose form double, petals elliptic to rounded, margins entire, occasionally slightly notched. Leaves mid-green, glossy both upper and underside, 9.5 cm x 4.5-5.0 cm., ovate, serrate, acuminate bent to one side. Flowers mid-season to late. Average compact growth. Named for the Empress Eugenia. An old cultivar, origin Spain, acquired by Nicolás Badia, Maciñeira, or donated by R. Gimson in 1986. Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra, Register No.11.

Eugenia di Massena. Seidel, 1897, Preisverzeichnis, p.9. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic variant for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

Eugenia Du Massena. McIlhenny Import List, 1937. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.

- Eugenia Lambert.** (*C.japonica*), Bournier, Frédéric, 1853, Catalogue del l'Établissement Agraire-Botanique. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)
- Eugenia Howell.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.287, Reg. No.315: A sport of 'Mathotiana Variegated' (**Julia Drayton Variegated**). Originated by Vandie T. Howell, Semmes, Alabama, USA. The large, loose, peony form flowers are deep rose-pink, splotched and flecked with white, with 55 petals and 55 petaloids, interspersed with golden stamens. The flower, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, blooms early to mid-season. Synonym: 'Eugenia Howell Variegated'.
- Eugenia Howell Variegated. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966 as 'Eugenia Howell Var.'. Synonym for **Eugenia Howell**.
- Eugenia Palavicini. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.52. Orthographic error for **Eugenia Pallavicini**.
- Eugenia Pallavicini.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.17: A very beautiful, formal double flower, often white with red spots on same tree as red flowers. Imbricated. Although Franchetti, 1855 gave this name as a synonym for 'Marchesa Costabili', it would seem to be a different cultivar. Orthographic errors: 'Eugenia Palavicini', 'Eugenietta Pallavicini'. Originated in Italy.
- Eugenia Parlatore.** (*C.japonica*), Fenzi, E.O., 1878, *R. Società Toscana di Orticoltura, Bollettino*, 3:60-62. No description. Roda Catalogue, 1885: Very large, concave flower, imbricated, rose, more or less completely covered with broad streaks of carmine red. Originated by Franchetti, Florence, Italy.
- Eugenia Poly.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72-12. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.38: Very beautifully imbricated white with yellowish centre. (Believed extinct.)
- Eugenia Scarlatti.** (*C.japonica*), Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.44: Large size, regularly imbricated, concave flower, rosy white completely splashed and edged carmine red. Fratelli Rovelli, 1896, Catalogue, p.41: Imbricated red with pale pink centre, marbled and streaked vivid red. Orthographic error: 'Eugenio Scarlatti'. Originated in Italy.
- Eugénie de Massèna.** (*C.japonica*), Rollisson's Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878: Bright rose with a salmon tint, veined with crimson, neatly and broadly bordered white; flowers large and well imbricated. This Camellia is a sport of **Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal** and was named for the wife of Napoleon's Marshal, Andre Massèna, Duc de Rivoli, Prince d'Essling. Coloured illustrations: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.86; Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, pl.XII; front cover, ACRS., 1961, *Camellia News*, No.8. Orthographic errors: 'Eugene Massena', 'Eugene Massina', 'Eugene Messener', 'Eugenia Massena', 'Eugenia de Massena', 'Eugenia de Massina', 'Eugenia di Massena', 'Eugenia du Massena', 'Eugenie di Massena', 'Eugene di Massner', 'Eugene de Massina', 'Eugene di Massina', 'Eugenie de Massena'.
- Eugénie de Massèna.** (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1865-1866, Catalogue, No.9, p.2: This magnificent variety was obtained by M.Kips of Brussels, which last year he named for his wife Mme Eugénie de Massena. Its habit is beyond reproach and foliage dark green. The large flowers are well imbricated, bright pink with crimson veins and widely bordered pure white. Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1867; Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.41 and Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873 as 'Eugene de Massina' under "foreign novelties", all without description. However *The Floral Magazine*, 1873, pl.84, illustrates and describes 'Eugenie de Massina' as a cupped flower of deep blush colour. The illustration is quite unlike Rollisson's **Eugénie de Massèna** and the date is too early for it to be a sport of 'Dom Pedro V' and it is thus considered a different cultivar with prior claim to the name.

- Eugenie de Massina. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Eugénie de Massèna**.
- Eugenietta Bolognini.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:39: Well imbricated, centre white, intermediate petals, pink, outer petals vivid red. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.30: Delicate pink. Imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Eugenia Bolognini', 'Eugenietta Boplognini', 'Eugenietta Bolognoni'.
- Eugenietaa Bolognoni. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.38. Orthographic error for **Eugenietta Bolognini**.
- Eugenietta Boplogini. Burdin Maggoire & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic error for **Eugenietta Bolognini**.
- Eugenietta Pallavicini. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic variant for **Eugenia Pallavicini**.
- Eugenio Bettoni.** (*C.japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.17. 3 from 4 Lechi. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Eugenio Scarlatti. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894, p.34. Orthographic error for **Eugenia Scarlatti**.
- Eulalie Hovey.** (*C.japonica*), Hovey, 1883, *The Garden*, 24:250: A bright rose of satiny texture, exquisitely cupped and imbricated to the last petal; foliage medium size, habit moderately vigorous. First flowered 1852. Originated by C.M. Hovey, Massachusetts, USA.
- Eulalia Sally. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.19. Orthographic variant for 'Eulalie Sally', synonym for **Lady Mackinnon** erroneously as 'Lady de Saumarez'.
- Eulalie Sally. Greenbrier Farms Catalogue, ca.1945. Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon** erroneously as 'Lady de Saumarez'.
- Eunice Buckley. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.337, Reg. No.229. Orthographic error for **Eunyce Buckley**.
- Eunyce Buckley.** (*C.japonica*), Wheelers Central Georgia Nurseries Catalogue, 1955, p.5: Named in honor of Mrs Eunyce Buckley, an extra large, flat, rose-pink, semi-double. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.337, Reg. No.229, as 'Eunice Buckley': A 13 year old chance seedling, originated by the Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1951. Plant growth upright, semi-compact and rapid in rate, Leaves are lanceolate, cordate, cuspidate and crenate. The rose-pink flowers, 10-15 cm across, are semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) with 15 petals. Occasionally the centre petals are twisted and cause the flower to become an incomplete double form. Flowers mid-season.
- Euphrasia.** (*C.japonica*), *Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. No description. Originated by William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Eureka. Wilmot, 1949, *Camellia Variety Clasification Report*, 1943, p.10. Abbreviation for **Eureka Variegated**.
- Eureka Red.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3: Solid red form of **Eureka Variegated**. Originated in USA. Synonyms: 'Radiance', 'Sensation'.
- Eureka Variegated.** Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3: No description. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.125 as 'Eureka': Incomplete double to complete double rose form; stripes and flecks of Spinel red 0023/self on white ground, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep. A solid coloured sport known as **Eureka Red** occasionally occurs. Petals about 55, obovate, 4.5 cm x 3.5 cm, outer recurved, inner cupped with inrolled margins; centre a bud-like formation hiding scarce petaloids and short stamens. Leaves, oblong, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide, shallow, broad serrations, apex abrupt to long-pointed. Blooms mid-season

to late. Synonym: 'Peppermint Stick'. Abbreviation: 'Eureka'. Sports: **Eureka Red, Eureka White**. Thought to have been imported from Japan by the Star Nursery, California.

Eureka White. (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3: A solid white form of **Eureka Variegated**. Originated in the USA.

Eureus. (*C.japonica*), William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.79. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Euriodes. Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.18. Orthographic error for the species *Camellia euryoides* Lindley, 1826.

Eurioides. Anonymous, 1845, *Revue Horticole*, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Euryoides**.

Eurioides Alba. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Euryoides**.

Eurioides Rosea. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Euryoides Rosea**.

Eurioides Rubra. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.33. Synonym for *C.rosiflora*.

Euriphilla. (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Enriphilla', 'Henriphylla'. (Believed extinct.)

Eurydice Augusta. (*C.japonica*), Wilder, 1848, *Horticulturalist*, 2:540-542: A perfect regular flower, colour light rose, broadly striped with white and resembles Pressley's **Queen Victoria** but surpasses it in beauty. A seedling of 'Punctata'. Synonym: 'Eurydice Augusta Wilder'.

Eurydice Augusta Wilder. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106. Synonym for **Eurydice Augusta**.

Euryoides. (*C.euryoides*), Lindley, 1826, *Botanical Register*, t.983 as the species *C.euryoides*. The species *C.rosiflora* was erroneously grown as *C.euryoides* until 1858 when Hooker recognized it as distinct species. Orthographic variants: 'Eurioides', 'Eurioides Alba'. Orthographic errors: 'Henryoides', 'Kenryoides'.

Euryoides Grandiflora. Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Synonym for *C.maliflora*.

Euryoides Rosea. (*C.hybrid*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.15: "A pretty hybrid which I obtained from seed in 1835." Probably a *C.rosiflora* seedling. Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camellie*: Small single flower, very fertile. Originated in Belgium.

Euryoides Rubra. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.33 as 'Eurioides Rubra'. Synonym for *C.rosiflora*.

Euterpe. (*C.japonica*), *Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. A purplish crimson, double flower, like **Spofforthiae Carnea**. Originated in NSW, Australia by Macarthur of Camden Park. It is believed that **Pilida** is a synonym.

Euterpe (Fiaes). (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-73, p.47 as 'Euterpe': Formal double white. Originated in Portugal by Fiaes.

Euterpe (van Houtte). (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:9 as 'Euterpe': Perfect imbrication. Rose bands on white. Originated in Belgium.

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

Eva. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:24 from B Lechi. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General: Candid white, peony form. Vallon, 1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.188: Rose red striped white. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.

Eva Corine Hovey. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Yearbook*. Orthographic variant for **Eva Corinne Hovey**.

Eva Corinne Hovey. (*C.japonica*), Hovey, C.M., 1883, *The Garden*, 24: 249: A fine, bold, full-sized flower, very double, carmine, every petal finely tipped or bordered with white. First flowered

1850. Originated by C.M. Hovey, Massachusetts, USA. Orthographic variant: 'Eva Corine Hovey'.

Eva Dowling. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.196, Reg. No.465: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs W.J. Beasley, South Carolina, USA, that first bloomed 1954. Plant growth habit is slightly pendulous, open and rapid. The light green leaves average 11 cm x 4 cm. The bright pink, rose form double flowers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep, similar to **General George Patton**, have 24-26 petals in three layers and 3-6 petaloids mingled with yellow stamens. Flowers early to mid-season.

Eva Grace. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.197, Reg. No.502: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1953. Originated by Eva Grace Sutton, Minden, Louisiana, USA. Plant habit is spreading, dense and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 10 cm x 5 cm. The rose red, rose form double flowers, 9.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 15 petals, rare petaloids and yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season to late.

Eva Guilfoyle. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.74. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Eva Hill. Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.28. Synonym for **Annie Laurie**.

Eva Ross. (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2011, p.29 with colour photo; Originated by Frank Galloway, Bolivia, N.C., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.140 with colour photo; Regn No.2812. A cross of 'Magnoliaeflora' (**Hagoromo**) x **Ville de Nantes**, first flowered in 1995. Medium size flower is 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with 13 – 17 petals and 1 – 3 petaloids. Semi-double, ivory white streaked and splotched cherry red. Cold hardy. Vigorous, spreading growth. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3,8 cm. Flowers midseason.

Evaland. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.197, Reg. No.490: A 12 year old chance seedling, originated by F.C. Landman, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. The dark green leaves average 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, with obscure venation and shallow, sharp serrations. The veined, watermelon red, semi-double flowers, similar to **Finlandia**, 11.5 cm across x 5 cm deep, have 21 petals and yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season to late.

Evan Davis. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.45: Rose red. Large to very large, fluffy, semi-double to loose, peony form with stamens intermingled with inner petals. Medium to late blooming. Originated in USA by McDonald. Orthographic variant: 'Evan B. Davis'.

Evan B. Davis. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9. Orthographic variant for **Evan Davis**.

Evangelia Kalafatas. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1989, *Camellia News*, No.111, p.13, Reg. No.375: Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, West Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1987. Formal double, pink (RHS.CC.54C) flowers, 11 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season on an upright, medium plant. Leaves ovate, concave, malt surface, deep green, margins finely serrulate, apices acuminate, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. Some spiral form flowers when first opening. Colour deepens with age.

Evangeline. (*C.japonica*), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958: Rose-pink shading to pale pink at centre. Miniature, rose form double. Medium, open growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by C. Rose, Temple City, California, USA.

Évangéline. (*C.sasanqua*). Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.11, 15, 64 and colour photo p.35: Large single, very bright violet pink to the centre. Scented. Originated in France. Note: The previous entry is a USA *C.japonica* of the same name without the acute accents.

- Evalina.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:9. No description. Originated in Nantes, France. Orthographic error 'Evelina'. (Believed extinct.)
- Evalina.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.272, Reg. No.403: A 7 year old seedling of 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**), originated by W.F. Wilson Jr, Hammond, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1956. Plant growth spreading, open and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 12.5 cm x 6 cm. The white, peony form flowers, 12.5-14 cm across and 7-7.5 cm deep with 23-30 petals, 7-28 petaloids and 250-300 yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season.
- Evelina. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.16. Orthographic error for **Evalina**.
- Evelyn.** (*C.japonica*), Stonehurst Nursery Catalogue, 1962: Medium size, bright red single. Flowers mid-season. Originated in England.
- Evelyn Chace.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.46, Reg. No.1141: A 10 year old *C.japonica* seedling that first flowered 1964. Parents, female **Imura** x **Debutante** pollen. Originated by W.J. McGill, Adams Run, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth upright, open and rapid with light green leaves averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double (Similar to **Shiragiku**) is blush pink in colour with lemon anthers and 64 petals. Blooms mid-season.
- Evelyn Fulton.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.51: Soft pink and white. Very large, peony form with loose petals and a centre of intermingled petaloids and stamens. Blooms midseason. Originated in USA by Fisher.
- Evelyn Henderson.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.41: Blush pink. Medium large, semi-double with scalloped and fluted petals. Vigorous and upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Glendale, California, USA by Mrs J. Clairmont.
- Evelyn Jernigan.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.310, Reg. No.163: A 15 year old chance seedling originated by Mrs Evelyn Jernigan, Brewton, Alabama, USA. First flowered 1949. Leaves are thick, bright green, narrow and pointed. Flower buds white in colour. Flowers are incomplete double with small petaloids, rabbit ears mixed with stamens in centre. Colour white, size 10-11 cm across with 25-30 petals. Flowers mid-season.
- Evelyn Kilsby.** (*C.reticulata*), Valdosta Camellias, Nov.1987, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.4, p.19. ACS 1994, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.49, p.39, Reg. No.2288. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.60: Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. A very large, deep red semi-double *C.reticulata* chance seedling. Late blooming. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1983. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 14 petals and golden anthers. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous with leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Colour pl. between pp.64-65.
- Evelyn LeBlanc. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Mrs Evelyn LeBlanc**.
- Evelyn Poe.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Camellia Nursery, 1968, ACS. *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.3, inside rear cover; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, P.160, Reg. No.1058: A 12 year old seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1962; originated by W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12-15 cm long x 7-10 cm wide. The peony form flowers, similar to **Daikagura**, are 12.5-15 cm across x 8-10 cm deep. White with a few pink splashes, gold anthers, white filaments. Mid-season blooming. Sports: **Evelyn Poe Blush**, **Evelyn Poe Pink**, **Evelyn Poe Pink Variegated**, **Evelyn Poe Variegated**. See colour photos: Front cover, ACS., 1968, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.3 and front cover SCCS, 1969, *The Camellia Review*, vol.30, No.6.
- Evelyn Poe Blush.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.130, Reg. No.1169: A blush pink sport of 'Evelyn Poe' first observed 1965. It is blush, darker at the centre, gradually shading

to a lighter colour with 2-3 pink markings, gold anthers and white filaments. Flower and plant same as **Evelyn Poe**. Originated by W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama, USA.

Evelyn Poe Pink. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1972, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.56: Pink sport of **Evelyn Poe**. Originated in Alabama, USA by W. Lee Poe.

Evelyn Poe Pink Variegated. (*C japonica*), Gentry, 1968, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.23, No.4, p.8 as 'Evelyn Poe Pink Var.': A virus variegated form of **Evelyn Poe Pink** - Pink and white. Originated in USA.

Evelyn Poe Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.74: A virus variegated form of the red mutation of **Evelyn Poe** - Red blotched white, peony form. Originated in USA.

Evelyn Ramirez. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.98, Reg. No.1741: A very large, rose red semi-double to anemone to loose peony form, *C.japonica* seedling 74/14 x **All American**. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 16 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 25-30 petals. Stamens intermingle with the petals. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with light to dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.

Evenemento. (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Eveneti. Jacob Makoy Nursery et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for **Evenite**.

Evening Star. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.25: Light pink. Large single. Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Medium size, rose pink, semi-double, 8.5 cm in diameter. Some blooms are single and some petals have occasional blotches of white. Filaments yellowish, anthers brown. Leaves dark green, glossy, 6.3 cm long x 4 cm wide on a vigorous, loose, upright, spreading plant. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA, who first named it 'D.C. Strother'. As another variety had been named for him, it was changed to **Evening Star**.

Evenite. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.25. No description. Originated in France. Orthographic errors: 'Eveneti', 'Evennite'. (Believed extinct.)

Evennite. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue No.50, p.19. Corrected to **Evenite** in following catalogue.

Evensong. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.115 with colour photo, Regn No.2915. An 8 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2009. Originated and registered by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. The medium size, 9cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, flower is formal double, mid-pink, falls in one piece. Upright growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves average 9.5cm x 5cm. Flowers mid-season.

Eventide. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.187, Reg. No.2086: A large size, soft to rosepink, veined deeper pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ivan J. Mitchell, Melrose, Florida, USA. The 16 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18 petals, some petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, measuring 13 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Evergreen Pink. (*C.japonca*), Malbis Nursery Catalogue, ca.1945 according to Hume, 1946: Light pink. Medium large, loose peony form with intermingled stamens. Vigorous growth. Midseason blooming. Originated by Malbis Nursery, Daphne, Alabama, USA.

Everham. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.5. No description. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. No description. Originated in USA by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California.

- Everingham. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.74. Orthographic error for **Etherington White**.
- Evetta Moyer.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.41: Light pink. Large, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Mr Moyer, Johnston, South Carolina.
- Exa Dean.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). ACS, November 1995, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.50, No.4, p.4: Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. Originated in USA. Don Ellison, *Camellias, A Photo Dictionary*, 1997, p.95 with colour photo; Large, dark red, semi-double to peony form. Mid to late season. Medium, upright growth.
- Exa Gibson.** (*C.japonica*), ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13: Advert. for Valdosta Camellia Scions. No description. Originated by Roscoe Dean Nursery, Lucedale, Mississippi, USA.
- Exagona Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.19. No description. von Biedenfeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von camellien....* p.40. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I: This variety was sent to us three or four years ago by Mr Luzzatti of Florence, Italy. The blossoms, larger than average, are of a vivid cherry-pink, composed of numerous small petals, ovate and regularly imbricated, often intersected by a faint, white stripe. The name expresses the arrangement of these petals, often imbricated in the form of a star. Orthographic errors: 'Exagono Rubra', 'Hexagona Rubra'.
- Exagonalis Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellia...Dalle Semine Romane*, p.5: Medium size flower of hexagonal form, perfectly imbricated, 10 rows of petals of a clear white. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy.
- Exaltata.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. No description. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.81: Flowers rose form, double, 9-10 cm across, white, streaked or variegated with rose-pink. Exterior petals in several rows, ample, notched, not numerous; the centre is composed, average size, unequal, twisted and imperfect petals.
- Exaltation.** (*C.x williamsii*), RHS., 1968, *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, pl.9, p.15 and p.236 for notification of a "Preliminary Commendation" awarded Feb.1967. Originated at the Savill Gardens, England as a cross of *C.x williamsii* x *C.japonica*, **Gauntlettii**. Received an "Award of Merit", 1968 and 1974. A pale pink, semi-double (10 cm across), 15-18 petals, cleft at the apex, fluted, with the centre a mixture of short stamens and a few small, twisted petals.
- Exangularis. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.37. Orthographic variant for 'Hexangularis', synonym for **Myrtifolia**.
- Exangularis Rubra. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic variant for 'Hexangularis Rubra', synonym for **Myrtifolia**.
- Exapetala.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct). Orthographic error 'Exepetala'.
- Exbury.** (*C.x williamsii*), RHS, 1980-1981, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.71. Previously invalidly named 'Lanarth' but renamed **Exbury**. Originated in the Exbury Gardens, England. Received an RHS, H.C. Apr.1979 as 'Lanarth'.
- Exbury Pink.** (*C.x williamsii*), Hilsman, 1966, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.123. No description. A name given to the *C.saluenensis* hybrid used by Waterhouse and Doak in the breeding of their hybrids.

- Exbury Trumpet.** (*C.saluenensis*), Tresseder's Nursery Special Camellia List, 1962-1963 as 'Saluenensis Exbury Trumpet'. No description; List 1964-1965, p.10: Early to mid-season, phlox-pink, funnel shaped flower of 6 petals. Originated in England. See colour pl.1 facing p.28 in "Growing Camellias" by Tresseder and Hyams, 1975.
- Excellens.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III: Large sized blooms with an amplitude of rounded petals with perfect imbrication and coloured a vivid, but delicate pink with the centre of each lined by a white stripe. Originated in Italy.
- Excelsa.** (*C.japonica*), Loddige's Catalogue, 1830, p.21. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.57, 125: Leaves 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide, form and disposition like **Compacta** and a deep green; flowers white, double, 8-9 cm across, exterior petals large, numerous, regularly arranged, those at the centre cordiform, small, a few short stamens with pale yellow anthers. Orthographic error 'Excelsia'. Synonyms: 'Rolissoni', 'Rollissoni', 'Rollisoni', 'Rollisonii Vera', 'Rollissonii', 'Rollinsonii Vera', 'Rollisoni Vera'. See colour plate 101, Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2 as 'Rolissoni' or **Excelsa**. Originated in Italy. No relationship with the American 'Excelsa'.
- Excelsa Nova.** (*C.japonica*), L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.9. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Excelsa (Reuthe).** (*C.japonica*), G. Reuthe Ltd. Kent, Catalogue, 1935, p.84; van Houtte Pere, 1937-1938, Catalogue General, Anonyme Horticole, Belgium, p.5 with black & white illustration as new; invalidly as 'Excelsa': Large single flower, with wavy petals, of a beautiful carmine pink. Originated in England.
- Excelsa Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.16. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Excelsa (Smith).** (*C.japonica*), Hovey, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 3:206 as 'Excelsa': A very pretty, semidouble white. Originated by James B. Smith, Philadelphia, USA.
- Excelsia. Harrison, ed., 1838, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.6, p.28. Orthographic error for **Excelsa**.
- Excelsiana.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.72, 127: Leaves 8 cm long x 6 cm wide, oval, acuminate, prominent veins, deep green; bud oval, acute, scales green; flower, 7-8 cm across, double, cherry red, petals reflexed, not numerous; those at the circumference broad, those at the centre small, ruffled, confused and intermingled with stamens. Originated in Belgium.
- Excelsior.** (*C.japonica*), *Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners' and Amateurs' Calendar*, 1868, p.234. No description. Exhibited by J. & W. Gelding. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Excima. George G. Whitelegg, 19568, January Camellia List. Orthographic error for **Eximia**.
- Exemia. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*. Orthographic error for **Eximia**.
- Exima. Harrison, ed., 1835, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.III, p.186. Orthographic error for **Eximia**.
- Eximea. Cook, T.T., Nursery Catalogue, 1899-1900, p.234. Orthographic error for **Eximia**.
- Eximea (Chandlers). Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, 5th ed, p.211. Synonym for **Eximia**.
- Eximia.** (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74: "Fine double red". Booth & Chandler, 1831, *Illustrations and descriptions of the plants which compose...*, vol.1, p.12, pl.12: (Chandler's Choice-Flowering). The flowers are of a deep rose colour, and measure no less than 10 cm. The outer petals are large, round and spreading, a little divided or notched at

their apex, and about 3.8 cm in diameter. The greatest number are roundish-concave, and laid over one another with the utmost regularity, in close but distinct rows; the petals of the centre becoming narrow, short and pointed and sometimes paler in their colour than those of the extremity. Like the 'Double White' (**Alba Plena**), the centre is considerably elevated and filled with petals. In colour and general appearance it assimilates closely to the variety **Imbricata** or 'Crimson Shell-flowered' lately introduced by the Horticultural Society, but may be at once distinguished by the greater size of the petals, which are rather darker in colour and notched - not entire as the petals of that variety. Raised from seed by Chandler, Vauxhall, England in 1819. Synonyms: 'Chandler's Eximia', 'Eximia Chandler', 'Eximia Coccinea', 'Eximia Vera'. 'Mariotti Rubra', 'Chandleri's Eximea', 'Eximea' (Chandler). Orthographic errors: 'Exemia', 'Excima', 'Exima', 'Eximea', 'Emixia'. Note: There was a second Camellia by this name originated by Knight and possibly a third as Le Texnier, 1910 Catalogue, p.10 says: 'Received from J.D. Parks of Canton in 1824.'

Eximia Alba. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.27, 1892, p.61, as 'Eximia Alba (Fiaes)': Irregular rose form, white, small central petals tinged yellow, some of these bright yellow. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes.

Eximia Chandler. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, Supplement Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus*, p.508 as 'Eximia Chandl.'. Synonym for **Eximia**.

Eximia Coccinea. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Synonym for **Eximia**.

Eximia (Jackman). (*C.japonica*), Jackman & Son, 1958-1959, *Planter's Handbook*, No.20, p.19, invalidly as 'Eximia': Shapely, many petalled, soft vermilion, anemone centred flowers. Bushy habit. Then in *Planter's Handbook*, No.23, 1961-1962: Double, deep glowing carmine flowers with rosetted, geometrically spaced, angular petals. Bushy habit.

Eximia (Knight). Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, invalidly as 'Eximia': "There is known in the flower market another camellia under this name, produced by Mr Knight; its flower is semi-double and but little esteemed". *The Magazine of Botany and Gardening* of 1837 vol.3, new ser. p.152, lists an 'Eximia' from Baumann, Bollwieler and an 'Eximia' Chandler & Booth where it is stated: "The foliage of the present subject (Chandler) and the French 'Eximia' are so similar that even a careful observed would consider them one and the same variety". The first would be that of Knight as he supplied Baumann & Baumann with most of his camellias. Synonym for **Knightii Eximia**.

Eximia Vera. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.109. From the description this would seem to be a synonym for **Eximia**.

Exoniensis. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.72, 127: Branches short, leaves medium size, oval, acuminate, thick, coarsely serrate, curled or undulated and reflexed, deep green; bud elongated like 'Variegata Plena', scales calycinal, at first green then blackish. The flower in the form of a rose, 10 cm across, double, cherry-red which changes from delicate to vivid; petals well arranged, broad, erect and distorted; those at the centre a little ruffled and striped with white. A few stamens are abortive or petaloid. Originated in England.

Exosma. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for **Eximia**.

Expanded Red. Loudon, 1841, *An Encyclopedia of Plants*, p.1238. Synonym for **Expansa**.

Expanding Crimson. Michael Floy & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.54. Synonym for **Expansa**.

Expansa. (*C.japonica*), Loddige's Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as "semi-double" Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum Britannicum*, p.389: The expanded flowered Camellia. Described to be splendid; its flowers red and produced from February to May. *C.japonica* **Martha**, **Susanna** and **Wadieana** were

raised from seed of this variety. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection of Camellias élèves à Bollwieler*, p.9, pl.17: The flowers are double, irregular, of average size. The inner petals are red, small, variegated and slightly crowded. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, p.311: Semidouble with regular pink outer petals, interior petals irregular with complete stamens. According to Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.60, 126: Leaves very like those of 'Pinck', obtuse oval, prominent veins, irregularly serrate; bud of medium size, scales blackish; flower, medium size, irregular semi-double, rose coloured; petals of the circumference broad and cyathiform, those of the centre narrow, in two rows, crenate; some stamens in part transformed into irregular petals, red, and striped with white. Produces seed freely. Synonyms: 'Pink', 'Expanded Red'. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Expensa'.

Expectation. (*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 is raised above stamens by more than 0.5 mm. Red flower, mid-flora, mid-folia.

Expensa. Burdin Catalogue, 1822, p.55. Orthographic error for **Expansa**.

Expetala. Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.7. No description. Orthographic error for **Exapetala**.

Expetalata Myrtifolia. Shneiderff, Enrico, ed., 1841, *Catalogo della piante chi si Trovano nel Giardino*, p.8. Synonym for **Myrtifolia**.

Exquisita. (*C.japonica*), Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.157 this name is given as a synonym for the Belgium cultivar 'Fimbriata Rubra'. However in the *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, 1849, p.28 he describes a different cultivar Exquisita, raised by Hugh Low, Clapton, England as "Flowers small, a clear cherry-red, formal. Said to be a seedling from *C.sasanqua* pollinated by 'Imbricata Rubra'", but he doubts this. In fact it is unlikely as *C.sasanqua* does not appear to have reached Europe as early as this date. Also the prior valid name for Low's Camellia is **Exquisite**. Makoy's listing of 'Exquisita' in 1838 would give it priority over 'Fimbriata Rubra' which thus becomes a synonym. Gheldorf Const., 1844, *Catalogue of Plants and Price List*, p.7, as 'Fimbriata Rubra': Fringed red, often blotched white.

Exquisite. (*C.hybrid*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:5: Seedling of *sasanqua* and the **Imbricata**. Flowers clear red, formal. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.106: Small size, formal double of a beautiful light red. The growth is not vigorous and this variety, it seems, is destined to grow as a bush. It is possible that the seed parent was a *C.oleifera* as *C.sasanqua* had not reached Europe at this time. Originated in England by Hugh Low, Clapton. See colour plate facing p.121 in *The Florist, Fruitist & Garden Miscellany*, 1851. Note; As per the previous entry, the stated parentage is very doubtful.

Exquisite (Paul). (*C.japonica*), *Journal of the RHS*, vol.17, p.xli, Feb. 13th 1874. First Class Certificate to 'Exquisite', (Salmon red splashed white) from W.Paul and Son.

Exquisite (Waterhouse). (*C.sasanqua*), *Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue*, 1947, p.9 invalidly as 'Exquisite': A pale pink single, large. Originated in Australia by E.G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia. See colour photo, p.173, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Chinese synonym: 'Meiya' (Exquisite).

Exterii. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Orthographic error for **Estherae**.

Extravaganza. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1960: White vividly marked and striped light red; large to very large, anemone form. Mid-season blooming. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.233, Reg. No.727: 3SCCS.No.62-184. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA. A 9 year old seedling of 'Lotus' (**Gauntlettii**), male parent unknown. First flowered 1957. Colour photos: p.86, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and plate facing p.47, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982. Sports: **Extravaganza Pink**

Variegated, Extravaganza Pink. Synonym: 'Extravaganza Striped'. Chinese synonym: 'Kuangxiangqū'.

Extravaganza Pink. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.4. No description. SCCS, 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.49: Deep pink sport of **Extravaganza**. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Pink Extravaganza'. Sport: **Extravaganza Pink Variegated**.

Extravaganza Pink Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover as 'Extravaganza Pink Var.': A virus variegated form of **Extravaganza Pink** - Deep pink and white. Originated in USA. Orthographic variant: 'Pink Extravaganza Variegated'. Abbreviation: 'Extravaganza Variegated'.

Extravaganza Striped. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.75. Synonym for **Extravaganza**.

Extravaganza Variegated. Tammy Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Abbreviation for **Extravaganza Pink Variegated**.

Exuberance. (*C.x williamsii*), ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.35, Reg. No.140: Originated by E.L. Ansell, Lilydale, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from a *C.saluenensis* hybrid that first flowered 1967. Habit is upright, dense, vigorous. Flowers profusely in mid-season. Flower is 15.5 cm across with 18 petals, fuchsine pink HCC.67/2 to /3 with deeper veining. The dark green, lanceolate leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide; base acute; apex acuminate, medium serrations. Chinese synonym 'Fuyu'.

Exuberans. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:21. Synonym for **Violacea Superba**.

Exultans. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:7: Very beautiful red, well imbricated, but late and difficult to flower. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.76: Flower Waratah form, 9-10 cm across, of a deep cherry-red, almost purple. Outer petals to the number of 7 are ample, well notched, reflexed; those of the interior, close set with small white spots at their apical notches, numerous, equal and forming a flattened sphere. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Insultans'.

Eye Bright. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol. XX, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.391. Registered by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. A seedling of *C.japonica* **Bokuhan** ('Tinsie') with the pollen parent uncertain, but possibly the *C.pitardii* hybrid **Snippet**, which first flowered in 1992. Flowers are miniature, 6 cm diameter x 3 cm deep, anemone form with about 6 petals and 30 petaloids. The petaloids form a compact mass with white tips, giving a "pepper and salt" effect. Petal colour is deep pink (RHS.CC. 55A). Plant is upright with average density and growth rate, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.

Eyes of March. (*C.japonica*), ACS, Aug. 1996, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.51, No.2, p.31, Reg. No.2375. A small, deep pink veined red, single seedling of **Lady Vansittart**, pollen parent unknown. Late flowering. Originated by Stephenson's Nursery, Willow Springs, N.C., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1996, p.2, colour photo before p.1. The 20 year old seedling first flowered in 1980. Flower size is 7.5 cm wide x 3.2 cm deep, with 5 petals, bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is spreading, dense and vigorous, with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Plants are cold hardy to +10° F - 0°F.

Ezo. (Ancient name for Hokkaidô), (Higo), Uekiya, Bunsuke, 1830., *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*. Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyokan*. Large, red single. Originated in Japan. See Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.124.

Ezakakehashi. (Ezo Bridge), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*. Pure red form of Kakehashi, see Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.124. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ezo-nishiki. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.311, as cultivated by a nurseryman, Yasaburô, but it is not certain that this is the same as the existing cultivar. Ito, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*. (Brocade of Ezo Province). Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.8, p.20. Different reading: 'Yezo-nishiki'. Sports: **Nishiki-gasane**, **Shiro-ezo-nishiki**, **Miyako-no-nishiki**, 'Aka-ezonishiki', **Tsumaorigasa**. 'Ezo' is the old name for Hokkaidô. Synonym for **Tricolor**.

Ezo-nishiki. (Brocade of Ezo), (Higo), Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*: Red with 6 petals. Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*. Higo Camellia Society List, 1956: A variegated form of the Higo **Ezo**. Flower pink, very irregularly there appears white variegation, 10 cm across, 10-12 petals. Stamens white. Leaf medium sized, ovate to oblong-elliptic, yellow variegation. Bears seed. Synonym: 'Higo-ezo-nishiki'.

Ezo-nishiki. (Brocade of Ezo), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Single, cup-shaped, white with red stripes. Originated in Japan. Thought to be the same as 'Ezo-Nishiki's Tricolor', but not confirmed. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.20. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.22. Chinese synonym 'Xiayijin'.

Ezo-nishiki. (Brocade of Ezo), (*C.japonica*), Minamoto, Yoshihiro, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: Formal double, large white with deep red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See Yashiroda, 1971, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.25, p.7.

Ezo-nishiki. (Portugal) (Brocade of Ezo) (*C.japonica*), Ferreira & Celina, 2000, *O Mundo da Camélia*, p.82 as 'Ezo-nishiki' with colour photo; Pink, sprinkled with strong rose markings. Peony form with wavy petals. Large size, flowers mid-season. Originated in Japan. Note; This cultivar does not match any of those known in Japan under the name, therefore it is distinguished by the addition of (Portugal).

Ezo-shibori. (Ezo dappled), (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1941 Catalogue as 'Yezo-shibori'. Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana*; Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.52. Large double white, striped crimson. Originated in Japan.