H.

H. Dutterall. (C. japonica), Hazelwood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.100: Plum coloured, double. Originated in USA.


H.C. Rambath. (C. reticulata hybrid). ACS, 1992, American Camellia Yearbook, p.34, Reg. No.2244: Originated by Jack Mandarich, California, USA. Very large, bright deep red, semi-double to loose peony form. A 10 year old seedling of Nuccio’s Ruby x ‘Crimson Robe’ (Dataohong) that first bloomed 1989. Average flower size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16 petals and golden anthers/ Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. See colour photo pp.40-41.

H.C. Scott. (C. japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1986, p.90, Reg. No.2030: A medium sized, deep pink with red stripes, formal double, C. japonica chance seedling. Late flowering. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. The 16 years old seedling first flowered 1975. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 69 petals. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5.3 cm.


H.M. Stanley. (C.japonica), Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: Flower, medium in size, about 7.5 cm across, rosy carmine in colour, semi-double showing yellow anthers in the centre, some petals veined with rose. A new Camellia introduced from Japan by Gerald Waller.


Hachihaluro. (White Heron’s Feather). (C.japonica), JCS, 1997, Japan Camellia, No.54, p.11, colour illustration No.15: Small white spherical single with compact stamen group and yellow anthers. Leaves dark green. Originated in Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.


Hachiman-tobi’iri. Different reading for Hachiman-kasuri.


**Haemanthus.** (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.6: Deep red, heavily veined with reddish purple giving the whole bloom a purplish cast. There are small, white blotches on most of its petals. Blossoms are of a large, loose peony type with heavy petals; centre petals interspersed with stamens. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana.

**Haematodes.** (*C.sasanqua*), Wada, 1941, *Carden Treasures of Japan*, p.27. An unknown species according to Wada as *Camellia haematodes*. Leaves small, oblong, acute, both ends like *C.sasanqua*. Flower 5 cm across, 5-6 petals, intense blood red, waxy and transparent. Originated in Japan.

**Haematodes Flore Plena.** (*C.sasanqua*), Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.27. Leaves small, oblong, acute at both ends like a *C.sasanqua*. The flowers are 5 cm across. Colour intense blood red. Semi-double. An unknown species from China according to Wada.

**Hafilda.** Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Orthographic error for ‘Halfilda’, synonym for *Sacco Nova*.

**Hagakure.** (Flowers hidden by Leaves), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.142, p.71, description, p.130 as ‘Ha-gakure’: Branches horizontally spreading or pendulous, flowers mostly facing downwards under the leaves. Leaves large, elliptical, shiny, remotely serrate, suddenly acuminate, 8.5 cm x 3.5 cm; petioles 6-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers dark currant red 821/3, single, 5-6 petals, largest 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm. oblong, deeply emarginate. Filaments cadmium yellow with a pink shade. Style 2.6 cm long, rosy with 3 sub-erect arms. Flowers late. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. “Hagakure” is also the title of the ancient textbook for warriors of the Nabeshima Clan in the Saga Prefecture.


**Hageman.** Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August, 1994. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid *Ruta Hagmann*.


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

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

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

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

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

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


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


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Hailiu Cha. (Dwarf Pomegranate Camellia), (C.japonica), Li, Shishen, 1590, Bencao Gangmu. Fang, 1930, Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi: The calyx is green, the flowers pomegranate red and the petals fragminated. Originated in China.


Haihong. Chinese synonym for USA (C.japonica) Sea Foam.


Hai-tsubaki. Satomi & Peer, 1956, SCCS, The Camellia Review, vol.17, No.8, p.34. This is one of the old names in Japan for the ‘Snow Camellia’ or C.rusticana and translates as “Creeping Camellia”.

Haiyô. Japanese name for C.japonica var concava ‘Makino’.


Hajikano-de-benten. (Benten from Hajika), (C.japonica), Mizuno, 1829, Sômoku Kinyôshû, vol.5 in the section of camellias with different coloured margins to their leaves. White margined leaves, red, single flowers. Synonym: ‘Bakurô-tsubaki’. Different reading: ‘Hakano-de-benten’. (Believed extinct.)

Hajikano-de-nihon’ichi. (Japan’s Best from Hajika), (C.japonica), Mizuno, 1829, Sômoku Kinyôshû in section on variegated leaves. Big, broad, flat leaves. Resembles ‘Nihon’ichi-tsubaki’ in...
Sômoku Kihin Kagami, 1827. Different reading ‘Hakano-de-nihon’ichi’. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


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

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


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

Hakano-de-nihon’ichi. Different reading Hajikano-de-nihon’ichi.


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


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

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


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

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


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


**Hakuboshi.** Uekiya Seigoro, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.I. Different reading for *Shirobishî*.


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

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


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


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

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

Hakuchô. (Swan), (C.rusticana), Hagiya, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.8, p.15: Double, pure white, 6 cm across x 4 cm deep, with over 40 petals; when fully open, petaloids and stamens to the extent of 30 are visible. Late flowering. Leaves are small, 7 cm long, ovate. A cross between japonica and rusticana. Collected in Mishima-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, pp.112, 237 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. Nihon no Chinka, p.388.
Hakuchô. (White Butterfly), (C. japonica), SCCS., 1950, The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature, p.40 as ‘Haku-cho’: White, medium semi-double. Believed to have originally been imported from Japan by the Star Nursery, California in 1930. However it is incorrectly identified and not the original Japanese Hakuchô. Synonyms: ‘White Butterfly’, ‘Mrs Albert Dekker’.

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


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

Hakugyokuka. Different reading for Shiratama-bana.


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

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


**Haku-hassaku**. Different reading for **Shirohassaku**.


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


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

Haku-hôto. Synonym for **Baibaota** of Chinese origin.

Haku-how. **Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1936-1937**, p.27. Different reading for **Hakuhô**.

Haku-hôju. Synonym for **Hôshu**.


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


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


**Hakukan.** *(White Pheasant)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.6 as ‘Haku-kan’: White blushed pink. Large double, peony form. Midseason blooming. Satomi’s description is thought to be an error for Hakugan, i.e. confusion between Hakkan and Hakugan.


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


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

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

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


Hakuro. Different reading for Shiratsuyu.


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


Hakushishi. Different reading for Hakujishi.


Hakutama. Different reading for Hakugyoku.


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


Hakutori. Different reading for Hakuchô.


Hakutsuru. (White Crane), (C.japonica), Fruitland Nursery 1938, p.17. See black & white plates, Herrtrich, 1954, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, vol.I, p.164; Sharp, 1948, Camellias Illustrated, p.145 colour plate. These show a self white incomplete, informal double, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with about 10 large petals, about 5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, irregularly
cleft, somewhat ruffled. The centre of the flower has some irregular, small petals, erect, intermingled with stamens, anthers yellow, filaments white. Leaves tending elliptic, cupped, coriaceous, averaging 10.5 cm x 5.5 cm, serrations broad and shallow; apex short pointed. It is stated to have been imported from Japan by Domoto as ‘Grandiflora Alba’. However all Japanese catalogues and illustrations show a simple single, for which the reading Hakkaku has been accepted as the valid name. There appears to have been a confusion in the USA as the early lists describe the variety as a single white. Synonyms given include ‘White Crane’, ‘Haku-bai’, ‘White Stork’, and ‘Japanese White’ and in the South of America, Hakurakuten has erroneously been equated with Hakutsuru.


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

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


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


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


Halesia. (C.japonica), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1830; Courtois, 1833, Magazin d’Horticulture, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, p.77 as ‘Hallesia’:
Leaves large, oblong, much toothed, of a beautiful green; bud small, elongate; flower large, double, rose coloured; the first rows of petals recurved, imbricated; those at the centre small, twisted and striped with white. A few abortive stamens. Originated in England as a seedling of the red single (Rubra). As the camellia is named for Mr Hale, the orthography is Halesia. Orthographic errors: ‘Halesii’, ‘Haleyisa’, ‘Halesia’, ‘Halleana’, ‘Halesii’.

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


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


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

Hall Townes. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1943-1944, p.27. Synonym for Regina dei Giganti (USA).
Hall Townes Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.9 as ‘Hall Townes Var.’. A variegated form of **Regina dei Giganti** (USA) - Bright pink and white. Originated in the USA.


Hallie Bland. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.227, Reg. No.928: A 16 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1951. Originated by H.C. Bland, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is pyramidal, rapid with dark green leaves, 11-12 cm long x 5.8 cm wide. The peony form flower is 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 17 petals and 15 petaloids. Colour is light rose-pink with light yellow stamens. Fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season.


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


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


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


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


**Hamachidori.** (Plover on a Beach), (C.rusticana), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.4, p.2, description, p.85 as ‘Hama-chidori’: Leaves olive green, elliptic to obleng, shiny, impressed venation, margins slightly revolute. Petiole, yellowish green, hairy. Leaves 6.5-7.6 cm long x 2.9-4.4 cm wide. Hairy petals 1-2, normal petals white, 6-8, broadly orbicular, 3.5-3.8 cm
Hamachidori. (Plover on Beach), *(C. japonica)*, Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.119 & 239: Light pink single, with long petals; tubular form flower. Large to medium size. Late flowering. Long elliptic leaves, apices acuminate, wavy. Originated in the Chūbu District, Japan.

Hamada. (Personal name), *(C. japonica)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.316, p.160, description, p.185: Leaves elliptic to narrowly-elliptic, acuminate at the apex, venation slightly impressed, margins grossly crenate, 6.2-7.7 cm long x 2.4-3.3 cm wide, petiole 7 mm long, glabrous. Flowers single, cup-shaped, white, partly striped or minutely punctate with pink in various degrees (Spinel red 0625-0625/3). - Hairy petals 2, normal petals 3, the largest 3.8 cm long x 4.2 cm wide, emarginate or lobulate. Stamen cluster 3.2-3.7 cm high, simple, anthers often partly changed to small, fan-shaped petaloids. Flowers late season. Originated by the famous painter, Mr Hamada, Tōjiin, Kyōto-shi, Japan.


Hamite. Chinese synonym for USA C.x williamsii, Julia Hamiter.


Hammon. (Ring of Ripples), (C.rusticana), Hagiya & Ishizawa, Mar.1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.9, p.56, black and white photo. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.119 colour photo, p.239 description: Deep pink with fine veins of deeper pink, rose form double to formal double, 9-10 cm across. Inner petals inverted and folded, a few stamens remaning with yellow filaments when fully open. Petals about 64. Late flowering. Leaves obovate, 8-9 cm long. Collected in Mitsuke City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1960.


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


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

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


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


Hanagasumi. (Haze of blossoms), *C. japonica*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.128, p.64, description, p.125: Leaves ovate-elliptic to broadly lanceolate-elliptic, 7-7.5 cm long x 4-4.4 cm wide, venation subimpressed, petioles, 6 mm long, glabrous. Flowers, peony type, pale
pink (Neyron Rose 623/2), with a large mass of inner petals and petaloids, concealing the stamens. Hairy petals 2-3, normal petals 6-15, with 2-6 folded, irregularly shaped petals inside, and variously shaped petaloids, from several up to 79 in number. Filaments 2.3-2.8 cm high, divided into concentric fascicles, filaments pale creamy. Pistil, 2-2.3 cm long with 3-5 irregular arms split to the base. Flowers from early to late season. Originated at Mr Matsui’s garden, Kami-sasahara, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: ‘Hanakasumi’. The name alludes to the mountain cherry blossoms displayed like a haze.


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

**Hanaguru ma. (Flower Carriage), (C.rusticana)**, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.384, p.195: A small leaved, snow camellia cultivar. Leaves a little undulate and recurved, slightly folded along the midrib, venation impressed, ovate-elliptic to broadly-elliptic, 4.4-5 cm long x 2.6-2.8 cm wide with petioles 9 mm long, hairy. Flowers opening flat, palest pink (Rose pink 427/3). Hairy petals 3, normal petals 16-17, orbicular with several small, petal-like or fan-shaped and filamently stalked petaloids in the centre, often erect. Stamens 12 or more, thick and irregular, 2.5-3 cm high. Flowers late season. Originated in Mr Tazawa’s garden, Yokkaichi, Murakami-shi, Niigata-ken, Japan.


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

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


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


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

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

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

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


Hanakemuri. (Flower Smoke), (*C. japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large white single, with large and small red lines. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hanakuruma. Different reading for Hanaguruma.


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


Hanamiguruma. Synonym for Hanamiguruma-Nagoya.


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


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


Hana-no-miyako. (Capital of Flowers), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.118, colour photo, p.239, description: Medium red semi-double, 10-11 petals, broad, overlapping with crimped margins, short, compact, centre stamen column, anthers light yellow, filaments
light pink. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves obovate, shining, deep green, serrate. Originated in Nara Prefecture, Japan.


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


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


**Hanashirabe.** (Flower Tune). *(Chybrid), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1992, No.25, p.5 and colour plate p.9: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A chance seedling of *Barbara Clark*. Small size, 7 cm across, single of 7 petals with a fine colour graduation, pink at edge,
shading to white at centre; yellow filaments. Mid-season flowering. Its name refers to its melodious colour graduations.


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

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

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


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


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


Hanazono. (Flower Garden), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.118, colour photo, p.238, description: Large sized peony form, red with about 15 large, outer guard petals, the centre filled with small petals, twisted and folded, some with white variegation, and petaloids with stamens dispersed throughout. Flowers mid-season. Leaves mid-green, broad, elliptical, acuminate, finely serrate. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.


Hanazome. Different reading for Hasasome.


Handaresei-kujaku. (Half Weeping form of ‘Kujaku’), *(C.japonica)*, Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.52, with black and white photo: The ‘Kujaku’, or “Peacock” camellias are double forms of Yuriba or “Lily Leaf”. Their origin is obscure, and all those presently grown can be traced back to the city of Mikawa in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. The largest specimen in Mikawa is over 80 years old and seedlings exhibit all forms from the single Yuriba to the double Kujaku. This cultivar is the semi-weeping form of Kujaku and carries lily shaped, red, semi-double flowers with long strap-like petals; the leaves being linear or very narrowly-elliptic.


**Han Hong Chü Pan.** Different reading for ‘Hanhong Juban’. Synonym for *Hentiangao*.

**Han Ling Raspberry.** *C. japonica*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1977, p.211. Reg. No.1433: A very large, raspberry on white, early, formal double to peony form to semi-double. A *C. japonica* mutant of Carter’s Sunburst first observed in 1972. Originated by Dr Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA. The bloom is raspberry on white, 42 petals, 26-28 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellowish filaments. Average size is 12.7 cm across x 8.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 5.5 cm.

**Han Ling Snow.** *C. japonica*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1977, p.212. Reg. No.1432: A very large, pure white, an early formal double as well as a semi-double and peony form in mid-season. A *C. japonica* mutant of Chow’s Han-Ling, which was first observed in 1973. Originated by Dr. Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA. The bloom is pure white with 42 petals, 26-28 petaloids, yellow anthers and yellowish filaments. Average size is 12.7 cm across x 8.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late.


Hannibal. (C.japonica), Paul, Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.17. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Hansyôjo. Different reading for Hanshôjo.


Hanzhi Boshi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, The Observations from the Camellia World, No.320, p.76: Chinese synonym for the USA C.japonica Dr Lilyan Hanchey.


Haoyue. (Bright Moon), *C. reticulata*, CSC., June 1989, *Report on the Camellias of China*: Rose form, white, outer petals pink shaded, inner spoon-like, seldom butterfly wings, 10-12 cm across with 18-24 petals. Stamens many, clustered into a single whorl, basally adnate with the inner petals, seldom mingled with petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate-elliptic, incurved length-wise in a broad Vee, 7-9 cm long x 3.2-4.5 cm wide. Originated in Yunnan, China.


Happy Birthday. *C. japonica*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1562: A large, light pink, striped deep pink, peony form *C. japonica* chance seedling, blooming early to mid-season. Originated by L.G. MacDowell, Lakeland, Florida, USA. This 9 years old seedling first bloomed 1973. The flower has 60 petals, 12 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Its size is 12-12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with fluted, ruffled petals. Plant growth is upright and rapid with mid-green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm.

Happy Days. *C. reticulata* hybr., American Camellia Yearbook, 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1593: A very large, rose-pink, rose form double *C. reticulata* hybrid ([C. reticulata ‘Cornelian’ x *C. hybrid Brigadoon*] x *C. reticulata* ‘Crimson Robe’), mid-season flowering. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 5 years old seedling first flowered 1978. Average flower size is 16 cm wide x 6 cm deep. The flower has yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves.


Happy Harlequin. *(C.japonica)*, Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.7; Medium to large semi-double, veined strawberry pink with rose red stripes, toning deeper at centre and bordered with an irregular, narrow white margin. Vigorous, upright, somewhat open growth. Flowers early to mid-season. Introduced 2006 under the name ‘Harlequin’. Raised by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA.


Harbinger. *(C.reticulata)*, ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.34, Reg. No.134: Originated by Edgar Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from an open pollinated seedling of *C.reticulata* ‘Crimson Robe’, *(Dataohong)* that first flowered in 1969. The 12.5-13 cm flowers are dark red and early flowering. Habit of growth is upright, dense and vigorous. The dark green leaves average 11 cm x 5.5 cm with an obtuse base, acuminate apex and fine serrations. Sport: *Harbinger Variegated*. 

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


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

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

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


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

Haresugata. (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), \(C\). japonica\), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.102, colour photo: A large size, white, semi-double with red speckling and streaking, irregular stamen cluster, mixed with small, erect petals, giving the base of the petals a creamy cast. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Note: This is now considered identical with Miyako-no-nishiki, sport of Ezo-nishiki. Its sparsely freckled pattern is unstable.
Haresugata. (Beautiful Figure of a Bride), *(C. hiemalis)*, Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48: Medium size, semi-double, white with petals tipped pale red. Originated in Shimizu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.


Hari Withers. *(C. x williamsii)*, ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.330 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia. A hybrid *C. saluenensis* seedling that first bloomed 1975. The medium sized 9 cm formal double flowers have a deep pink centre, fading to pale pink towards the periphery. Flowers mid-season. The upright, spreading, vigorous plant has midgreen leaves, 9.5 cm x 3.5 cm, lanceolate, finely serrated.


Harkaway. *(C. reticulata)*, ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.35, Reg. No.146: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia as an open pollinated seedling of *C. reticulata* ‘Crimson Robe’, *(Dataohong)* that first bloomed 1965. It has an upright, open growth habit and produces a 10 cm, currant red (HCC.821/3) flower with petals compact, crimped and some slightly rabbit eared. The dark green, reticulate leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm, are broadly elliptic with apex acuminate, medium serrations.


Harlequin. *(C. japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:40: Flower medium, very full and globular, colour lake and rose on a background of clear yellow. Colours all new. Originated by Borghi, Italy.


**Harlequin Pink.** *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3. A pink form of **Harlequin**. Originated in USA.


**Harlequin White.** *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3. A white form of **Harlequin**. Originated in USA.

**Harlekin.** *(C.japonica)*, Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia, catalogue 2008, p.30 with colour photo. A seedling of **Dixie Knight Supreme**, first flowered 2007. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A mid-size, 7cm x 3.5cm, peony form flower, red (RHSCC 45B) base with considerable, mostly thin, white radial striping. Only a few yellow stamens visible. Dark green, glossy leaves, 7.5cm x 4cm, with slight serration. Compact upright growth.

**Harmonious.** McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.7 as ‘Harmonius’. Synonym for **Benibotan**.

**Harmony.** Gill & Searles Nursery Catalogue, 1955, p.5. Synonym for **Triumphans**.

**Harnosiana.** *(C.japonica)*, Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.2. Pale red. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

**Harold Austin.** *(C.reticulata)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.11, Reg. No.192: A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* ‘Crimson Robe’, *(Dataohong)*, originated by H.G. Austin, New Plymouth, New Zealand that first flowered 1979 on a spreading, open plant of medium growth, with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5 cm. The very large, semi-double form, measures up to 20 cm across x 8 cm deep with 25 petals and an occasional petaloid. Anthers are golden and it flowers mid-season. Its texture is firm and its colour an intense Rose Madder.


**Harold L. Paige.** *(C.japonica x C.reticulata)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1974, p.170, Reg. No.1266: An 8 years old hybrid seedling that first bloomed 1969. **Adolphe Audusson** x ‘Crimson Robe’ *(Dataohong)*, originated by Jack Osegedua, Oakland, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. The rose form double flowers are bright red (RHS 44A) and measure 13.5 cm across x 8 cm deep with 24 petals. Anthers are gold with reddish filaments. Flowers have heavy texture. Late blooming. Received the ‘Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award’ and the “Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award” in 1980. Abbreviation: ‘Harold Paige’. Sport: **Harold L. Paige Variegated**. Chinese synonym: ‘Haluode’.


**Harold L. Smith.** *(C.japonica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1966, p.90, Reg. No.865: A 12 years old seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Smith’s Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant habit is dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flowers are 10-11 cm across and 5 cm deep and have 15 petals and 40-60 petaloids. Colour is pink to lavender. Blooms early to mid-season.


Harriet Knapp.  (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.131, Reg. No.1013: A 10 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by A.D. Albritton, Tallahassee, Florida, USA. Plant growth is slow and upright with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals and 8 petaloids. Rose variegated, with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to mid-season.

Harriet Salmon.  (*C.reticulata hyb.*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1738: A very large, rose-red to dark red semi-double *C.reticulata* hybrid (*C.reticulata Buddha* x *C.japonica All American*), mid-season blooming. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 10 years old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size 15.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 17-20 petals and 1-2 petaloids. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 7 cm.

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

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


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


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

**Harrissoni d’Amerique.** van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Harrisonii**.

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


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

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

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


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


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

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

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

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


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

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

Harugasumi.  (Spring Haze), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1961, Higo Tsubaki Meikan lists as best flower; Hiratsuka, 1964, Higo Camellia, pp.14, 40; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.272,
colour photo and description: Medium size, pink veined deeper with fine white edge, flat single of 6-8 broad emarginate petals and a central burst of about 180 stamens in a ring formation. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves medium size, elliptic, deep green, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, pp.120, 239. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: ‘Haru-no-kasumi’.

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


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


Harukasumi.  Different reading for Harugasumi.


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


Haruno. (Spring Fields), (*C. japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.120, colour photo, p.240, description: Large to very large, lotus shape, white with the faintest trace of pink, semi-double, 23 petals in 2-3 rows, outer long-oblong, emarginate; centre, small stamen cluster, lemon coloured anthers, cream filaments, sometimes with white flagged petaloids intermixed. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, long acuminate, recurved. Originated in Matsu’e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1984.


Haru-no-kizashi. (Signs of Spring), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.81, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale, blush pink, with white blotches, wide campanulate single, with 6 broad, rounded, emarginate petals with crinkled margins and a central
stamen cylinder, with white filament, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, flat, apices acuminate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A chance seedling, originated and released by Tsunehiro Miyazaki in 1980.


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


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

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


Haru-no-utage. (Spring Banquet), \( \text{C.japonica} \), JCS., 1987, Japan Camellia, No.23, p.4, colour photo: A seedling of Berenice Boddy, clear, wisteria pink, single, petals widely cup-shaped, medium size; flowering early to mid-season. Stamens in a short, central column. The tree is rather spreading. Originated by Itô, Atsushi, Chiba Prefecture, Japan.


Haru-no-utena. \( \text{C.japonica} \), Nuccios Nursery Retail Price List, 1990. Small to medium tubular single. Light pink with deep pink and red stripes. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. Note: This is a variable cultivar and is probably the same as the modern Japanese variety of the same name.


Haru-no-yuki. (Spring Snow), (Higo), Taniguchi.1912, Chinka Kyôkan: Greenish white. Large. Based on same characters as Shunsetsu. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

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


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

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


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

Harusame (Niigata). Synonym for Harusame.


**Haruyokonami.** (Spring Cross Waves), (*C. japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: Cardinal red, moired white. Medium sized single form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Haruzaki-amagashita.** Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.278, p.175 as ‘Haru-zaki-ama-ga-shita’. This is a renaming of the old Amagashita as “Spring Flowering Amagashita” to distinguish it from another cultivar named Akizaki-amagashita or “Autumn Flowering Amagashita”. However it must be regarded as a synonym as Amagashita has priority.


**Harvey Short’s Finale.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1692: A very large, pure white semi-double *C. japonica* chance seedling, blooms mid-season to later. Originated by Harvey Short, La Mesa, California, USA. First bloomed 1979. Average flower size 16 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals, deep yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7.5 cm. See colour photo: Front cover, SCCS., 1983, *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.1.

**Harvey Taylor.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1836: A large, brilliant red, anemone form *C. japonica* chance seedling; early to mid-season blooming. Originated by Harvey Taylor, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1979. Average flower size,11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with many petals and petaloids and bright yellow anthers on red filaments. The flower has two rows of guard petals, interspersed with petaloids. Plant growth is spreading, medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm.


**Hasawaca.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.130, Reg. No.1486: A very large, rose–pink, anemone form *C. japonica* chance seedling. mid-season flowering. Originated by Walter
R. Morris, Vidalia, Georgia, USA. The 21 years old seedling first flowered 1960. The flower has 13 petals, 28 petaloids, yellow, pink-based filaments, yellow anthers. Average size 12.8 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with crêped petals. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.


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


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

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


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


**Hassaku.** (First of August), (C.sasanqua), Itô, Ihei, 1710, Zôho Chikinshû: White single flower. Blooms in early spring. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hassaku. (First of August), (C.sasanqua), Ito, Jukyû, 1739, Honzô Hanamaki’e, vol.16: White, large size, petals curved inwards. May be same as above. Early blooming. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: ‘Hasaku’. (Believed extinct.)


**Hasumi-haku.** SCCS, 1958, Camellia Nomenclature, p.43. Different reading for Hasumijiro.

**Hasumijiro.** (Hasumi’s White), (C.japonica), Minagawa, 1933, Chinkashû; Tuyama, 1966, Camellia Cultivars of Japan, pl.78, p.134; Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.55, p.28, description, p.101 as ‘Hasumijiro’: Leaves narrowly obovate elliptic, very shortly acuminate, a little folded along the midrib, venation impressed. Petioles glabrous. Flowers large size, white, formal double, petals broad, rounded and slightly notched at the apex, inner ones narrower, forming a cylindrical mass. Flowers mid-season to late. For colour plates see Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour, vol.I, 1972, p.412, p.173 and Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.114. Originated in Kantô, Japan. Resembles Shiragiku. The name has been published under different readings: ‘Hasumi-jiro’ and ‘Hasumihaku’.

Hasunami. Satomi, 1956, Camellia Varieties in Japan. It is now considered that Hasumijiro is the correct reading.

**Hasunami.** (Wave of Lotus), (C.japonica), Miyazawa, 1954, Kanshô Jumoku: Pale red with slender, dark red stripes, large. Originated in Japan.

**Hasunami-utsushi.** (Drifting Wave of Lotus), (C.japonica), Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Large size, double flowers with large and small streaks on a white ground. Originated in Japan.

**Hatagumo.** (Cloud Banners), (C.rusticana), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.7, p.54; Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.114, colour photo, p.237, description: Large, 8-9 cm x 4 cm, crimson semi-double; petals, about 26, irregular, from large outer petals, waved and notched to small, strap-like, inner petals around a compact stamen column. Filaments yellow. Some white, linear marks on inner petals. A wild variety
collected in Takada City, Niigata, Japan by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.

**Hatano.** (Name of Owner of the Plant), *(C.rusticana)*, Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan* p.17: Deep red. Medium (9-10 cm across) full, double with about 30 petals. Vigorous, upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Leaves, round, glossy green with obscure venation. Note: It was first named ‘Kirin-no-homare’ but as Mr Kawamura already had a different cultivar of the same name, it was renamed **Hatano.** See colour plates: Andoh, 1971, *Tsukunai, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.176, p.59; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.114 and description, p.237. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.


Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Often called ‘Shiratama’ in Japan. Considered by some to be synonymous with **Hatsu-arashi** (Shiratama).

Hatsu-arahi A. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life*, p.43. Synonym for **Hatsu-arashi-Saga.**

Hatsu-arahi B. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1976, *Garden Life*, p.43. Synonym for **Hatsuwarashi-shiratama.**


**Hatsu-arashi-Saga.** (First Autumn Storm from Saga), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.114; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.17, as ‘Hatsuwarashi’(Saga): Medium size, white, campanulate single, with 7 rounded, embracing petals and a central stamen cylinder, with creamy filaments, joined for the lower third, and dark yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves dark green, elliptic to lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins shallowly serrulate, venation impressed. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms: ‘Saga-hatsuwarashi’, ‘Hatsu-arashi A’. There has been confusion between this cultivar and the ones above and below.

**Hatsuwarashi-shiratama.** (First Autumn Storm, Shiratama), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.115, description, p.237; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.16, colour photo, p.17, description: Small size, white, single, opening through spherical shape to campanulate, with 5-6 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder, with creamy filaments, joined at the lower third, and deep golden anthers. Blooms early to
mid-season. Leaves bright, shining green, elliptic to obovate, with apices from abrupt acute to acuminate, margins serrate, undulate. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Synonyms: ‘Hatsu-arashi-Kansai’, ‘Hatsu-arashi B’. Thought by some to be a synonym for Hatsu-arashi.

Hatsubana. Different reading for Hatsubana.


Hatsugan. Different reading for Hatsukari.


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


Hatsuhi. (Sunrise, New Years Day), *C japonica*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.147, pp.74, 131, 132 as ‘Hatsu-hi’; Seibundô Shinkôsha 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.116, colour photo, p.238, description. A medium sized, deep pink (Cherry 722/1) single with compact central stamen column. Leaves narrowly elliptic, gradually acuminate, loosely crenate at the margin, petioles long, glabrous. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Takarazuka City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Sport of ‘Miyuki-nishiki’, which is a synonym for *Tatsuta-nishiki*. This was formerly called ‘Hatsu-hinode’ but renamed because of the existence of the same name for another cultivar.


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


Synonyms: ‘Hatsukari’(Kantô), ‘Camellia reticulata alba-rosea’, ‘Shôwa-wabisuke’, ‘Yanagiba-wabisuke’, ‘Secchûka’, ‘Setchûka’ in Japan. In USA ‘Apple Blossom’ is a pseudonym. Sports: *Fukurin-wabisuke, Momoiro-shôwa-wabisuke. Sukiya* and *Tarôkaja* are different cultivars which are similar to, and have been confused with Hatsukari. Orthographic error: ‘Hatsu- kirî’. Note: Tuyama described this as a different form to Shôwa-wabisuke, but they are now recognised as the same. Originated in Kantô, Japan.


Hatsukari-tsukabuki. Synonym for Hatsukari.

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


Hatsuko-sazanka. Different reading for Hatsumukashi-sazanka.


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


Hatsune. (First Song), *(C.japonica)*, Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.460: Medium sized single of 7 petals, notched, veined crimson at the base fading to white at margins. Resembles Sanpeï-tsubaki. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


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

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

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


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

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


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

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

**Hatsushimo.** (First Frost), *(C.japonica)*, Chinka Zufu, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.672: Medium sized semi-double with erect petals cupping a stamen column with brownish anthers. Colour,
light pink with dense, fine crimson streaking and an occasional white blotch. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


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

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

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


**Hatsushijiro.** Different reading for *Hatsushishiro*.


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


Hatsuyuki-sazanka. (First Snow Sasanqua), (C.sasanqua), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, Sômoku Kihin Kagami, Jin-no-maki. Spotted variegation on the leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Haute ville House. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2008-09, p.3; Synonym for Hautehouse.


Hawanei. (C.sasanqua), McIlhenny, 1941, 700 Varieties of Camellias, p.16 as (Japan). Not yet bloomed. No further data. (Believed extinct.)


**Hayabusa.** (Peregrine Falcon), (*C. japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.65: Small white, bell-shaped single with reflexed leaves and a cylinder of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Hayakawa.** (Swift River), (*C. japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.238, 499: Medium size, tubular, single white, densely flecked and finely striped carmine. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Hayamichi.** (Short Cut), (*C. japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.487: Medium sized, bell-shaped flower with irregular white single with veined petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Hayamichi.** (Short Cut), (*C. japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.571: Medium sized, white, irregular semi-double. Petals notched and indented, flushed with pink on the reverse. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Hayatojiro.** (Hayato’s White), (*C. rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.22, p.11, colour photo, p.91 description: Leaves oblong-elliptic, rounded base, tapered apex, 8.8 cm long x 5 cm wide, side venation raised, mid-rib depressed. Petioles 9 mm long, hairy. Flowers pure white, or rarely, palest pink, irregular semi-double with 17-19 petals, rather small, obovate, laxly wavy, emarginate. Stamens sometimes in a cylinder, sometimes divided into 5 or more fascicles, filaments yellow. Occasional fan-shaped petaloid. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Yatsuomachi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

**Hayato-no-mai.** (Dance of Hayato), (*C. japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.377, colour photo and description: Large size, pale pink with pink and crimson speckles and streaks, paler eyes, open peony form with 4 rows of waved petals and clusters of deep yellow stamens amongst the centre petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. The original tree is growing in the Botanical Garden of Tropical Plants, Kagoshima City, Japan. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1980. Note: Hayato is the name of the ancient people of great bravery who once lived in the Kagoshima Prefecture.

**Hayato-no-tate.** (Shield of Hayato), (*C. japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.277, colour photo and description: Large size, white, heavily striped crimson, single with 7 broad, fluted petals and a broad central cylinder of yellow stamens. Opens flat; fragrant. Blooms midseason to late. Leaves strong green, broad-elliptic, margins serrate. The original tree is
growing at a private family in Kagoshima City, Japan. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia City in 1980.


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

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

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


Hayazaki-tobi’iri. Different reading for Hayazaki-kasuri.

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

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


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


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


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

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


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

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

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


Hazureyuki.  Different reading for **Hatsureyuki**.


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

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

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

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

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

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


**Heartwood Bolero.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009 as ‘Bolero’; An 11.5 cm diameter, formal double to peony form. Medium pink, flowers mid-season. Strong, upright and open growth. A cross of *C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x ‘Purple Gown’ (Zipao). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW74).

**Heartwood Fandango.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011, as ‘Fandango’; Bright pink, medium size, semi-double to irregular double, with very wavy petal margins. Strong, upright, open growth. *(C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x Zipao ‘Purple Gown’) x [(C.pitardii* var *yunnanica* x Zipao ‘Purple Gown’ x *C.forrestii*)]. Flowers early. Originated in 2011 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

**Heartwood Salute.** (*C.hybrid*). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009 as ‘Salute’; Miniature to small, white to blush pink flowers opening from bright red buds. Small, rich glossy green leaves. Strong, upright open habit. Flowers early to midseason. A cross of *C.saluenensis* x *C.lutchuensis*. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW77). Note; Name changed as being too close to Salut, which also has the same breeding.


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Heding. (Crane’s Crest), (C.japonica), Ono, 1803, Honzô Kômoku Keimo. Fang, 1930, Diannan Chahua Xiaozhu describes Heding as: “It is as big as a waterlily and the colour is blood red. The centre is full like the top of a crane’s head”. This refers to the Chinese crane with the red crest so often illustrated in Chinese and Japanese paintings. Liu, 1959, Several Famous Ornamental Plants of China gives the same description for Hedinghong and also says: “There are 6 large, outer petals in the outer whorl. In the centre the petals are broken or divided. This variety is suitable for breeding as it sets seed easily.” However the name Hedinghong was also used for a C.reticulata (Feng & Shi, 1966) and is included in Feng et al, 1981, Yunnan Shanchahua, plate, p.121 with the synonym ‘Hedingcha’. Because of the confusion it is proposed that Heding Cha be the valid name for the C.reticulata cultivar and Heding for the C.japonica while Hedinghong applies to a variegated form. Originated in China. Different readings: ‘Ho Ting’, ‘He-ting’. Japanese reading: ‘Kakuchô’. Yashiro, 1841, Kokon Yôrankô, vol.306 lists ‘Kakuchôcha’.

Heding Cha. (Crane’s Crest Camellia), (C.reticulata). Wang, 1621, Qunfangpu. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, American Camellia Yearbook, p.19: “(Crane Crest Camellia). Turkey red. Midseason to late. Dali;” with ‘Hedinghong’ as a synonym. The identity of Wang’s Camellia is unknown. Yü & Bartholomew propose re-using the name for the C.reticulata in place of ‘Hedinghong’ to prevent duplication. Different readings: ‘Ho-ting Ch’a’, ‘Hotingcha’. For colour plate see p.87, Feng et al. 1986, Yunnan Camellias of China as ‘Hedinghong’: Leaves thick, broad-ovate to broad-elliptic, apices short-pointed or acute, bases broad-cuneate to orbicular, 5.5-7 cm long x 3.5-5.3 cm wide. Flowers purple (RHS.CC.53B), diameter 12-13 cm. Petals about 33 in 6-7 whorls, regularly imbricated, slightly reclinate, recurved when fully open, becoming smaller from outer to inner whorls, inner petals with pinkish white stripes, others with short, silvery white hairs. Stamens mostly petaloid, some rudimentary. The petals of this cultivar are purplish-red with white hairs. It originated in Dali, Yunnan, China, Flowers mid-season. Western synonym: ‘Crane Crest’. Other synonyms: ‘Crane Crest Red’, ‘Stork Crest Red’.


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


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

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


Heimosa. (Black Mosa), (C.japonica), Gao, Jiyan, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.45; Introduced in 1999 to China from Japan, original name lost. Flowers dark red, occasionally with some white patches, semi-double to peony form, medium size to large, petals broad-rounded, waved and slightly wrinkled, darker red veins visible, centre petals erect. Some small clusters of stamens in the centre, anthers golden, filaments red. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, shiny, apices slightly downcurved. Compact, vigorous plant. Flowers mid-season to late.


Heirongdai. Chinese synonym for USA c. hybrid Black Lace.


Heitarô. (Personal Name), (C.japonica), Anonymous, 1874, Tsubaki Hyakuyo no Zu, vol.3: No description. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.73, p.21. (Believed extinct.)

Heita-tsubaki. (Heita’s Camellia), (C.japonica), Mizuno, 1829, Sômoku Kinyôshô in section for yellow variegated leaved Camellias. Leaves, apex acuminate, waved, base round. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Heiyali.** Gao, Ji, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the Australia *(C.japonica)* **Alexander Black.**


**Heiyingtao.** Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.78, No.367. Chinese synonym for the USA *(C.japonica)* **Very Cherry.**

**Heizhengzhu.** Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.75, No.316. Chinese synonym for the NZ *(C.japonica)* **Black Pearl.**

**Helakla.** Lower Comb Royal Gardens Catalogue, 1977. Orthographic variant of ‘Heckla’, synonym for **Arajishi.**

**Helan Zhimei.** Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.79, No.372. Chinese synonym for the USA *(C.japonica)* **Onetia Holland.**

**Helande.** Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.75, No.306. Chinese synonym for the USA *(C.japonica)* **Beauty of Holland.**


**Helanhong.** Gao, Ji, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *(C.japonica)* **Orandakô.**

**Heleanor.** Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.31. Orthographic error for **Helenor.**

**Helen.** *(C.japonica)*, Halliday, 1880, *Practical Camellia Culture*, p.139: “Rosy Red” and starred as a good variety. Originated in USA.

**Helen.** Used variously as an abbreviation for **Helena - Shepherd, 1891-1892 and for Helenor - Giles and Son Catalogue, 1881.**

**Helen B.** *(C.lutchuensis x C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1985, p.184, Reg. No.1975: A miniature, medium bright pink, formal double, *C.hybrid (C.lutchuensis x C.japonica)*, flowering midseason to late, originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. Average flower size is 6 cm across x 2.8 cm deep with 50-55 petals, yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Blooms fall complete; floriferous plant. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with light green, elliptic, serrated leaves measuring 3.8 cm long x 2 cm wide.


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


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


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

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

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


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

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


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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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


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


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

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


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


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

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

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


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


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


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


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

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


Hemalata. (C japonica), ACRS., 1964, Camellia News, No.16, p.28, Reg. No.63: Originated by Mrs O.I. Jackel, Wangaratta, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from Emerald, Victoria that first bloomed 1937. The flower is an incomplete double, 10-12 cm across, bright cerise, early to midseason flowering. The plant has a vigorous, slightly pendulous habit. Leaves are mid-green, 9-10cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Orthographic errors: ‘Hermalata’, ‘Hemelata’.


Henderson. Stanley, 1953, American Camellia Yearbook, p.279. One of the original names for the old Greenville Camellia plant: Pride of Greenville.


Hendersonii. (C japonica), Paxton’s, 1838, Magazine of Botany, vol.4, p.43: Raised from seed by Mssrs Henderson, Pine-Apple Place, London and named for them, the colour of the flower being a superb crimson...we can only say that it merits a place in every collection.


Heng Che Shan Cha. Different reading for ‘Hengzhe Shancha’, the Chinese name for Tutcheria spectabilis.

Heng Li Shan Cha. Different reading for ‘Hengli Shancha’, the Chinese name for *Camellia henryanana*.

**Hengli.** Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C. japonica* Henry Lunsford.

**Hengli Shancha.** Chinese name for *Camellia henryanana*.

**Hengtingdun.** Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C. japonica* Henry E. Huntington.


**Hengzhe Shancha.** Chinese name for *Tutcherua spectabilis*.

**Heningham Smith.** *(C. japonica)*, Gerbings Azalea and Camellia Catalogue, 1941-1942: New Camellias from Middleton Gardens (Middleton #12), When fully open the stamens of the semi-double, white variety are noticeable. It measure 8-10 cm across and the foliage and flower are identical with *Alba Plena*. Growth habit widespread. Originated in Middleton Place Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA where the original plant still grows. It is thought to be a mutation of *Alba Plena*. Orthographic errors: ‘Hemingham Smith’, ‘Henningham Smith’. Synonym: ‘Middleton Number 12’. See black and white photo, p.161, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II.


**Henjôji.** (Henjô Temple), *(C. japonica)*, Chinka Zufu, *(before 1700)*, Watanabe, 1969, pl.679: Medium to large size, deep red, complete double with small, frilled petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: ‘Henshôji’.


**Henre Faure.** Jose Maria Serra, Establecimiento de Horticultura Catalogue, 1855, p.67. Orthographic error for Henri Favre.

**Henri Audusson.** *(C. japonica)*, Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia essais sur l’histoire de quelques fleurs d’ornement*, p.31: Grown about 1843 by Audusson of Angers, France. Four rows of small, bright pink petals.


Henri Faber. Loddiges Catalogue, 1849, p.34. Orthographic error for Henri Favre.


Henri Fabvre. de Jonghe, 1851, Traité de la Culture du Camellia, Orthographic error for Henri Favre.

Henri Favre. (C. japonica), Buist, 1839, Camellias, p.8; Berlèse, 1840, Monographie, ed.2, p.125: This Camellia has oval-lanceolate leaves with acuminate apices, 13 cm x 6 cm, deep green, thick, deeply, regularly serrated. The flowers, 10 cm across, are full ranunculata form, of a salmon rose tinged bright pink, with long, numerous, lightly veined petals, regularly imbricated, concave on opening, becoming flat and reflexed. See colour plates Berlèse, 1841, Iconographie, pl.98; Verschaffelt, 1848, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book VIII, pl.IV. The camellia was obtained from seed by Mr Favre, Nantes, France, who gave it his own name. In 1839, Mr Cachet, horticulturalist at Angers, purchased the entire stock. It bloomed for the first time in 1840 according to Verschaffelt, however Berlèse described the flower in 1840 and it probably first flowered in 1839 when Cachet purchased the variety. Orthographic errors: ‘Henri de Favre’, ‘Henri Fabre’, ‘Henri Faber’, ‘Henri Fabvre’, ‘Henri la Favre’, ‘Henry Favre’, ‘Henry la Favre’, ‘Henry Fabre’, ‘Henri Faure’. Synonyms: ‘John Laing’, ‘John Lang’.


Henrietta McDearmon. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1970, p.165, Reg. No.1075: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by Camelliana, Dr John Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with medium sized, dark green leaves. The semi-double bloom is rose-red with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 15 petals. Early blooming.


Henriette Imperiale. (C.japonica), Padova, 1855, Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

Henriphilla. (C.japonica). Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.29. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Henry Drews. SCCS Camellia Nomenclature 2009, p.59; Orthographic error for Henny Drews.


Henry IV. (C.japonica), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Magnificent red, none exists that equal the grandeur of the flower; 5-6 rows of petals, each petal is 6 cm wide x 10 cm in length. The flower over-all measures 17 cm in diameter. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.

Henry V. (C.japonica), Hovey, ed., 1848, Magazine of Horticulture. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Henry VIII. Gerbing’s Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic variant for Henry VIII.

Henry Favre. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.27. Orthographic variant for Henri Favre.


Henry J. Henty. (C.japonica), ACRS., 1967, Camellia News, No.28, p.5, Reg. No.86: Originated by H.J. Henty, Balwyn, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent Esther Henty and pollen parent Gauntlettii. First flowered 1962. The mid-season flowers are 11-13 cm across x 7 cm deep. The colour is China-pink, HCC.024/2, with deeper veining. The habit is upright and dense with glossy, midgreen leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm, acuminate apex.


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


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


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

Henshôji. Different reading for Henjôji.

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


Heraguri. (Place Name), (C.rusticana), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.134, colour photo, p.245, description: Campanulate form, soft, pale pink single with notched petals and a central column of stamens of irregular length, yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate. The name translates as the common chestnut, but is also the place name where the cultivar originated with a private family. Named and released by Hisakichi Kimura, Ishikawa Prefecture in 1980.
Heraldings. *C.reticulata x C.japonica*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1984, p.178, Reg. No.1944. A large, flesh pink, formal double hybrid (*C.reticulata* MOM No.9 x *C.japonica* Mark Alan Variegated). blooms mid-season; originated by Marjorie M. O’Malley, Woodside, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size, 12 cm wide x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm.


Herman Honnor. *C.reticulata* hybrid). NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.171, March 2012, p.13 with colour photo; Regn No.494. A 60 year old tree grown from seed believed to have come from Captain Rawes. Plant is upright and dense, with rapid growth. Large, dark green leaves are 14 cm x 6 cm, of typical reticulata appearance. Flower is a very large semi-double, 18 cm diameter x 7 cm deep, with about 18 petals. No petaloids. Colour is rose (RHSCC 55A) Anthers are bright yellow and filaments cream. Flowers midseason to very late. Registered by Colin Brockelsby, Matamata, NZ.

Herman Johnson. *C.japonica*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1980, p.166, Reg. No.1635: A large, blush pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season blooming; originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1977. Average flower size 12 cm wide x 7.5 cm deep with 8 petals, 16 petaloids and yellow anthers. Blooms are blush pink, almost white and petaloids are fluffy. Plant growth is spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm.


**Herme Rot.** (Lute), (C japonica), Gao, Jiying, 2008, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.113 with colour photo; A sport of ‘Herme’ (Hikarugenji) introduced from Germany to China in 2005. Flowers red with fine white edges, semi-double to peony, medium to large, petals broad-round regularly arranged, deep red veining, inner small petals mixed with stamens. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny. Spreading, vigorous growth. Flowers early.


**Hermentiana.** (C japonica), Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum...* No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Hermes Sport No.3. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **Colonial Lady**.

Hermes Sport No.4. Gerbing Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944. Synonym for **The Mikado**.


**Hermosa**. (*C.japonica*), Ambrose Verschaffelt, 1854, Catalogue, p.21. No description. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.II: This variety justifies its Spanish name (Beautiful) by the perfect regularity and vivid carmine colouring, broadly banded with white, of its blossoms, large, and formed of rounded, perfectly imbricated petals. Of Spanish origin.


**Hermosa (United States)**. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.101. Synonym for **Hermosa (J.G.)**.


Hero in a Kabuki Drama. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.137 with colour photo; This is a description of the valid personal name Kumagai, and does not become a synonym.


**Heshun.** (Heshun Town) *C reticulata,* China Regn No.32. *China Flowers & Horticulture,* July 2008, No.14, p.41, with colour photo; An open pollinated *C reticulata* seedling selected by Liu Zhongtai, Heshun Town, Tenchong County, China. Flowers deep peach red, 10-15 cm diameter. Petals 30-38, outer petals waved, inner distinctly incurved to form a central ball. Numerous stamens in several bundles divided among the inner petals. Pistil degenerate. Leaves elliptic, 6-12 cm long and 2.7-5.7 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, deep green, incurred in V shape. Flowers mid-season.


**Heteropetala.** *C japonica,* van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:9. No description, Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)


Heterophylla. Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74. Synonym for *Dahliaiflora*. Heterophylla was also used for the species *Camellia heterophylla* Hu (1937) which has since been reduced to a synonym for *C.reticulata* by Chang Hung Ta. (1984).


**Heterophylla Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.126-127: Leaves are nearly 6 cm wide x 10 cm long, oblong, lanceolate, a little twisted, large, regular serrations, of a dark green. The flower is over 10 cm across, double and of a clear cherry-red; the petals at the circumference are not numerous, more or less 5 cm broad, oval, sometimes round, veined, a little reflexed, well imbricated; the others are of average size, ovoid, long, very narrow at the apex; those of the middle are similarly imbricated, while the centre is anemone form similar to ‘Pulcherrima’ (*Elegans*). The flower is large, round and of the form of *Cliveana*. Originated in France.


**Heterophylla Vera.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.60-61: Foliage like that of *Paeoniiflora*; flower, medium size, regular, flat, double, rose coloured, elevated in the centre; petals of the circumference in 2 rows, broad, imbricate, elongate oval, a little crenate; those of the interior, narrow, short, few, whitish, showing indications of stamens. Originated in England.


**Hettie Love Wine.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.100, Reg. No.1719: A large, light pink semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms mid-season. Originated by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 40-45 petals, 4-8 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Petal edges ruffled. Plant growth, upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm.

**Heugmaniana.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.95, No.172: Leaves somewhat large, smooth, 5.5 cm wide x 7.8 cm long, oblong, very acuminate, prominent venation, sharply, strongly dentate, reflexed, undulated, of a dull green. Flower, 7.5 cm across, double, cherry--red. spherical, well formed, petals imbricated, regularly elevated; those at the centre, small, a little distorted, a few stamens. Originated in England. Orthographic error: ‘Henchmannii’.


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Hexagonal Pagoda. Synonym for Liuiao Baota.

Hexagonal Pink. Synonym for ‘Liuiao Fenhong’ (Fenxia).

Hexagonal Scarlet. Synonym for Liuiao Dahong.

Hexagonal Spinel Pink. Synonym for Liuiao Yinhong.


Hexangularis Coccinea. (C.japonica), Franco Agostoni, 1844, Catalogo Plantarum.... No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Hexangularis Monstrosa. Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, p.96 with ‘Hexangularis Monstrosa’ in the index. Synonym for Monstruosa. See pl.41, Berlèse, 1841, Iconographie in which Monstruosa is given as a synonym and also lists the errors: ‘Hexangulis Monstruosa’ and ‘Hexangularis Menstruosa’. Originated in England.

Hexangularis Rosea. (C.japonica), Berlèse, 1840, Monographie, ed.2, p.95: Leaves, 2.7 cm wide x 5.4 cm long, lanceolate, recurved apex, fine serrations, prominent venation, the green of ‘Pomponia’ (Pompone). Flower 8-10 cm across, full, of a soft rose-pink. The exterior petals are in many rows and are of different forms. The first are broad, obtuse, horizontal, very notched, some marked with a dirty white, the others rumpled, twisted, separated from those of the circumference; those of the centre are long-oval, numerous, serried and fasciculate, erect, entire and of a paler rose than the outer petals. Originated in Italy.


Hibikari. (The Sun Shines), (*C. japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*. Deep red, medium size, single, with a protruding anemone centre. Thought to be the same as ‘Jikko’ and synonym for Benikarako. For the particular reading for this see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. Different reading ‘Nikko’. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)

Hibisciflora. (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, p.53. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Hibiscus. Thomasville Cataologue, 1942; Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. An old Magnolia Garden’s original, but McIlhenny had previously catalogued it as Cherokee.


Hichihoden. Different reading for Shichihôden.


Hichikomachi. Different reading for Nanakomachi.


Hidakagawa. (Hidaka River), (C.japonica), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.270, p.136, description, p.172 as ‘Hidaka-gawa’: Leaves dark green, elliptic, long acuminate, midrib elevated, venation slightly impressed, 9.5-10 cm long x 3.5-4.7 cm wide, petiole 7-9 mm long, glabrous. Flowers complete double, red (Crimson 22), petals 22-37, wavy and emarginate, largest 4.5 cm long x 4.4 cm wide. Androecium concentric, stamens mostly changed to petaloids, filaments pinkish. Late flowering. Originated in Japan in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture.


Hida-tsubaki. (Hida is the ancient name for North Gifu), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.364: Double, Medium to large size, white with dark crimson streaks. Long petals with waved and notched edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


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


Higashigumo. Different reading for Shinonome.


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


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

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


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


**High Time.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2073: Very large size, carmine rose, loose, peony form *C.japonica* (*Reg Ragland x Kramer’s Supreme*). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, California. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.81 with colour pl. between p.60-61: The 20 year old seedling first bloomed 1971. Average flower size, 13 cm across x 10 cm deep with 20 petals. 25-30 petaloids, golden anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.


Higo. Hamamatsu, 1818-1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*. The group name for a special form of *C.japonica* developed in the old province of “Higo”, now Kumamoto. They are mostly flat or saucer shaped singles with large circular or flared stamen clusters.


Higo-botan. (Peony of Higo Province), (C. japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.276 & 525: Dark red, anemone to peony form, very large, double with petals piled up and petaloids in both the upper and lower parts. Shirai, 1926 Tsubaki Kai from a copy of an older anonymous work. Not a member of the “Higo” group. (Believed extinct.)

Higo-botan. (Peony of Higo Province), (C. japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pl.64: Large red single with 8 long, strap-like petals and a centre of short petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. Not a member of the “Higo” group. (Believed extinct.)


Higo-hagoromo.  (Angels Robe from Higo), (Higo sasanqua), Shimada, 1957, Kumamoto no suzanka ni tsuite. Dantairin: Red coloured, with a purplish cast, being darker on the outside than the inside. 12 cm across with 8 petals. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan.


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

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


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

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


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


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

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


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


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

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

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


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


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

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

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

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


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

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


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


Hijirimen. (Crimson Silk Crêpe), (C.japonica), Kasuya, Kamegorō, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki: Cardinal red, medium size, single with cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1969, Tsubaki, No.7, p.32. (Believed extinct.)

Hijirimen. (Crimson Silk Crêpe), (C.sasanqua), Tachibana, Yoshishige, 1957, Shinkaki, No.16, Sazanka no Hinshu to Saibai: Red semi-double, medium size flowers. Originated in Japan.


Hikari. (Radiance), (C.japonica), JCS., 1973, Tsubaki, No.12, p.7, colour photo: Single with 8 petals, white with crimson streaks and flecks and an almost Higo-like stamen cluster, filaments white. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves obovate, small, 6.5 cm x 3.5 cm, margins shallowly serrated. A seedling of ‘Yukimiguruma’ and the flower formation and leaf are very like its female parent. Originated in Kantō District, Japan by Nakamura, Totsurō.


**Hikarugenji Variegated.** Satomi, 1956, *Camellias of Japan*, as ‘Hikarugenji Var.’. Synonym for *Hikarugenji-yokomoku*.


**Hikarukao.** (Radiant Face), *(C.japonica)*, Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.123, colour photo, p.241, description: Large, soft pink semi-double, finely veined, white margined, speckled and streaked deeper pink, irregular stamens. Named as it is midway between *Hikarugenji* and *Kaoyodori*. Originated in Chūbu District, Japan.


**Hiku.** Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland*. Corruption of the Japanese name *Hikari*.


**Hikuruma.** Different reading for **Higuruma**.


**Hiliaria.** *(C.japonica)*, Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.15. Abbreviation for **Hilaria Rosea Nova**.


**Hilaris.** *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1844, *Catalogue*, No.50, p.20. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).

**Hilary Tramonte.** *(C.reticulata hybrid)*. ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2003, No.161, p.8, Reg. No. 545. Originated by Thomas J. Savage, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia, and registered by Mrs Hilary Tramonte, Kew, Victoria. A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. A large dark pink peony form flower of 25 petals shading deeper at the edge (RHS.CC.58C-58B), with a loose arrangement of stamens among the petals. Diameter is 15 cm x 7.5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on an upright, open plant of medium growth. Leaves dark green, keeled, matt, elliptic, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

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


\textbf{Hillaris.} Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.54. Orthographic error for \textit{Hilaris}.


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


\textbf{Himegozen.} (Princess), \textit{(C.\textit{haematoides})}, Wada, 1941, \textit{Japanese Garden Treasures}, p.27: The flowers are an intense, transparent, blood red, filled with a disk of white petaloid anthers. Its specific name was given by Wada to identify a species he believed came from China. Its correct
specific ranking has not been identified. Its Kanji characters are not certain as it was listed in English only.


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

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


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


Hina-nishiki. (Doll’s Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Owari Tsubaki Dōkōkai, 1931, *Tsubaki Meikan*; Satō, 1960, *Chūbu Tsubaki Kyokai* and *Chūbu no Tsubaki*, 1975, p.48, colour photo as
‘Hinanishiki’: Medium sized, single white with deep rose streaks, sometimes producing a soft rose ground fading to white at petal edge. The bloom has 5 large, rounded, overlapping petals which open to saucer shape, and a compact, central stamen column with some variability in length and golden anthers. Leaves undulate, small, broad-elliptic, acuminate apex, mid-green. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, pp.126, 242.

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


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

Hinatsuru. Different reading for Hinazuru.


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


Hino. (Personal Name), (C japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe,1969, pls.119, 263, 383. Shirai, 1926, Tsubaki Kai: Light pink with white graduations. Single, large with deeply serrated leaves. The 3 plates in the Chinka Zufu are all pink singles, although apparently different clones. Originated in Japan. (All are now extinct.) Synonym: ‘Hino-hayazaki’. This is believed to be a synonym for Hinodono of Sakuden, 1630.


Hinode-gumo. (Sunrise Cloud), (C.sasanqua), Chûgai Nursery Co Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.26: White shaded deep scarlet or spotted, single, large. Fendig, 1950, American Camellia Catalogue:


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

Hinode. Different reading for Hinodono.


Hino-hayazaki. (Hino Early Blooming), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.526: Soft pink single, fading to white on edge of ruffled petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Thought to be a synonym for Hino and Hinodono.


Hi-no-koromo. (Scarlet Robe), (C.sasanqua), Minagawa, Iza’emon, 1885, Nisshôen Chabaifu: Red, very large flower. Originated in Japan.


Hi-no-kuch. (Red Lips), (C.japonica), Hamamatsu, 1825, Setsuyô Kikan. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hi-no-kuni. (County of Fire), (Higo), Izu Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens, 1980 as ‘Hinokuni’. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.207, colour photo and description: Large size, dark red, higo form single of 5-6 irregular petals with frilled margins and a central burst of stamens with pinkish filaments and golden anthers. Late blooming. Leaves olive to mid-green, ovate, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Probably the same variety as Imakumagai.


Hi-no-maru. Hillier Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Pseudonym for Dewatairin as ‘Hatsusakura’. Corruption of name: ‘Hinnamaru’. Note: Hi-no-maru and Dewatairin are two different cultivars, but in the UK Hi-no-maru has erroneously been used for Dewatairin.


Hi-no-mihata. (Flag of the Sun), *(C.japonica)*, Usami, Naohachi, ca.1910, *Nagoya Chinzu’e*: Small size, single with the colour like the sun (red). Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1965, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.127. (Believed extinct.)


Hi-no-miya. (Scarlet Shrine), *(C.rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.236, p.119, description, p.161: Leaves broadly elliptic, recurved, wavy, flat on the upper surface, margin denticulate. 5.5-7.1 cm long x 2.3-4.3 cm wide, petioles 3-6 mm long, hairy. Flowers rosy red (Claret Rose 021-021/1), peony type, with prominent stamens. Hairy petals 24, normal petals 14-21, the largest 5.3 cm long x 3.5 cm broad. Stamens 2.4-2.8 cm long in 4-5 groups with a few accessory, small petals and a few petaloids. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Hinomoto. (Land of the Rising Sun), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.542: Small, red, semi-double with white petal edges and divided stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


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

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


Hi-no-seki. (Scarlet Gate), (Higo), Ishii, 1932, Genshoku Engei Shokobutsu Zuifu: Large red. Originated in Japan.

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

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

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


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

Hi-no-tsukasa. (Scarlet Lord), (C.sasanqua), Kajitsu’en, 1905, Chabaika Meikan: Medium size, red, cupshaped. Originated in Japan.


Hi-no-tsukasa (Higo). Hakoda, JCS., 1987, Tsubaki, No.26, p.44. Synonym for the C.sasanqua, Hino-tsukasa from Kumamoto.


Hinson Red. (C.japonica), Hazlewood & Jessup, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.102. No description. originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Hinuma-no-sato (Hometown Hinuma) (C.japonica) from Ibaragi Pref, Japan Camellia No.81, August 2006: Peach red bordered white, single, cylindrical stamens, small to medium, blooming in winter to spring. A crossing between Tama-no-ura and Ôkan. First flower seen in 2001. Originated and named by Kunimitsu Suzuki.


Hiodoshi. (Armor Bound in Scarlet), (C.sasanqua), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1937, 600 Varieties of Camellias: Medium to large magenta with irregular, white variegation, single, 8-8.5 cm across with 8 wedge-shaped petals about 3.8 cm long, creped and notched. Stamens widely separated in a burst. Filaments pale yellow, anthers brown. Leaves glossy, dark green, 5.5 cm long x 2 cm wide, edges curved upwards, texture leathery, serrations coarse. Of Japanese origin, imported from Chûgai Nursery, Kôbe, Japan about 1932. (Fendig, 1951). Orthographic error: ‘Hidoshi’.

Hiodoshi. (Armor Bound in Scarlet), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.232: Large, single, deep crimson with 8, irregular, long petals with notched and lacinated edges
and central stamen column with gold anthers and yellow filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Hiodoshi.** (Armor Bound in Scarlet), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zu Fu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.482: Medium sized, deep crimson single with 6 irregular petals, scalloped and incised edges. Large stamen column, yellow anthers and white filaments. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Hi-odoshi. Different reading for **Hiodoshi**.


**Hionkô.** ISC., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Different reading for **Hi-inkô**.


Hi-ohshoh. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*. Different reading for **Hi-ôshô**, incorrectly given as a synonym for **Kôkirin**.

Hioshyo. Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*. Different reading for **Hi-ôshô**.

Hi-ôsyô. Watanabe, 1960, Kyûto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. Different reading for **Hi-ôshô**.


**Hi-otome.** Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935. Different reading for **Kô-otome**.

Hi-otome. Synonym for **Hi-otome-sazanka**.


Hi-owsho. McIllhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Corruption of **Hi-ôshô**.


**Hippolyte de la Foltiere.** *(C.japonica)*, Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, parentage unknown, first flowered 2013. To be further propagated by a nursery. Flower is semidouble with raised petals, 8.5cm diameter x 6cm deep, colour pink. Anthers yellow, filaments white. Flowers early and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Dark green leaves, flat, 9cm x 4.5cm.

**Hippolyte Thoby.** *(C.japonica)*, Guichard Nursery Catalogue, 1971: Flowers imbricated. A glowing red. This plant is excellent for pot culture. Sports frequently. Mid-season to late flowering.

Hippolyte de Combles. (C.japonica), Plantiveau, 1977, Variété obtenue par des Horticulteurs, Nantes. Originated in France by de Combles, Nantes about 1849. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Hirado. (Place Name in Nagasaki), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.88: A deep crimson, large size, semi-double with a cushion of petaloids and stamens. Anemone form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hirado. (Place Name), (C.x vernalis), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, Shoshiki Hanagatachô; Large size, cardinal red, sake-cup shape. Resembles a C.japonica in flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hirado-sazanka. (Sasanqua from Hirado), (C.sasanqua), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.625; Very small white sasanqua with 6 petals, scalloped at apex. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Resembles Shiro-wabisuke.


Hiraguri. Orthographic error for Heraguri.

Hiraizumi. (Place Name), (C.rusticana), Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour, vol.I, 1972, pl.182, p.96, colour photo, p.317, description: Full double, rosy red with 6-7 petal rows, 10-12 cm across, peony form with a central stamen group, petals waved, incurved, cleft at the apex. Late blooming. Leaves elliptic, slightly yellowish-green; venation yellow; apex acuminate, edges shallowly but finely serrate. Petiole hairy. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.129


**Hirenge.** Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1. Synonym for Hi-no-renge, and now more commonly used in Japan than the valid name.


**Hirenka.** SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*. Corruption of the name ‘Hirenge’, different reading for Hi-no-renge.


**Hiroguransamu.** (Hiro’s Granthamiana) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref., *Tsubaki* No.38, published by the Japan Camellia Society in 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* ‘Unryû’ (*Unryu-tsubaki*), pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Pink to light red, flat single to semi-double, large, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1997. Flower shape resembles that of *C.granthamiana* so that it is ideal to display white and red flowers of the same appearance and the same flowering period.

**Hirosehaku.** (Hirose’s White), (Higo), Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.10 & 11, with black and white photo, p.19: A white Higo flower, selected by Daigorô Hirose. Recognised by the Higo Camellia Society in 1962. 10 cm across, 5-7 petals, about 140 stamens with white filaments. Late blooming. Leaves long-ovate, lustrous, dark green, sometimes with yellow variegation.


Hiroshima. (Place name), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.44: A medium sized, single white, variegated with patches of speckled, deep pink, 6-7 petals, central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima. (Place name), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.66: A medium sized, white single with soft pink towards the base of the 5 petals. Central ring of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima F.N.. (Place name), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.412; Shirai, 1926, Tsubaki Kai. Copied from a book of the Edo period. White striped purplish red, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-monogurui. (Hiroshima Insanity), (C.japonica), Shirai, 1926, Tsubaki Kai. Copied from a book of the Edo period. Light pink with whitish margin to petals, single, magnolia form, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-nakashiro. (White Centered Hiroshima), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.159, pl.669: Small, red single of 5-6 petals with a centre of white petaloids and anthers. Originated in Japan. There is a possibility that this is the same as Bokuhan.

Hiroshima-ō-usubeni. (Large Light Pink from Hiroshima), (C.japonica), Shirai, 1926, Tsubaki Kai. Copied from a book of the Edo period. Light pink with whitish margin to petals, single, magnolia form, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hiroshima-shimeri. (Sprinkled Hiroshima), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.200, pl.707: Small, white single of 5 petals, sprinkled and dotted with red. Central column of stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hiroshima-sōzen-usuiro. (Hiroshima’s Light Coloured), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.253: Large size, campanulate single, coloured violet-red fading at the petal edges; short, compact stamen column with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hirta. (C.japonica), Catalogue Generale des Plantes la Société Royale d’Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, p.22. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)


Hisagi. Uekiya Seijiro, ca,1874, Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu. This is an error for Shizaki. See Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1975, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.73, p.20.


Hisakashiro. (Hisaka White), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.25, colour photo and description: Small size, white, campanulate single of 5 pure white, rounded, emarginate, slightly reflexed petals and a central stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, narrowly lanceolate, with long, tapering apices and obscure serration. Originated in Gotô Isle, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tomokazu Fujita around 1983.

Hisakata. (Long Lasting). (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.204, pl.537: Medium sized, peony form white with a pink flush at the base of the petals, red stripes and flecks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hisayo-shibori. (Dappled Hisayo), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.240, colour photo and description: Medium size, dark red, with white patches, occasionally with
white moire, campanulate single with 5 rounded, embracing petals and a central stamen cylinder with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Late flowering. Leaves strong, bright green, broad lanceolate, apices tapering acute, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles: Shôkkô, Kurume-shokkô.

**Hishiben.** (Red Diamond Shape), (*C. japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.125, colour photo, p.241 description: Medium size, crimson, incomplete double, 4-5 rows of imbricated and channelled petals and a confused centre of stamens, petaloids and small, erect petals. Leaves, thick, long-lanceolate with tapered apex, prominent, yellowish venation on midgreen, shallowly serrate. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. The name refers to the diamond shape of the petals and it is thought to be a seedling of Hishikaraito. Originated and released by Katayama Juraku’en Nursery around 1978.


Hitoe. (Flying Buddhism Guardian Angel), (C.reticulata hybrid), JCS., 1989, Japan Camellia, No.30, p.4, colour photo: Medium size, semi-double with 9-10 long ovate and/or emarginate petals, pale pink peppered red with some short stripes, Small, irregular, centre group of stamens with small yellow anthers. Late flowering. A seedling of Diamond Head. Originated in Nishinomiyai City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshihiko Mishima in 1980.

Hitoe-aka-shibori. (Single Row Red Dapple), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl. 413: Medium sized single with white ground, suffused with pink and striped and splashed carmine. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hitoe-amagashita. (Single Amagashita), (C.japonica), Nakayama, 1851, Senka’oden, 1st ser. vol.5: Large size, single, with white spots on red ground, cylindrical stamen cluster. Thought to be a synonym for Amagashita. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct)


Hitocjishi. (Single Lion’s Head), (C.japonica), Hôrin’s Diary, Kakameiki, 1645 according to Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.2, p.47 and Andoh, 1984, International Camellia Journal, No.16, p.45. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Hitoematsukaze.** (Single Matsukaze) (*C. japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chokinshô*, No.118; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Single, medium large, white flowers variegated red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Hitohiryo.** Standardized Plant Names, 1942. Corruption of the Japanese name **Hitohiryû**.


**Hitisugi.** McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Corruption of the Japanese name Hitosugi.


**Hitoyokiri.** (Only One Night). *C.japonica*, Okumura, [about 1810], *Chinka Hin’i*. Pink single with red stripe. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310 as ‘Hitoyokiri’. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Hiya-asobi.** *C.sasanqua*, Creech, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, amongst plants purchased from Nakada Nursery, Angyo, Kawaguchi, Saitamaken. There is not a Japanese word like “Hiya-asobi”. A similar word “Hi-asobi” means “playing with fire” but a camellia cultivar of this name has not been confirmed.


**Hizakari.** (Sun at Peak). *C.rusticana*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.125, colour photo, p.241, description: Large white semi-double with faintest blush, large fluted and crinkled petals and a large burst of stamens with gold anthers and pale cream to white filaments. Long


Ho Ting. Different reading for *Heding*.


Hôbeni. Different reading for *Hohobeni*.
Hobbs’ Choice.  
(C.sasanqua).  
Originated by L.Hobbs, Docaster East, Vic., Australia, and registered by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga.  
A chance seedling that first flowered in 1992.  
A pale to light pink (RHS.CC.55C to 56B) flower of 8-10 petals, 10 cm across x 2 cm deep.  
Flowers early in the season on an open, bushy, fast-growing plant.  
Leaves dark green, matt, elliptic, fine serrations, apex blunt acute to acuminate, base cuneate, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.  
Petals wide emarginated.  
Very large, flat flowers opening bright pink, fading to pale pink.

Hochi-iri-bokuhan.  
Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue.  
Corruption of Japanese name Hoshi-iri-bokuhan.

Hôchin (Muraosa).  
(Rare Treasure - Village Mayor).  
(C.japonica), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.138, colour photo, p.246 description:  
Very small, single, light red, 5-6 petals, oblong, channelled with the centre a compact cluster of light pink filaments and degenerate anthers.  
Leaves light green, ovate, apex acuminate, recurved, shallowly serrate.  
Originated in Ôno City, Fukui Prefecture, Japan.  

Hôckerii.  
Berlèse, 1841, Iconographie, pl.56.  
Orthographic error for Hookeri.

Hodagan.  
(Imaginary Place in Buddhism),  
(C.sasanqua), Satomi, 1958, Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan, p.10:  
Deep pink.  
Large, single with round petals.  
Originated in Japan.

Hôden.  
(Place Name),  
(C.hybrid), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.305, colour photo and description:  
Small size, peach pink, semi-double with 3 rows of rounded, emarginate petals, hose-in-hose with a small, irregular stamen cluster, including 2 or 3 petaloids.  
Blooms mid-season.  
Leaves mid-green, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate, apices long, tapering acuminate, margins serrulate.  
Plant habit, dwarf.  
A seedling of C.japonica Berenice Boddy x C.fraterna.  
Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan.  

Hodgesii.  
van Houtte Catalogue,1842, 9:53, as ‘Hodgesi’.  
No description.  
Originated in England.  
(Believed extinct.)

Hodgin’s Pink.  
Parramore, 1957, ANZCRS., Camellia Annual, No.4, p.27.  
Synonym for Fukuzutsumi.

Hody Wilson.  
A very large, red, semi-double to rose form double C.reticulata hybrid (‘Crimson Robe’ [Dataohong] x Kohinor).  
Blooms mid-season to late; originated by Meyer Piet, Arcadia, California, USA.  
This 5 year old seedling first flowered 1976.  
Average flower size 15 cm.  
Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm.  
Sport:  
Hody Wilson Variegated.  

Hody Wilson Variegated.  
(C.reticulata), Bob Wines Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986, p.6, as ‘Hody Wilson Var.’:  
A virus variegated form of  
Hody Wilson - Red blotched with white.  
Originated in USA.

Hoffheim’s Red.  
Abbreviation for Hofheim’s Red Peony.

Hoffheim’s Variegated.  
Orthographic error for Mrs Hoffein’s Variegata.

Hoffman.  
Hume, 1946, Camellias in America, index.  
Abbreviation for Hoffman’s Crimson.

Hoffmanii.  
(C.japonica), Michael Floy & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1832, p.55.  
Crimson camellia, raised by Hoffman in USA.  
Synonym: ‘Hoffman’s Crimson’

**Hoffmeyer Pink.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950, p.159-160: A pink canopy of light rose coloured, 5 petalled, single blooms of medium size. Its origin is a 130 year old plant, growing in the home of H.F.L. Hoffmeyer, Darlington, South Carolina, USA.


Hôgô. Different reading for Takara-awase.


**Hôhaku.** (White Cheek), *(C japonica)*, Williams & Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.39 as ‘Ho-haku’: Pink streaked with dark, red lines. Large peony form. Taken from a list of 113 camellias imported in 1930 from Japan by F.M. Uyematsu, Star Nursery, California, USA. A different reading of the characters is “Hôjiro” but the present Hôjiro in Japan is a light pink single. The translation “white cheek” depends on the first character which is not certain for the imported camellia.

Hohbeni. Different reading for Hôbeni.


**Hôjirô.** (Bird’s Name), *(C japonica)*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.138, colour photo, p.247, description: Light red single, with 6-7 petals, the colour fading in the centre. Leaves elliptic,


Hôju-su-nago. (Gem Speckled), (C.japonica), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.137 colour photo: Medium size, white to blush pink ground, finely speckled and dashed light red, formal double with 7-8 rows of rounded, reflexed petals, opening from a round bud centre. Leaves light green, elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins serrulate. Originated in Japan.


Hôkaiji-wabisuke. (Wabisuke from Hôkai Temple), (Wabisuke), Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, No.11, pp.73, 74, 75: Small size, single with 6 oblong petals, apices notched, purple, merging to rose-pink, small compact, short stamen column, filaments joined for the lower half. Leaves lanceolate, long, tapering apices, margins finely serrulate. Originated in Japan.

Hôkan. (Diadem), (C.rusticana), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.8, p.16: Large size, 11 cm wide x 5 cm peach pink, open peony form with 10 outer petals and a centre a mixture of 40-80 stamens with deep yellow filaments and erect, twisted petals. Leaves, 8-9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, ovate, blunt acute apex, inconspicuous serrations; petiole hirsute. Of Yuki-tsubaki lineage from Mishima Sub-prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected in 1954 by Susumu Ishizawa, named by Kaoru Hagiya. See Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.246.

Hôkidori. (Another name for Cuckoo), (C.japonica), Seibu Nursery Catalogue, 1987-1988: Small to medium size, palest pink to white, single with long petals. Originated in the San’in District, Japan.


Hokuhan. (Wood Plank), (C.japonica), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Deep red, single with erect centre petaloids. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80 has this as Hokuhan, but it is usually read as ‘Bokuhan’ or ‘Mokuhan’. (Believed extinct.)

Hokuto. (The Big Dipper), (C.japonica), *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.162; Yashiro Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*: Medium sized, white, open, peony form with 3 rows of large, imbricate petals surrounding a circle of mixed, small petals and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hôkwa. Different reading for Hôka.

Hôkwa. Different reading for Noroshi.


Holei. (C.japonica), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Holland-kô. Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (*Camellias of Japan*), 2010, p.207 with colour photo; Synonym for Orandokô.


Holly Buff’s Pride. (C. japonica), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.274, Reg. No.373: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Holly Buff Gardens, Louise, Mississippi, USA which first flowered 1958. Plant growth is spreading, open and rapid with leaves 8 cm x 5 cm. The peony form flowers, deep pink with yellow anthers, are 10-12 cm wide x 5-7 cm deep with 18 petals and 4-5 petaloids mixed with the stamens. Flowers early.

Holly Leaf. (C. japonica), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.315-314, Reg. No.188: A 5 year old chance seedling originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA that first flowered 1953. The edges and tips of the leaves are greatly twisted and undulated along their 11 cm length with 3 folds each side separated by two upward curves tending to a holly-like point. Flowers are cardinal red, single, similar to Kimberley, with 5 petals, 10 cm across. Early blooming. Flower has fragrance. Synonym: ‘Holly Leaf (2)’


Hollyhock Center. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for Kumasaka.


Hollyleaf. (C. japonica), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.) Not the same cultivar as Holly Leaf.
Holly Leaf (2). Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue. Synonym for Holly Leaf.


Hon. Susan Greenhall. (C. japonica), Dodd, 1968, Adventure in Camellia Seedlings, p.11, colour photo: White, irregular semi-double, usually with 3-4 petaloids in a short, stamen cluster and marked with the odd, pink stripe. A seedling of Mrs William Thompson originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Hônai. (Place Name), (C. japonica), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.211, p.107, description, p.152: Leaves large, thick, broadly oblong to broadly elliptic, apex cuspidate-acuminate, flat, venation slightly impressed, margins obscurely crenate, 8.4-10.6 cm long x 4.6-5.3 cm wide, petioles rubescens, 6-10 mm long, smooth. Flowers semi-double, widely opened, petals 10-16, often with unfolded, smaller petals; largest petal 4.7 cm x 3.7 cm, crenate at apical margin. Anthers yellow, filaments irregular, creamy to pinkish. Late flowering. Collected at Hônai, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Honaka. (Centre of Fire), (C. japonica), JCS., 1973, Tsubaki No.12, p.7, pl.26, description, p.14: Medium sized, irregular semi-double to open, peony form, crimson with 12-15 outer petals, waved and fluted, centre an open cluster of short stamens, in the form of a pentagon, anthers golden, filaments pinkish. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves medium size, 8 cm x 4 cm, lanceolate,

Hon’ami. Different reading for Honnami.


Honbôji-atsuba. Different reading for ‘Honjôji-atsuba’.


Honey Chile. (*C.japonica*), Pyron, 1957, *Camellian*, vol.VIII, No.2, p.6: A seedling of unknown parent-age named Honey Chile by Doxey, a former N.B.C. radio star. It is a large, brilliant red to deep red, with several, narrow, twisted petaloids interspersed with a crown of stamens. Around the stamens and mixed with the rabbit eared petals are 5 white, peculiarly shaped petaloids. Originated in USA by W.D. Pleasant, Beaumont. Texas. Orthographic error: ‘Honey Child’.


Honeya. (Meaning obscure), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsuyôki; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.610: Medium sized, flat, white single with some rare, soft pink patches and 5 petals, surrounding a central stamen cluster with gold anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Honeyglow.** *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook,* 1974, vol.II, p.233, Reg. No.1345: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Mr & Mrs Henry Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average, upright, open and rapid in rate with mid-green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The formal double, Alba Plena type, bloom is bicolour, with 144 petals, 10 cm across x 2 cm deep. The ivory white petals seem to form a 6 pointed star with an outer row of 38 very flat petals with the slightest blush. The central 100 petals are incurved and a deep honey to ivory colour. Blooms mid-season to late. See colour photo, front cover New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, vol.XVI, No.4, 1989.


**Hong Kai Furen.**  Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA C.japonica Lady Kay Red.


**Hong Laiweisi.**  Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA C.japonica Betty Lewis Red.

**Hong Wushiba.** *(C.japonica), Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, Appendix, p.569; Branches soft, juvenile leaves with brown stripes or blocks, mature leaf thick, rough, twisted, elliptic to obovate, yellowish green, 8-9 cm x 4-5 cm, apex acuminate, base cuneate, veins obvious, margins serrate. flowers hibiscus form, 10 cm diameter, large petals in 2-3 rows, broad and flat with lightly waved margins. Inner petals short and broad, crinkled or erect, dispersed evenly or in several groups, stamens among the petals. Colour solid red. Flowers mid-season. From Jiangsu, China. For another form see Hua Wushiba.

**Hong Zhizicha.** *(Red Cape Jasmine). (C.japonica),* Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.189; Originated in the Chendu area, Sichuan, China. A rare cultivar, at present grown only in Nanjiao Park, Chengdu City, and Zhuxi Park, Shifang City. Flowers deep pink to red, formal double, small to medium size, petals nearly round, waved at edges, deep red veins visible, usually a bud centre. Leaves light green, elliptic to long elliptic, shiny. Compact but vigorous growth. Flowers early to mid-season.


**Hongbai Manao Shizitou.**  Feng, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi.* Synonym for Damanao.

Hongbaiye. (Double Red), (C.japonica), Chen Jingyi, 1253, Quan Fang Bei Zu: Large red double flower. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).


Hongban Da Adaofu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA C.japonica Adolphe Audusson Special.

Hongbaoshi. (Red Jade), (C.reticulata), Feng et al., 1986, Yunnan Camellias of China, p.101 colour photo: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 8-9 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.57D), fully double, diameter 11-12 cm. Petals 26-31 in 4-5 whorls, outer 2 whorls large, flat, margins notched, inner 2-3 whorls smaller, twisted or 2 petals united, erect. Stamens numerous, divided into 6-7 groups placed among twisted petals or undivided in the flower centre. Pistils rudimentary. Flowers early. This is a new cultivar selected from open pollinated seedlings by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden.


Hongchahua. (Red Camellia Flower), (C.japonica), Chen, 1937, Chungkuo Shu Mufen Lei hsueh: Flower red. with 5 large outer petals, some of the stamens have developed into small, narrow petals. (petaloids). Originated in China. Synonym: C.japonica var ‘Anemoniflora’ Curtis.


**Hongfoding.** *(C.japonica)*, *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.566. Plant robust and strong. Leaf ovate, 8.5-10 cm x 4.5-5 cm. Flower deep red, 7-11 cm diameter, flat petals in 2-3 rows, petaloid stamens in several bundles among the large and wide petals. Flowers mid-season. From Jinhua, Zhejiang, China.


**Honghailuo.** *(Red Conch)*, *(C.japonica)*, Gao, Jiinyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.189 with colour photo; Originated in the Chengdu – Dujiangyan areas, Sichuan, China. Flowers red to deep red, formal double, medium size, petals shell-like, imbricated in spiral form. Leaves dark green, elliptic, shiny; Slow, compact growth. Flowers mid-season.


**Honghehua.** *(Red Lotus Flower)*, *(C.japonica)*, Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias of Zhejiang*, p.54, colour photo, [p.137]: A medium size, 8-9 cm across, semi-double to open peony form with 2 rows of 15-20 large, rounded, emarginate outer petals and a centre of small, erect, distorted


**Hongjinling.** (Red Gold Plume), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23:- (reddish gold wing) crimson, mid-season, Kunming. Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.102: Leaves oblong to elliptic-ovate, apices long acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate or rounded, 7.5-12.5 cm long x 3.5-6 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58B), diameter 11-12 cm. Petals 23-30 in 5-6 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls small, folded or connate in the middle. Stamens divided into 7-8 groups among inner petals, 2-3 of these groups forming small petaloids but with filaments still evident. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds of *Zaotaohong* by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Its arrangement of stamens is rare among Yunnan Camellias. Different reading: ‘Hung-chin-ling’. Synonyms: ‘Crimson Petaloid’, ‘Reddish Gold Plume’.


**Hong Kong no hoshi.** *(C.hongkongensis hybrid)*. *Camellia Photo Collection*, 1997 Japan, p.175 with colour photo; Red semi-double with central column of stamens.


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Hongmanao. Fang, 1930, Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi. Synonym for Damanao. However a form with very little white, close to Shizetou.


Hongmei. (Crimson Mume), (C.reticulata), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, American Camellia Yearbook, p.17;(red-mume) deep crimson, mid-season, Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, Yunnan Camellias of China, p.71: Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, apices long-acuminate, bases cuneate, margins revolute, dark green above, recliante in a V-shape, 7.5-10 cm long x 3-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57C), diameter about 13 cm. Petals about 20, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded and erect. Stamens numerous, placed among the petals. Flowers early to mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form reticulata in Tengchong. Different reading: ‘Hungmei’. Synonyms: ‘Crimson Mume’, ‘Red Mume’.


Hongmudan. (Red Peony), (C.japonica), Yang, 1965, Camellia Varieties of Taiwan as ‘Hung Mou-tan’: A medium sized, red, peony form. Originated in China.


Hongri. *(C.japonica)*, *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.255 with colour photo; Red semi-double, diameter about 10 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Ms Xu Biyu, Flower Gardens of Hangzhou City, China.

Hongrong Beidi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA **C.japonica Betty Foy Sanders**.

Hongrong Fengche. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the Italy **C.japonica Bella d’Etruria**.

Hongrongyao. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.70, No.244. Chinese synonym for the USA **C.japonica Scarlet Glory**.


Hongshizhu. Chinese synonym for USA **C. japonica Ville de Nantes Red**.


Hongwan Cha. (Crimson Bowl), (*C. reticulata*), Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114 as ‘Hungwancha’ (Crimson Bowl). Name taken from a list entitled Chungkuo Shantung Moutan, Yunnan Chahua Chanlan at an exhibitor of Chinese Camellias in Hong Kong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.29, with coloured plate: Leaves broad-ovate, flat, apices short pointed or acuminate, bases bluntly rounded or broad-cuneate, 6.3-8.6 cm long x 5-5.6 cm wide. Flower pink (RHS.CC.53C-D), single, diameter 9.5-12.5 cm. Petals 6-7 in 2 whorls. Stamens numerous, united at the base to form a tube, pistils fertile. Early flowering. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings from open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. The flowers are simple and the petal apices are bent outwards in a bowl shape. Synonyms: ‘Red Bowl’, ‘Crimson Bowl’, ‘Red Bowl Camellia’. Different reading: ‘Hungwan Ch’a’.


Hongwuxin. (Crimson Five Hearts), (*C. reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.17: (red-five-hearts) crimson, mid-season, Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.73 colour photo: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins revolute, surfaces reclinare, 6.5-7.5 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.52B), diameter about 10 cm. Petals more than 17, folded and divided into 5 groups. Pistils sometimes rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of the wild form reticulata in Tengchong. Different reading: ‘Hung-wan-hsein’. Synonyms: ‘Crimson Five-Heart’, ‘Red Five Heart’.

Hongxia. (Red Clouds), (C.reticulata), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, American Camellia Yearbook, p.15: (red-cloud) deep crimson mid-season. Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, Yunnan Camellias of China, p.65, colour illustration: Leaves elliptic to ovate, flat, hard, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate or obtusely rounded, 9-10 cm long x 5.5-6 cm wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.58BC), diameter 14-15 cm. Petals 16-18 in 4 whorls, margins of outer 2 whors undulate, inner whors curved or connate at the midribs. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups placed among the curved petals. Pistils rudimentary. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers at the Kunming Botanical Garden. Flowers early to mid-season. Different reading: ‘Hung-hsia’. Synonym: ‘Red Clouds’.

Hongxia Yingchun. (Red Cloud Greeting Spring), (C.reticulata). China Regn No.24. China Flowers & Horticulture, Feb 2008, No.4, p.48, with colour photo; An open pollinated seedling of Zaotaohong (Early Crimson). Originated by the Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan, China, and named by Xia Lifang. Flowers loose peony form, deep red, (RHS.CC. 61C) 12-13 cm diameter. Petals ca. 24 in 4-5 whorls, outer two almost flat, inner petals incurved. Some stamens as petaloids, balance of stamens dispersed in bundles among the petals. Leaves long elliptic, bases cuneate, leaf surface inflexed, 9.5-14 cm long, 4-7 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.


Hongxin Baiban. (Red Heart White Petals), (C.japonica), Fang, 1930, Diannan Chahua Xiaozi: The petals are snow white and the centre is blood red. Originated in China. Different reading: ‘Hung-hsin Pai-pan’.

Hongxiuqiu. (Red Embroidered Ball), (C.japonica), Liu, 1959, Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui: A medium sized, full peony red. Originated in China. The name refers to an old Chinese game played with an embroidered ball and refers to the shape of the flower.


Hongyang. (Red Sun), (C.japonica), Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, Tsubaki, Hana to Kino Bunka, p.147 as ‘Hung Yang’: Medium sized, peach pink, formal double. Originated in China.


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Hongyilanjiao. \((C.\ japonica)\), \textit{Chinese Camellia Culture}, 2003, p.234 with colour photo; A solid red sport of \textit{Yilanjiao}. Formal double, 7-8 cm diameter. Late flowering.


Hongzhong. (Red Heart), \((C.\ japonica)\), Shanghai Botanical Garden List, 1985: Complete, informal double, red. Originated in China.

Hongzhuang Furen. Chinese synonym for USA \textit{C. japonica Lady in Red}.


Hongzhuqiu. \((C.\ japonica)\), \textit{Chinese Camellia Culture}, 2003, Appendix, p.568. Strong, dense plant, juvenile twigs pale brown. Leaf deep green, elliptic, margins densely serrate, slightly waved, 5-7 cm x 3.5-4.5 cm. Flower peach red, 7-8 cm diameter. Outer petals flat in several rows, regularly arranged, Centre petals do not fully open, remaining in ball shape. Flowers mid-season to late. Synonym ‘Putaohong’. From Fujian Province, China.

Hon’inbô. (Principal Head Family’s Name of the Igo Game), \((C.\ japonica)\) Mizuno, 1681, \textit{Kadan Kômoku}: Large size, red, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hon’inbô. (Principal Head Family’s Name of the Igo Game), \((C.\ japonica)\), Sakuden, 1630, \textit{Hyakuchinshû}: Large size, pale pink, formal double. \textit{Chinka Zuifu}, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.2 as ‘Honin-bô’: Irregular, complete double, more or less imbricated with petals crimson at the centre washing out to soft pink at outer edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: ‘Honinbô-tsubaki’. Listed also by Yashiro, 1841, \textit{Kokon Yôrankô}, vol.310 and Hamamatsu, 1825, \textit{Setsuyô Kikan} with the characters for ‘Hon’inbo’ translating to “Principal Priest’s Residence”.

Hon’inbô. (See above), \((C.\ japonica)\), \textit{Chinka Zuifu}, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.626: Medium sized, formal double with crimson, fading out to mauve pink on petal edge. The last character is different to above. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


An old tree, estimated at 270 years of age survives in Komono Town, Mi’e Prefecture, and appeared in *Owari Tsubaki Banzuke* in 1941.

**Honneur d’Amerique.** *(C.japonica), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.III:* This blossom of medium size is both regular and irregular, that is, the first 3-4 rows of petals are regularly imbricated, rounded, emarginate; the following ones are small, compact, ruffled to form a heart. Its colouring is a delicate pink, stippled and intersected with a few stripes of vivid pink. Originated in USA by Dunlap. Orthographic errors and variants: ‘Honneur d’America’, ‘Honeur d’Amerique’, ‘Honor of America’, ‘Honor de America’, ‘Honeur de Amerique’, ‘Honneur de Amerique’. Pseudonyms: ‘Monarch’, ‘Gunnellae’, ‘Red Ball’.

Honninbô. Different reading for Hon’inbô.


Honoho. Different reading for Hono-o.


Honor de America. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Orthographic variant for Honneur d’Amerique.

**Honor del Monte Santo.** *(C.japonica), Escuela di Agricultura Catalogue, 1882.* No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct.)


Hono-tsubaki. *(Faint Camellia)*, *(C. japonica)*, Mizuno, 1681, Kadan Kômokû: White spotted with pink. Double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Honourable Mrs Hope. Hazlewood & Jessop, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.104. Synonym for Mrs Hope.

Honpôji. *(Honpô Temple)*, *(C. rusticana)*, Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.176, p.88, description, p.140 as ‘Honpô-jo’: Loosely branched, large leaved cultivar. Leaves pale green, elliptic, base cuneate, venation impressed, 8.7-11.5 cm long x 3.6-5.5 cm wide; petioles 7-10 mm long, very hairy. Flowers deep, rosy, red (Crimson 22/1) single, widely cup-shaped, petals strongly wavy, 6-8, the largest 5.8 cm long x 6.3 cm wide; cylindrical stamen cluster, 2.7 cm high, filaments creamy, reddish at the base. Flowers mid-season to late. Different readings: ‘Hompôji’, ‘Honbôji’. Originated in the garden of the Honpô Temple, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Discovered and named by Shûhô Kirino in 1958. See: Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour, vol.I, 1972, pl.49, 296 and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1979, Nihon no Chinka, p.151, as ‘Honbôji’. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.140 colour photo.


Honshiratama. *(Principal White Jewel)*, *(C. japonica)*, Saitama Botanic Gardens, 1960; Tuyama, 1966, Camellia Cultivars of Japan, pl.47: Medium sized, wide campanulate, white single, 5-6 petals, large, wide, creped at apex: compact, stamen column, small, yellow anthers, light, creamy filaments, joined into a tube for half their length. Early flowering. Leaves lanceolate, medium sized to small, tapering to long, acuminate apex, thick, dark green and wavy, depressed venation, sharply but obscurely serrate. Named in Japan by Jisaku Minagawa to distinguish it from other Camellias named ‘Shiratama’. See Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour, vol.I, 1972, pl.67 and p.301; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.140 colour photo, p.247, description. This is thought by some to be a synonym for Shiratama from Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki and Minagawa, 1933, Chinkashû.


Hô-ô. Different reading for the *C. vernalis* Karagoromo.

Hô’ô. (Phoenix) (C.hybrid) from Hukaya, Saitama Pref.. Published as the front cover of Japan Camellia, No. 82, February 2007: Orchid pink, lotus form semi-double, large, 10 to 12 cm diameter and 5cm in depth, stemsman small tubular and sometimes split, blooming in March to April. Tree weeping, vigorous. Leaves lanceolate and twisted. A crossing of C.japonica Hagoromo and C.saluenensis hybrid Tulip Time. First flower seen in 2003. Originated in 1998, and named by Sôshin Hirai.

Hoobery. Different reading for Hôbeni.


Hooemi. (Smile), (C.rusticana), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.96, p.48, description, p.114: Leaves large, broadly elliptic to ovate elliptic, acuate, deep green, impressed venation, 7.2-8.5 cm long x 3-4.7 cm wide; petioles hairy. Flowers soft pink, (Neyron rose 623/3) semi-double with 17-20 slightly emarginate, truncate petals, a few small petals mixed with stamens with whitish or pale cream filaments. Stamens 2.6-3 cm high, slightly irregular, often divided into several fascicles. Flowers mid-season. Different readings: ‘Hohoemi’, ‘Hôemi’, ‘Bishô’. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.


Hookeri. (C.japonica), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4 as ‘Hookerii’: Colour of flower, vivid red with splashes of white, very fine form; the leaves are wide and long and bullate. A formal double of fuchsia red, about 9 cm across. Originated in Scotland.

Hookeri (Low). (C.japonica), van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:9, 10 as ‘Hookerii’, a second camellia of this name: Pale pink with rounded leaves. In van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13 it is listed as ‘Hookeri’(Low). Originated in England.


Hooper Connell. This name was originally published in the ACS., *Quarterly*, Oct.1950, as Reg. No.54 with the ACS. However it was the desire of the originator that it should be named for his wife and he distributed it from the date of its Plant Patent 1078, in 1952 as Mrs Hooper Connell. This is now regarded as its valid name under the requirement that the name should be approved by the originator.


**Hope.** *(C.x williamsii)*, Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1986: (Feathers 1005) A sister seedling to Bridal Gown with broader leaves than most *C.x williamsii*, 12.5 cm x 5 cm, on a strong, dense bush, taller than wide. Full, peony flowers, 10 cm across, resembling its parent Debutante with a light honey colour fading to white or flesh pink. Broad, rounded, outer petals, surrounding smaller petals and petaloids. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.

**Hope Griffin.** *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1998, p.25, Reg. No.2484. A large to very large, ivory white, semi-double to anemone sport of Nuccio’s Pink Lace. Originated by George and Jane Griffin, Nashville, Tenn., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1998, p.3, colour photo before p.1. The sport was first observed in 1992, and has flowered true on propagation for 5 years. Average flower size is 12.7-14 cm across x 7.5-9 cm deep, with 18-20 petals, 2-4 petaloids, golden anthers and yellow-green filaments. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 6.5-12.7 cm long x 5-5.7 cm wide.


**Hopkin’s Light Pink.** *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942. No description. Originated in USA.


**Hopkin’s Pink Coral.** *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1977, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.32, No.4: Coral pink sport of Hopkin’s Pink. Originated in USA.


**Hopkin’s White.** *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1941-1942: Medium sized, white single. Originated by Lindo Nurseries, Chico, California, USA.


Hôrai hakuru. (White from Hôrai). (C.x williamsii). Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.238 with colour photo; English translation p.167. Large, white, sake cup-shaped to trumpet shaped single, thick petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, thick. Somewhat spreading growth, vigorous. A cross between C.x williamsii Asahi and C.japonica Shiratama. Originated by Sigeichi Hirano, named and released in 1986. Registration to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery pending. ‘Hôrai has many meanings; In China a legendary mountain where immortals lived in the eastern sea; In Japan it was considered to be Mt Fuji, and also considered to be Taiwan. From Kanagawa Prefecture.

Hôrai-kô. (Camellia from Hôrai), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.169, colour photo and description: Medium size, red, single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, opening saucer-shaped, with a central stamen cylinder, with filaments pink at the base to yellow at the top, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Cold hardy with thick petals. Blooms mid-season. Leaves mid-green, narrow-elliptic, apices acute, margins serrate. Originated in Hôrai-gorge, in the Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.


Hôrai-zaian. (Mount Hôrai), (C.japonica), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki; Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanboku Tsuki Meisai, (before 1868) as ‘Hôraisan’, different kanji, same pronunciation: Snowy white. Triple row. Protruding flower centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hordes Vera. (C.japonica), Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p. 11. No description. Originated in Italy.


Hori. (Moat), (C.japonica), Itô, Ilhei, 1695. Kadan Chikinshô; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki: (eight fold), medium large, red flower, sometimes with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).


Horkan Variegated. Lindo Nurseries Price List. 1941-1942, p.5 as ‘Horkan Var.’. Synonym for ‘Variabilis’ (*Pompone*).

Horkan Alba. *Camellia Digest*, 1(1),1940 as ‘Harkon Alba’. Synonym for *Paeoniiflora Alba*.


Horrida de Young. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:4. Synonym for *Horrida*.

Horrora. van Houtte Catalogue,1841, 7:2. Synonym for *Aurora*.


Horsfalliae. August van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.18., for *Horsphallii*.


Hortense Williams. (C.japonica), Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue. No description. Originated in USA.


Hôryûji. (Hôryû Temple), (C.japonica), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, Shoshiki Hanagatachô: True red, flat flower, large size with short stamen cluster. See Kyôto Engei Kurobu, 1964, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hôsen. (Temples Name), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.140, colour photo and description: Medium size, pink with the colour fading towards the centre, wide campanulate single, with 6 broad, emarginate petals, slightly crinkled, and a central column of stamens with white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers, blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrulate. Originated in Izu Isle, Japan. A seedling of Hôsenji. Originated by Keizô Takahashi, named and released by Masaomi Murata.


Hôshaku. Synonym for Fukurin-edo-nishiki.

Hoshi-akashi. (Spotted Akashi), (C.japonica), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, Shoshiki Hanagatachō. White spotted variegation of Akashiren in Shishiki Hanagatachō. See Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1964, Tsubaki Tokushū, No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hoshi-asahi. (Spotted Asahi), (C.japonica), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, Shoshiki Hanagatachō. No description but thought to be a white spotted variegation of Asahi from Shoshiki Hanagatachō. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hoshi-date. Vanderbilt, 1940, Camellia Research, p.4. Corruption of the Japanese name Hashidate.

Hoshi-ezo. (Ezo Star), (C.japonica) Cho, [before 1867], Chinka Fu, Illutr. p.16-17. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hoshiguruma. (Star Carriage), (C.japonica), Gerbing’s Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: (Star Wheel). Peony form flowers, shaped much like a wheel, deep rose, very slow growth. Mid-season blooming. See: Hertrich, 1954, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, vol.I, p.177 with black and white photo shows a typical peony form and gives the colour as Cherry 722/1 but has no white variegation. The variety was purchased from Domoto by McIlhenny in 1936 and presumably Domoto imported it from Japan.
**Hoshihiguruma.** (Starred Fire Carriage), (*C. japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, No.218; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Red flower, mixed with many white spots. The tone of the colour is more beautiful than *Higuruma*. Originated in Japan. “Hoshi” refers to the white stars or spots, a variegated form of *Higuruma* and it is probable that the variety is synonymous with *Hoshiguruma*. Different reading: ‘Hoshihikuruma’.

**Hoshihiguruma.** (Spotted Higuruma), (*C. japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1812, *Tsubaki Nayosecho*: Flower shape is like *Higuruma*, red double with white spots. Thought that it may be synonymous with the above *Hoshiguruma*. Different reading: ‘Sashimaze-higuruma’. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Hoshibotan.** (Spotted Peony), Ishii, 1932, *Genshoku Engei, Shokubutsu Zufu*. Different reading for *Hoshibotan*.


**Hoshihiryô.** Different reading for *Hoshihiryû*.


**Hoshikage.** (Starlight), (*C. japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.387, colour photo and description: Small size, white with the faintest tones of pink, formal double with 6-8 petal rows. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. The colour of the flowers changes from pink to white as the temperature rises in the spring. Originated in Kurobe City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1970.

**Hoshikaraito.** (Spotted Karaito), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshihi Hanagatachô*. Semi-double, large size, red with erect petaloids in the centre and spotted with white. The
variegated form of **Kara-ito.** See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû,* No.5, p.79. Thought to be synonymous with **Goshoguruma.** Originated in Japan.

**Hoshikeibu.** (Meaning obscure), *(C japonica),* Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô,* vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).


**Hoshimusume.** The old name for **Hoshihime.**


**Hoshi-no-koi.** (Son of Star), *(C.x williamsii).* *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias,* *(Camellias of Japan),* 2010, p.272 with colour photo; White, or pale pink shading to white, small single, trumpet shape with channelled petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross of **Tsuki-no-fui** x **Our Betty.** Originated by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan.


**Hoshio-tome.** (Starred Maiden), *(C.japonica),* Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan,* pl.314, p.159, description, p.184: Leaves light green, lanceolate to lanceolate-elliptic, base cuneate, apex gradually acuminate, manifestly serrate margins, 6.2-8.5 cm long x 2.5-3.5 cm wide. Flowers complete formal double, flat when fully open. Rose (deeper than Rose opal 022), blotched white on outer petals. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.


Hoshisokashiro. (White Base with Spots), (C.japonica), Itô, Ihei, 1695, Kadan Chikinshô, No.46; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki: Large, eight-fold, convex, red flower with some white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: ‘Hoshi-soko-shiro’, ‘Hoshizokashiro’.


Hôshô. (Rich Adornment), (C.rusticana), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.292, colour photo and description: Medium to large size, white, semi-double with 11-13 broad petals, somewhat undulate margins, and a central stamen cluster with pale lemon filaments and deep yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves deep green, small, elliptic, apices acute to tapering acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino.

Hôshôki. (Recording Just Laws), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.193, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, vase-shaped single, with 5 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals, with a large, central stamen cluster, filaments pinkish to white, joined for the lower third. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright green, broad-elliptic, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.


Hôshusunago. (Dotted Hôshu), (C.rusticana), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.394, p.200, description, p.206: Leaves broadly elliptic, shortly acuminate, green to dark green, crenate, 6.1-8.9 cm long x 3.5-5.1 cm wide; petioles 4-8 mm long, smooth. Flowers complete, formal double of palest pink (Rose-pink 427/2), minutely striped and dotted rosy red (Rose Opal 022/1), petals 62-78, the inner ones remaining in a tight, spherical, bud centre, rarely unfolding; stamens 30-40, filaments white. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Translation: ‘Hôshu’ is an abbreviation for “Gibôshu’, a traditional ovoid
shape used in Japanese architecture while “Sunago” refers to sand. The first refers to the bud centre, the second to the finely spotted petals. Different reading: Hôjusunago’.


Hoso-e-yabu. (Slender Branched Bush Camellia), (C.japonica), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.145, p.73, description, p.131: A bush Camellia of elongated, slender, erect branches. Leaves very dark green, shiny, venation slightly impressed, crenate, 6.5-8.6 cm long x 2.9-4.1 cm wide. Flowers single, campanulate, red (Cardinal Red 822/3),5 petals, the largest 5.5 cm long x 4.3 cm wide, slightly recurved. Stamens 3.8-4.5 cm long, white with a nuance of pink. Flowers late. Originated in Japan by Hamada, Tôji-in, Kyôto-shi.

Hoso-Goryô. (Personal Name, a famous beauty) (C.japonica) An historic plant of yabu-tsubaki on Goto Island, Japan. Age not recorded.


Hosshin-wabisuke. (Hosshin’s Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). “Camellias in Kurume”, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.88 with colour photo; ; A sport of Tarôkaja, named by S. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan


**Hossukasuri.** (See below), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.249: Small, white, peony form with frilly petals and soft pink stripes. Originated in Japan. “Hossu” is a whisk of white bears hair used in Buddhist ceremonies to brush away the worldly worries and evils, and “kasuri” = colour patch. Different reading: ‘Hossutobi’iri’.

Hossutobi’iri. Different reading for Hossukasuri.


**Hot Pink.** *(C.hybrid)*, ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.1, p.6, Reg. No.2076: Large size, hot pink, semi-double. Originated by Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, California, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1987, p.81, with a colour photo between p.60, 61: The seedling first bloomed 1983. Average flower size, 11 cm across. Flower stands up like a tulip when open. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and rapid with medium to dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm.


**Hotoke.** (Buddha), *(C.japonica)*, Williams Catalogue, 1891, p.24: A new Japanese camellia introduced by Mr Gerald Waller. This is a very chaste, single flower, about 7.5 cm across. The stamens
are primrose with golden anthers surrounded by a single row of pure white guard petals. (Believed extinct.) Corrupted name is ‘Hotoko’.


Hotori. (Vicinity), (C.japonica), Itô, Ihei, 1695, Kadamon Chokinshô; Yashiro, 1841, Kokon Yôrankô, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki: Pink double, small sized with narrow, short, round tipped petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hototogisu. (Cuckoo), (C.japonica), Mizuno, 1681, Kakan Kômoku: White spotted red, large size. Double. Originated in Japan. Note: There appear to be at least three different cultivars with different characters which can translate as “Cuckoo”. They each have different readings. The one used for this cultivar has the different reading of ‘Kakkô’. (Believed extinct.)


Hototogisu. (Cuckoo), (C.japonica), Minagawa, 1949, Chinkashû. This is the modern cultivar with this name. Colour photos and descriptions are in: Tuyama, 1966, Camellia Cultivars of Japan, pl. 100, p.170; Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.123, pp.62, 123; Andoh, 1971, Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai, pl.89, p.32; Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour, vol.I, 1972, pl.204, pp.102, 321; Satô, 1975, Chûbu no Tsubaki, p.72; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.138; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.308. Taking Tuyuma’s description: Leaves elliptical to narrowly elliptic, undulated, venation elevated. Flowers semi-double, pink, (Neyron Rose 623/1) petals many, embracing each other, inclined to recurve at the apex on fully opening, indented at apex. Staminodal tube narrow and a little irregular. Believed to be a seedling of Kayoidori. Different reading of characters ‘Funyoki’.


Houka. Different reading for ‘Hôka’ or Noroshi.

Houki-jiro. *(C. japonica)*, Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; White single. Selected from a wild population.


Hounds Cry. *(C. japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.16, colour photo: Light red semi-double with reflexed petals. A seedling of Ville de Nantes, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


Hovey. *Camellia Digest*, 1943. Orthographic error for *Howeana*.


Howard Asper. *(C. reticulata x C japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p .236, Reg. No .680: A 4 year old hybrid of ‘Lion Head’, *(Damanao)* x *Coronation*, that first flowered 1962, originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and spreading, rapid in rate with dark green leaves averaging 15 cm long x 6.5 cm wide. The peony form flowers, 17.5 cm across x 10 cm deep, are medium pink with yellow anthers and pale green filaments. Blooms mid-season. Won the Harris Hybrid Award, 1963; the Edward Metcalf Hybrid Award, 1964; the National Camellia Hall of Fame Award, 1978. For colour photos see: Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.157; front covers, SCCS, 1964, *The Camellia Review*, vol.26, No.2 and ACS., 1964, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.4. * Note the true ‘Lionhead’ (Shizitou) was not available in the West at this time; ‘Cornelian’, the variegated form, having been erroneously released in its stead. The cross is thus Damanao x Coronation. Synonyms: ‘Howard Asper’(Peony), ‘Howard Asper Pink’. Chinese synonym ‘Dashucha’.


Howard Dumas. *(C.reticulata hybr.)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.158, Reg. No.1876: A very large, currant red, semi-double to peony form *C japonica Elizabeth Boardman* x *reticulata*, mid-season flowering; originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep with 21-24 petals, including 6-7 large rabbit ears and 2-7 petaloids, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright,
open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10-15 cm long x 6-10 cm wide. Sport: **Howard Dumas Variegated.** Chinese synonym ‘Duma’.

**Howard Dumas Variegated.** (*C.reticulata* hybr.), Valdosta Camellias, ACS., Nov.1990, **The Camellia Journal**, vol.46, No.4, p.22 as ‘Howard Dumas V.’: A virus variegated form of **Howard Dumas** - Currant red, blotched white. Originated in USA,

**Howard Oliver.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Camellias, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.234 with colour photo; A rose red, formal double chance seedling, originated by Mr Howard Oliver, Menlo Park, Calif., USA. Diameter 10 cm. Leaves elliptic, plant upright.

**Howard Rhodes.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid) ACS, **The Camellia Journal**, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo, Regn No 2799. ACS, **Yearbook** 2010, p.76 with colour photo. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. A 20 year old cross of **Buddy Bills** x **Jean Pursel**, first flowered in 2000. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 11.5 cm x 6.5 cm. Large flower is 12.7 cm diameter x 10 cm height, dark red peony form. Yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Heavy petal texture, blooms midseason.

**Howardii.** (*C.japonica*). Buist Catalogue, 1857-1858, p.11, as “Crimson”. Originated in the USA. (Believed extinct.)

**Howard’s White.** (*C.japonica*). SCCS., 1946, **Camellias**, p.14: White, formal double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

**Howea.** Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for ‘Hovea’, synonym for **Howeana.**


**Howo-nishiki.** Wada, 1941, **Garden Treasures of Japan**, p.32. Different reading for **Hô-o-nishiki.**

**Ho-Yeh-Tie-Chih.** SCCS, 1960, **The Camellia Review**, vol.21, No.6, p.4, Different reading for **Houye Diechi.**


**Hoyihoku.** Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, **Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues**, p.104. Corruption of the Japanese name ‘Hoshoku’.

**Hoylocki.** Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, **Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues**, p.104. Orthographic error for **Haylockii.**

**Hoylockii.** Harrison ed., 1842, **The Floricultural Cabinet**, p.107. Orthographic error for **Haylockii.**


Hôzan-no-hikari. (Shining Phoenix Mountain), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.178, colour photo and description: Small size, lustrous, deep red, campanulate single with rounded, overlapping, reflexed petals and a central stamen column, joined for the lower third. Blooms mid-season. Leaves large, shining green, broad-lanceolate, apices tapering, blunt acute, margins obscurely serrate, Originated in the Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.


Hsueh Shih. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tu Chih*. A name given to a form of Damanao. Ikeda, 1974, gives it as a synonym for Shizitou. However the name translated as ‘Snow Lion’ which would indicate a heavily variegated form of Shizitou, that is Damanao.


Hua Aboluo. Gao, Jiinyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414 Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica Apollo 14*, as ‘Apollo 14 Var.’.

Hua Baobiye. Gao, Jiinyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica Bobbie Fain Variegated*.

Hua Beila. Gao, Jiinyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica Nuccio’s Bella Rossa Variegated*, as ‘Bella Rossa Variegated’.


Hua Bulang Nüshi. Gao, Jiinyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica Ann Blair Brown Variegated*. 
Hua Bulaxi. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C japonica* *Marie Bracey Variegated*.

Hua Deleidun. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C japonica* *Julia Drayton Variegated*.

Hua Disi. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C japonica* *L.T. Dees Variegated*.

Hua Dongmeng. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the *C hybrid* *'Winter's Dream Variegated'*.

Hua Dujuancha. (Variegated Azalea Camellia). (*C azalea*). China Regn No.11. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, April 2007, No.8, p.49, with colour photo; A virus variegated form of *C azalea* obtained by grafting. White spots on peach red petals, lighter in colour than the wild species. Leaf variegation also present.

Hua Fanni. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C japonica* *Fannie Loughridge Variegated*.


Hua Huile. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for *C japonicas* *Scarlett O’Hara* or *Bradford’s Variegated*, as ‘C.M. Hovey Variegated’.

Hua Huoyan. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C japonica* *Flame Variegated*.


Hua Napu. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C japonica Dr J.V. Knapp Variegated*.


Hua Ruying. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C japonica* *Little Babe Variegated*, as ‘Little Baby Var.’.

Hua Shanhule. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C x williamsii* *Coral Delight Variegated*.

Hua Shouxiang. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C japonica* *Premier Variegated*.

Hua Wuhui. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C x williamsii* *Waltz Time Variegated*. 

**Hua Wushiba.** (*C.japonica), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.569; Branches soft, juvenile leaves with brown stripes or blocks, mature leaf thick, rough, twisted, elliptic to obovate, yellowish green, 8-9 cm x 4-5 cm, apex acuminate, base cuneate, veins obvious, margins serrate. flowers hibiscus form, 10 cm diameter, large petals in 2-3 rows, broad and flat with lightly waved margins. Inner petals short and broad, crinkled or erect, dispersed evenly or in several groups, stamens among the petals. White with narrow redstripes, or red with white margin, or pink with red stripes. Flowers mid-season. From Jiangsu, China. For another form see *Hong Wushiba.*

**Hua Yan’s Waterfall.** (*C.japonica), *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.65 with colour photo; A seedling of Bokuhuan, raised in China. White, sake-cup shaped, single, 3-4 cm diameter. Leaves elliptic, apexes somewhat recurved. Branches have a pronounced weeping habit.

**Hua Zhinü.** Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the *C.japonica* ‘Elizabeth Weaver Variegated’.

**Hua Zhizicha.** (Variegated Cape Jasmine), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification ....Outstanding Camellias*, p.223 with colour photo; Cultivated in the Chendu area, Sichuan, China. A variegated sport of *Hong Zhizicha*. Flowers white to light pink with red stripes and spots. Other details as for parent.


**Huabitao.** (Variegated Peach), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.51, No.316, colour photo, No.183; Medium size, 8-10 cm across, deep pink, semi-double to open peony form with 3 rows of ruffled petals, and a centre of stamens and occasional small, erect petals. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.


**Huadu Jinian.** Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica ACS Jubilee*.


Peony type, osmanthus golden orange colour, 28-36 petals in 5-7 rows, 11-13 cm across. Stamens are few, divided into several groups, or, rarely, cylindrical, forming several flower hearts. Pistil degenerate, style divided to ovary. Blooms mid-season. Leaves are ovate, 9-11 cm long x 4.3-5 cm wide and form a “V” shape. Originated in Yunnan, China.

**Huaji.** Gao, Jiinyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.428; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica Clown.*


**Huajianli.** Gao, Jiinyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias,* p.413; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica Hanamigasa.*


**Huameihong.** *(C.japonica),* *Chinese Camellia Culture,* 2003, p.257 with colour photo; Formal double, dark red with white spots. Diameter 13-14 cm. Thick petals, notched at the edges. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Lin Zhaohong, Chengnan Hongwu Tree & Flower Garden, Jinhua, China.


**Huangbai Shancha.** (Yellow & White Camellia), *(C.japonica),* Zang, Chou, (Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644), *Ping Hua Pu* (Vase Flower Register). No description. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).


Huangxin Baiban. (Yellow Heart. White Petals). (C.japonica). Fang, 1930, Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi: The petals are snow white but the centre is waxy yellow. Originated in China.


Huanxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.408; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid Japanese Fantasy*.


**Huayilanjiao.** *(C.japonica)*, *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.234 with colour photo; A sport of **Yilanjiao**. Formal double, 7-8 cm diameter. Pink with deep red spots and lines. Synonym ‘Daqiao’.


Huazhan Shijie. Gao, Jiyin; Ltr, 25 June 1990. (Flowering season). Chinese synonym for Nuccio’s **Showtime**.


**Hubert Dodd.** *(C.japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: A crimson semi-double to open peony form. Seeding of Imura, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

**Hubert Osteen.** *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue,:* Large, dark red (shading to purple as flower ages) semi-double to incomplete double (anemone form), 10-13 cm across x 5 cm or more deep. There are 13 petals, also large and small petaloids. Central stamen formation flares out. Filaments are purple, anthers golden. Buds long, pointed and purple. Leaves light, dull, olive green; long, narrow and lanceolate, recurved, prominent venation, apex acuminate on a plant, vigorous, upright, bushy and rapid in rate. Originated by H.G. Osteen, Sumter, South Carolina, USA. Parents said to be a large unnamed single and ‘Mathotiana’. *(Julia Drayton).* First flowered 1936. Reg. No. 68, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954. Orthographic error: ‘Hurbert O’steen’.

Hubert O’steen. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Hubert Osteen**.

**Hubertina.** *(C.japonica)*, Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, 1874, p.5. No description. Originated in the Channel Isles. (Believed extinct.)
Huby Cooper. *C. japonica*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1974, vol.II, p.233, Reg. No.1314: An 11 year old chance *C. japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1967. Originated by Hubert Cooper, Springfield, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The peony form, Daikagura type bloom is bright red and clear white, 11 cm wide x 6 cm deep with yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Similar to Dixie Knight Variegated.


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Huia. (C.reticulata). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1984, Vol.XIII, No.8, p.12, Reg. No.220: An 18 year old chance seedling, originated by H.J. Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant has rapid, upright, dense growth with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5.5 cm and first flowered 1970. The semidouble flowers appear in mid-season and measure up to 16 cm across x 10 cm deep. They are deep rose-pink with 16 petals, 4-5 petaloids and the stamens have cream filaments and yellow anthers. Colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 54A. See front cover 1985, New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, vol.XIV, No.3 for colour photo.


Huizhou Mudan. (Huizhou Peony), (C.japonica), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: Medium sized, deep crimson, open, peony form, incomplete double with 5 fascicles of large, yellow stamens with small, folded, erect centre petals. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apex blunt acute, raised venations, fine, shallow serrations on margins. Originated in China.


**Hulyn’s Sweet Emily.** (*C. reticulata hybrid*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2010, p.29 with colour photo, Regn No.2800. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.76 with colour photo; A 12 year old cross of **Hulyn Smith** x Delta Dawn, first flowered 2005. Dense growth at an average rate. Dark green leaves are 10.7 cm x 5.3 cm. Very large flower is 14 cm diameter x 7.5 cm height, dark pink peony form. Yellow anthers and red filaments. Heavy petal texture, blooms midseason.


Humboldti de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.3. Orthographic error for **Humboldtii.**

**Humboldtiana.** (*C. japonica*), Berlése, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.78: Leaves oval, acuminated, very like those of ‘Emperor of Austria’ (Empereur d’Autriche) but of medium size; bud scales green; flower, large, double, of cherry red changing to delicate rose. Originated in Germany according to Berlése.

**Humboldtii.** (*C. japonica*), Lichtenthal, 1852, *Manuele botanico enciclopedico popolare*: Rosy red. All peripheral petals folded towards the centre like a Centifolia Rose. Perfect imbrication. Lichtenthal says originated in Italy by Caracciola. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouveille Iconographie*, Book X, pl.IV: Blooms of medium size of vivid pink with broad, regular, white stripes. Petals are even, full, emarginate at the apex, convex and regularly imbricated. Received from Mr Burdin, Italy. Synonym: ‘Humboldtii’(Nova). Orthographic error: ‘Humboldi’.

**Humboldtii (Nova).** Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonym for **Humboldtii.**


Hume’s Blush. Sweet, 1818, *Hortus Suburbanus Londonensis* as English name for ‘Flavescens’. Synonym for **Incarnata.**


**Humilis d’Anvers.** (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Humilis Magnifica. Mertens & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.46. Synonym for **Prattii**.


Humilissima. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L’Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.7. Synonym for **Humilis**.


Hung Chia Tsao Tao Hung. Different reading for ‘Hongjia Zaotaohong’.


Hung-hsiu-chin. Different reading for **Hongxiujin**.


Hung Mou-tan. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*. Different reading for **Hongmudan**.

Hung Pei Cha Mei. Different reading for Hongbai Chamei.


Hungpaoshih. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Different reading for **Hongbaoshi**.


Hunoshôjo. Different reading for **Hanshôjo**.


**Hunter’s Moon.** (*C.sasanqua*), Sandhurst Nurseries Catalogue, 1957, p.6: Large, single, cup-shaped, blush self, with a large boss of yellow stamens. Its origin is unknown but thought to be a translation of an oriental name.


**Huntsman.** (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No. 1, P.28, Reg. No.94: A hybrid of *C.saluenensis* and *C.japonica Arajishi* which first flowered 1962. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant has an upright, open habit and the dark green leaves average, 9 cm x 4.5 cm. The flowers are a bright, Huntsman red, peony form with a mass of waved petals and petaloids; average size, 1 l cm across. Early to late season blooming.


Huwei. Gao, Jiycin, 2007, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias, p.430; Chinese synonym for the USA C. japonica C.M. Hovey. Previous spellings ‘Hawei’ and ‘Huowu’.

Huowu. Chinese synonym for USA C. japonica Fire Dance.

Hupo. (Amber), (C. japonica), Fang, 1930, Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi: The colour is red like amber. Originated in China.


Hurica. (C. japonica). Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue. 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Hussiessoni. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.3. Orthographic error for *Husseyussonii*.


HW0203. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 6.5 cm diameter, bright neon rose, flattish semi-double to loose peony. Heavy budset, some buds groom by complete abscission of all flowering parts. Flowers early. A hybrid incorporating *C.pitardii*, *C.fraterna*,
Forty-Niner, and Tom Knudsen. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.


HW0429. (*C. reticulata* hybrid). 5 cm diameter, soft pink, semi-double to rose form flowers. Seed parent *C. pitardii* x ‘Purple Gown’ (**Zipao**). Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA. Originated by Heartwood Nursery, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.


Hyacinth B. Thurman. (*C. japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1969, p.162, Reg. No.1021: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by John E. Thurman, Covington, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is vigorous, open and medium in density with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7 cm. and acuminate apex. The semi-double flower, similar to **Tomorrow**, is 12.5-13 cm across and 8.5 cm deep, with 37 large, wavy petals, 12 fluted petals and numerous petaloids, occasionally fimbriated. Vibrant pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms midseason.


Hyakuman. (Million), (*C. japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632; Sukekatsukyô-ki; Chinka Zafu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.36: A deep vermillion, 5 petalled single with wavy petals surrounding a compact petaloid centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Hybrid L. (*C. hybrid*), Threkeld & Anthony, 1957, American Camellia Yearbook, p.160. Dr Walter Lam merts, while with Descanso Gardens, created ‘Hybrid L’, a cross between *C. cuspidata* and *C. japonica*, which is vigorous, growing to 8 feet in 6 years. Foliage and flower resemble *C. cuspidata* except larger and on a more lush scale.


Hybrida Colorata. (C.japonica), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1833. No description. Courtois,1833, Magasin d’Horticulture, [p.D]:316; Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, p.78: Branches blackish, leaves 7.3 cm long x 5 cm wide, ovate, edges rolled, recurved, venation prominent; buds large, scales green; flower medium size, cherry-red, often spotted with white, semi-double, petals erect, rounded, mixed with stamens. Originated in Holland.

Hybrida Rubra. (C.japonica), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani. Originated in Italy. No description. (Believed extinct).


Hyôgo. (Place Name), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.94: Very small, very deep crimson, anemone form with 5 outer petals and a short, white petaloid centre. Originated in Japan. Thought to be a synonym for Bokuhan.

Hyperscent. (C.hybrid), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1994, Issue No.118, vol.XVIII, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.344: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A fragrant seedling from the cross Mrs Bertha A. Harms x (Salab x Scentuous). A rose form double of bright scarlet, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 34 petals and 8 petaloids, with yellow anthers on white filaments, tending pink at the base. Growth habit is dense and slow, with foliage 9 cm long x 4 cm wide; dark green. Blooms early to late.


Hyûga. (Old name for Miyazaki Prefecture), (C. japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.67: A small, flat anemone form of deep crimson with short, compact stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Hyûga-tsubaki. (Camellia from Hyûga), (C.japonica), Mainichi Shinbun, 1971, JCS., ed., Tsubaki, p.13: Large size, carmine red single. The original tree is in the Aoshima Camellia garden, Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan and was named by Mr.Iwakiri.