L.


L.H. Paul. (C. reticulata hybrid). ACS, The Camellia Journal, June 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2725. A cross of Suzanne Withers x Jean Pursel which first flowered in 1996. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. The 15.8 cm diameter, irregular peony to rose form double flower is dark pink, with lighter pink at the petal edges. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. American Camellia Yearbook, 2008, p.118 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 13.3 cm x 9.5 cm.


L’Andalusa. (C. japonica), Luzzatti 1851, Collezione di Camelie, p.23. No description. Originated in Florence, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

L’Ange Bleu. (C. reticulata), Originated by Roger Salaün, “Stervinou”, Guipronvel, France. A 16 year old plant, first flowered 2008, parentage unknown. Plant is upright with rapid growth. Dark green, elliptic, reticulata type leaves, 12cm x 5cm. Flower is a loose informal double, colour rose lavender, 13-14cm diameter x 4-5cm deep. Loose stamens among the central petaloids, anthers yellow, filaments white. Long mid-season flowering, flowers fall whole.


L’Avenir. Verschaffelt, 1854, \(Nouvelle Iconographie\), pl.IV. Orthographic error for L’Avvenire.

L’Avenir. Verschaffelt, 1854, \(Nouvelle Iconographie\), text facing pl.VI. Orthographic error for L’Avvenire.


L’Elegante. \((C. japonica)\), Waterhouse, 1951, \(American Camellia Yearbook\), p.89 in a report on camellia in the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey: White with a few flesh markings, yellow stamens. Received from Louis van Houtte, 1899. Thought to be a renamed Japanese variety.


L’lnaspettata. Franchetti, 1855, \(Collezione di Camelie\), p.41. Synonym for Inaspettata.


L’lnnaspettata. Verschaffelt, 1857, \(Nouvelle Iconographie\), Book I, pl.IV. Orthographic error for Inaspettata.


L’insubria. \((C. japonica)\), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12: Very double, medium size, imbricated form, pink streaked with white. Verschaffelt, 1852, \(Nouvelle Iconographie\), Book VII, pl.IV: A perfection, the petals having a double form, the exterior large, rounded, slightly emarginate, the following row and centre, full and lanceolate; all of a deep carmine-rose, intersected by a few delicate white stripes. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation: ‘Insubria’. Orthographic variant: ‘La Insubria’.

L’Italia. (C.japonica), Luzzatti, 1851, Collezione di Camelie, p.24: Of the same form as Oblongo Decurrens but more pronounced, bright red, a superb variety obtained from seed by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence, Italy. See Verschaffelt, 1854, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book II, pl.III: The blossoms are of a uniform, cherry-red colour; the exterior petals are rounded, the interior lanceolate, perfectly imbricated in 5 or 6 concentric, spiral series. Orthographic errors: ‘L’Italia’, ‘La Italia’, ‘L’Italie’.

La Bella di Giorno. (C.japonica), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58, as ‘La Bella di Gierni’. No description. Verschaffelt, 1852, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book IX, pl.1 as ‘La Bella di Giorni’: Blossoms of medium size, convex, cherry-carmine with white streaks at the centre. The numerous, regular petals are sometimes rounded, sometimes lanceolate. Originated by Mr

**La Bella di Giovanni.** *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.26. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

La Bella di Nola. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.39. Orthographic error for **La Bella di Notte**.


La Bella di Notti. Alex Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.47. Orthographic error for **La Bella di Notte**.

La Bella Theresa. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.47. Orthographic variant for **La Belle Therese**.


**La Belle France.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.41. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.162, Reg. No.1914: A large, pink edged, white, variably striped red, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Lady Vansittart** that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 20 petals, pink to white filaments. Plant growth is spreading and dense, slow with light green leaves, 10 cm long x 4 cm wide.


**La Belle Therese.** *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.55. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: ‘La Bella Theresa’. (Believed extinct.)

La Bois. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research II*, p.4. Orthographic error for **Madame Lebois**.

**La Boheme.** *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Red. Large, loose, semi-double to peony form. Mid-season blooming. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA.

**La Bonomiana Rubra.** *(C.japonica)* Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112: The red sport of **Bonomiana**. Originated in Italy. Synonym: ‘Bonomiana Rouge’.

La Borgia. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.38. Synonym for **Borgia**.

**La Campace.** *(C.japonica)*, Anonymous, 1882, *Gardeners’ Chronicle*, ser.2, 17:438: In the Camellia House of Francis W. Savage, Springfield is a plant of the above named seedling from Florence, Italy. The flowers present a greater variety of colour than others known; they are carnation-flake on a pale ground, veined in bright crimson. They have a distinct resemblance to **Jubilee** but of greater variety of colour.

**La Canarina.** *(C.japonica)*, Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy.


La Chabotterie. *(C.japonica)*, Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Red, imbricated.

La Chiocciola. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


La Costituzione. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.23: Flower perfectly imbricated, of a clear rose with stripes of white. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.III: It is conspicuous for its peculiar colouring being fasciculated half pink and half white, which two colours contend for the surface of the petals. It forms blossoms well above the average size, imbricated with some irregularity. The petals are of different shapes, either rounded or lanceolate, full or bilobate. At the centre they are ruffled and overlap one another. It is a beautiful, streaked variety. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic errors: ‘La Constitucione’, ‘La Constitution’, ‘La Constitutione’, ‘La Costituzione’, ‘La Costituzioni’.


La Constanza. Santarelli Catalogue, 1862. Orthographic variant for La Constance.


La Dea Flora. *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.14 as ‘Dea Flora’; Perfectly imbricated in a spiral, dark rose, the outer rows of petals being a paler rose at the apex. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.103 as ‘Dea Di Flora’. The two names given are grammatically incorrect. Later listings are in the correct form: La Dea Flora. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.39: Originated in Florence, Italy, by Benucci. Soft pink, the outer rows of petals with the tips very pale pink, almost whitish. Spiral imbrication.

La Esmeralda. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850, p.47. No description. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.I: We received it from Italy five or six years ago. The
foliage, rather small but graceful, and its deep green, set off the regular, pink blossoms with whitish margins. Said to be originated by Mariana, Italy.


La Fenice. (*C. japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


La Grandes. (*C. japonica*), Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.89: Small, double, pink. Received by Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey in 1899 from L. van Houtte, Belgium. Believed to have been originally imported from Japan.


La Guelfa. *(C. japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

La Guerriara. Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error for La Guerriera.


La La Strawberry. *(C. japonica)*, Camellias, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.137 with colour photo; A sport of Oo-La-La at Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., USA. Strawberry red with petals edged white. Other details as for Oo-La-La.


La Madre Teodota. *(C. japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.23: Very light rose, imbricated double, the outer rows of petals lightly striped with white. The flower sometimes forms a spiral. As this flower originated in Italy, the Italian version of the name is accepted as valid before de Jonghe’s French form ‘La Mère Théodète’. Originated by Benucci, Italy.


La Maestora. van Houtte Catalogue, 67:44. Orthographic variant for Maestosa.


La Maga. *(C. japonica)*, Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino No.2*:107. No description. Originated in Italy by Santarelli as seedling of Variegata. (Believed extinct.)

La Malmaison. *(C. japonica)*, Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Red semi-double.

La Mère Théodète. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.111. Orthographic variant for La Madre Teodota.


La Pace. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.IV: Regularity of form, colouring, white ground with red and crimson-scarlet stripes in profusion. The blossoms are of medium size, composed of numerous, large, ovate or rounded petals, perfectly imbricated, with a rose-shaped tendency. Originated as a seedling in Italy by Santarelli. Abbreviation: ‘Pace’. Sports: La Pace Rubra, La Pace Nuova. Synonyms: ‘La Pace’(Italy), ‘La Pace 1’, ‘La Pace Vera’. Some descriptions mention a rosy ground, but this variation is common with camellias of this colouring. In America the red form, La Pace Rubra was erroneously listed as ‘La Pace’ by McIlhenny, 1948-1949 and also SCCS, 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature* and the true La Pace listed as ‘La Pace’(Italy). Orthographic variant: ‘Lapace’.


La Pace Nuova. *(C.japonica)*, Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Petals of the circumference are light rose sprinkled with white, central petals streaked white, sometimes all white. Very striking and beautiful. A sport of La Pace fixed by Santarelli, Florence, Italy.


La Pace Rubra. *(C.japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893: A sport of La Pace - Flower red. Puddle & Hanger, 1961, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.15, p.117: Formal double, petals numerous, ovate or rotund, 5 cm long x 3.4-4.0 cm wide, rounded or slightly notched, imbricated, outer petals slightly reflexed. No stamens visible, Size, 8-9 cm across. Colour Carmine (RHS.HCC. 21 /1) deepening to HCC.21 in the centre. Leaves broadly elliptic, 9 cm long x 5-5.5 cm wide, coarsely serrate, acute to apiculate, deep, glossy green. It is the crimson sport of ‘La Pace’. Synonyms: ‘La Pace Rosea’, ‘La Pace Rouge’, ‘La Pace 2’, ‘Red Pressii’.

La Pace Vera. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Synonym for La Pace.


La Peppermint. *(C.japonica)*, Rubel, 1934, *Camellias, Winter Flowering Novelties for Florists*. Price List No.69, p.3: White, striped carmine to pale pink, striped carmine. Medium size, rose form double. Bushy, upright growth. Flowers early to mid-season. In America the name has been
erroneously applied to Angela Cocchi, Bella Romana and Eureka Variegated. Sport: Brilliant (South). Synonym: ‘Brilliant Variegated’. Originated in the USA.

La Peri. (C.japonica), Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy by Carrega. (Believed extinct.)

La Petite. (C.reticulata hybrid), ACRS., 1981, Camellia News, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.266; colour plate, p.40: Originated by Erica McMinn, Camellia Lodge Nursery, Noble Park, Victoria, Australia. A second generation seedling C.reticulata Janet Clark x C.fraterna, open pollinated seedling that first flowered 1979. The plant has an upright, spreading habit with grey-green, 6 cm x 2.5 cm leaves, lanceolate with long, tapering apices, small, distinct serrations and short petioles. The semidouble to incomplete double flowers are 4 cm across and medium pink, shaded cyclamen. Mid-season flowering. Chinese synonym ‘Lapai’.


La Poma. (C.japonica), Malbis Nursery Catalogue, ca. 1945. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

La Porta Vera. (C.japonica), Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888. No description. Most distinctive variety. Originated by Scarlatti, Italy. (Believed extinct.)


La Providenza. van Houtte Catalogue, 1861-1862, 89:23. Orthographic variant for Providenza.

La Psallette. (C.japonica), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Small semi-double pink, clear salmon at the centre, then shading with bright petals, regular and recurved. Fragrant. Leaves dark green and wavy. A seedling of Berenice Boddy x Marjorie Magnificent, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, N.C., USA.

La Puce. (C.japonica), Paul, 1879, Gardeners’ Chronicle, ser.2, 11: 488: Flowers rosy pink, often dashed irregularly with white. Large, semi-double, petals large and pointed; somewhat crumpled and crowded in the centre of the flower. Originated in France.

La Rapita. (C.japonica), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16 and 72:25 as ‘Rapita(La)’: Imbrication perfect, pinkish white streaked with carmine. Originated in Italy. Abbreviation: ‘Rapita’.


La Reine(1). Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue. Pseudonym for Lady Mary Cromartie.

La Reine(2). Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue. Synonym for La Reine.


La Rimembranza. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:60. Synonym for Rimembranza.

La Rosa Perfetta. (C.japonica), Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Beautiful Rose. Originated in Italy by Scarlatti, Florence.

La Roya. (C.japonica), Sander [before 1911]: Bright red large, semi-double bloom. van Houtte Pere Catalogue General, 1937-1938, p.5 with illustration: Beautiful semi-double flower of magnificent, lacquered red. Originated in Belgium.


La Sibilla. (C.japonica), Santarelli, 1862, *R. Società Toscana d’Orcultura Bollettino*, amongst a collection of camellias obtained from seed in Tuscany, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)


La Simonetta. (C.japonica), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.39-40: Flower small but graceful, both of form and colour with petals of brilliant rose with stripes of vivid red margined with white; imbricated, the central whitish petals, concave. Originated in Italy.
La Simpatica. (*C. japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


La Sonnambula. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894. Orthographic error for **La Sonnambula**.


La Sorela. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.334. Orthographic error for **La Sorella**.


La Speciosa. Volonte Catalogue, 1888. Synonym for **Speciosa**.

**La Speranza.** (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:24 as ‘Speranza’: Vivid carmine red, edge of petals striped and spotted with white, perfectly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographic*, Book XII, pl.I: Received in 1857 from Italy, where it was obtained from seed. The flowers, larger than average, are bicoloured, composed of numerous, large petals, regularly imbricated, those of the periphery being convex, rounded, pink tinged carmine and intersected by a broad, white, longitudinal stripe; the central ones are smaller, erect and resemble the heart of a rose and of a uniform cherry-red. Abbreviation: ‘Speranza’. Originated in Italy by Luzzatti, Florence.


**La Traviata.** (*C. japonica*), *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 1862 in a list of seedlings originated in Tuscany, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

La Vergine. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.40. Abbreviation for **La Bella Vergine**.

**La Verne Ragland.** (*C. japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1970, p.166, Reg. No.1073: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Reg Ragland, Pauma Valley, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and dense with medium sized, dark green leaves. The formal double flower is brilliant red, 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep and has 14 outside petals and 30 smaller petals. Blooms mid-season.

**La Verne Red.** (*C. japonica*), Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Ltd. Catalogue, ca. 1936. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


**La Vespertina.** (*C. japonica*), Anonymous, 1877, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, 2:107. No description. Originated in Italy from seedlings of **Countess of Orkney** raised by Santarelli. (Believed extinct.)

La Vestale. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16, 26. Synonym for **Vestale**.


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La Villanella. *(C.japonica)*, Santarelli, 1862, *R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino*, in a collection of seedlings raised in Tuscany, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Labellageri. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, p.34. Synonym for *Geri*.


Laciniata. *(C.japonica)*, Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie* pl.32. Originated by Sacco, Milan, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Laciniata. *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.232: Leaves 9.5 cm x 5.4 cm, lanceolate, recurved apex, prominent venation, regular serration; buds oval-oblong, medium size, green scales. Flower over 9.5 cm across, double, cherry-red; exterior petals oval, obtuse, not very numerous, strongly emarginate, spoon shaped, spread apart horizontally; those at the centre in a bunch, of a small number, some erect, others laid down, irregular with some hidden stamens. Originated in Italy by Mariani.


Lactea de Young. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for ‘Lactea de Young’, synonym for *Nivalis*.

Lactea de Young. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.16. Synonym for *Nivalis*.


Lactea Nova. *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lactea Young’s.  Franco Agostoni, 1844, Catalogo Plantarum.... Synonym for Nivalis.


Lacteola.  (C.japonica), Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, p.55: Leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide, roundish-oval, a little obtuse, finely serrate, of an obscure green; buds large, oblong, scales yellowish with a black edge. Flower large, 9 cm across, semi-double, of a pure white, interior petals erect, a little rumpled, mixed with sterile stamens. Originated in Italy. Mertens & Fontaine, Collection de cent espèces.....camellia, 1845, pl. 68. Orthographic error: ‘Lactella’.


Lactus Speciosis.  (C.japonica), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24, as ‘Lactus Speciosus’. Same form as Pendulata. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lacy Love.  (C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook, 1980, p.168, Reg. No.1647: A very large, pink, semi-double C.reticulata (‘Crimson Robe’ (Dataohong) x Jean Pursel), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size 15.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with a pinkish-yellow cluster of petaloids and yellow anthers. Petals veined deeper red, heavy texture. Plant growth upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, heavily veined, serrate, 13 cm long x 8 cm wide. Sport: Lacy Love Variegated.


Ladell Brothers.  (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1966, p.93, Reg. No.876: A sport of Alyne Brothers that was first observed in 1960. Originated by Mr Brothers, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Plant habit is upright and open. Leaves are light green, 8 cm long x 4 cm wide. The peony form flower, similar to Debutante, is rose pink and has yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 10.5 cm across x 6 cm deep and has 16 petals and 118-136 petaloids. Early blooming.

Ladies Pink.  McHlenny, 1937, 600 Varieties of Camellias, p.8. This name has been used as a synonym for both Otome as ‘Pink Perfection’ and Hishikaraio, not to mention ‘Nuccio’s Lacy Pink’.


Lady.  (C.japonica), Vanderbilt, 1940, Camellia Research, p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


Lady Alice. Rubel, 1936, Camellia Culture under Glass, p.44. Synonym for Arajishi as ‘Aloha’.


Lady Belmore. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Countess of Belmore**. This name has also been erroneously applied to **Thompsonii Rosea** and **Countess of Orkney Rosea**.


Lady Bethaven. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Orthographic error for **Lady Belhaven**.

**Lady Bird.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.6, p.5, June 1950. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*, with colour pl.: Medium, white splashed and streaked bright rose-red, irregular double (peony form), 8-10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 17 outer petals and 87 petaloids. Buds are large, round and light green. Leaves light green, broadly oval to elliptic, 12.5 cm x 5.5-6.0 cm. Texture similar to **Debutante**. Tips prominent, veins notable and ridged underneath. Serrations coarse and shallow. Plant is bushy, compact and average. Originated by Homer and Birdie Wilson, Fresno, California, USA from seed of unknown parent in 1945. First flowered 1949. Registered with the ACS. as No.63.

Lady Bourgham. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.20. Orthographic error for **Lady Brougham**.

**Lady Bowen.** (*C.japonica*), Baptist & Son Catalogue, 1864: Creamy white, pink stripes. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945: Cream white, striped faint pink. Medium large, formal double. Originated in Australia by Guilfoyle and named after the wife of the Governor of Queensland of that time. Sport: **Lady Bowen Pink**.


Lady Brougham. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. Synonym for **Carminea**.

**Lady Brougham.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.295: The flower is 10-11 cm across, full, regular, formal double of pure white, petals round, cup-shaped, nearly entire, 5-6 rows, imbricated. There are in commerce two camellias **Lady Brougham**, one has a red flower, similar to C. ‘China Tat’ (**Carminea**), but this one in question has white flowers. Synonym: ‘Lady Brougham Alba’. Orthographic errors: ‘Lady Brougman’, ‘Lady Bourgham’.

Lady Brougham Alba. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* index with reference to pl.224, Synonym for **Lady Brougham**.


**Lady Broughton.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.I: We received this camellia from Jackson & Co., horticulturalists of Kingston, England. Its blossoms, which are not less than 11 cm across, are regularly imbricated, of a deep cherry-red, which become paler towards the petal margin. The petals are very full and emarginate.


**Lady Charlotte.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery, 1942-1943, Pale pink semi-double. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*, with colour plate: Medium to large, pale pink, semidouble, 10-11 cm across. There are 3 rows of rather square, wavy petals with pale pink to white veins and prominent, central stamens with pale yellow filaments and dark yellow anthers. Leaves medium green, lanceolate, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, slightly glossy, twisted and recurved, serrulate on plant, upright and spreading. A seedling originated in Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA from seed of unknown parents. See Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.1, p.197, black and white photos. Sport: **Lady Charlotte Variegated**.


Lady Clare. Reuthe Nursery Catalogue, No.16, 1911. Synonym for *Akashigata*.


Lady Crutwell. Waterhouse, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.87. An unpublished name from the register of the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, 1887. A Japanese variety obtained from L. van Houtte that has been identified as Suibijin.

Lady Cutler. *C.x williamsii*, ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.34, p.34, Reg. No.132: Originated by L. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. Parents *C.saluenensis x C.japonica Ville de Nantes*. First flowered 1958 with 10-11 cm, semi-double, bright pink with cyclamen overcast flowers. The leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide, acuminate and recurved of apex. Also registered with the NZCS as No.101.


Lady de Saumarez. *C. japonica*, Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, ca.1920, p.23: Similar to Tricolor, from which it is a sport, this plant has a splendid habit, bold foliage, and carrying large quantities of rosy, single blooms. First originated and introduced by the Caledonia Nursery,
Guernsey, Channel Isles. Synonyms: ‘Tricolor Red’, ‘Tricolor Bolen’s Red’, ‘Tricolor (Seibold) Red’, ‘Wakanoura Red’, ‘Bush Hill Beauty’, ‘Mr Rufus’, ‘Lady Somers’. This variety, **Lady de Saumarez**, is erroneously listed in American literature as red with white spots which is actually the form correctly known as **Lady Mackinnon**, hence the names ‘Pride of Rosebud Farm’, ‘Pride of Portland’, ‘Eulalia Sally’, ‘Tricolor S. Folki’ and ‘India Kruger’ commonly given as synonyms of **Lady de Saumarez** are actually synonyms of **Lady Mackinnon**. Orthographic errors: ‘Lady de Samarez”, ‘Lady de Zaumarez’, ‘Lady de Saumerez’, ‘Lady Summerez’, ‘Lady de Sausmares’, ‘Lady Saumarez’, ‘Lady de Summerez’, ‘Lady de Saumerey’, ‘Lady de Sausmarez’. Note: According to Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, the original name for this Tricolor sport was ‘Decipiens’, but as it is now universally known as **Lady de Saumarez** this is let stand. There is also a form with fimbriated petals known as **Fred Sander**. Chinese synonym ‘Sama Furen’.

**Lady de Saumarez Variegated.** Griffith & Strothers, 1954, ACS., *Nomenclature Cross Reference List*. Synonym for **Lady Mackinnon**.

**Lady de Saumerey.** van den Broek Nursery Catalogue, 1985-1986. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez**.


**Lady de Sausmares.** Sandhurst Nursery Catalogue, 1959. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez**.

**Lady de Sumerez.** Stocklands Estate, Longbank Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.18. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez**.

**Lady de Summerez.** Manning, 1939, *Plant Buyer’s Index*. Orthographic error for **Lady de Saumarez**.


**Lady Derby.** Wilson, 1930, *House & Garden*, 57(3):158. Synonym for **Commensa**.

**Lady Devere.** Wilmot, 1943, *Camellia Variety Classification Report*. Orthographic variant of **Lady de Vere**.

**Lady Dillingham.** Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Mrs Rowena Dillingham**.

**Lady Don.** Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.126. Orthographic error for **Lady Dunn**.

**Lady Dorothee Walpole.** (C. japonica), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Rosy, flesh pink, all veined a vivid rose-pink, petals bordered with white and all striped and dotted carmine. Imbricated. Originated in Italy as a sport of **Princess Frederick William**.

**Lady Dunn.** (C. japonica), Gerbing’s Azalea Garden Catalogue Supplement, 1943-1944: Originated at Loxley, Alabama, USA comes this early, large, peony form camellia. The colour is deep pink to rose-pink. Occasional stripes of red can be found on a petal. Foliage is long pointed, dull green. Growth is slow, open and inclined to be willowy. Orthographic error: ‘Lady Don’.


Lady Eleanor Campbell. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. Orthographic variant for Lady Eleanor Campbell’s.


Lady Eleanore Campbell. Makoy Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for Lady Eleanor Campbell’s.


Lady Eleon. Champbel. Franco Agostoni, 1844, Catalogo Plantarum....Orthographic error for Lady Eleanor Campbell’s.


Lady Eleonora. Agrario Botanica, 1861-1862. Synonym for Lady Eleanor Campbell’s.


Lady Eleonore Campdel. Tourres, Macheteaux Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.22. Orthographic error for Lady Eleanor Campbell’s.

Lady Elenore de Campbell. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for Lady Eleanor Campbell’s.


Lady Emily Cathcart. (C. japonica), Robinson, ed., 1903, *Flora & Sylva*, vol.1, p.257:- At Emys there are many large bushes, one of the most beautiful being the shell-pink Lady Emily Cathcart. Originated in England.


Lady Estelle Peel. (C. japonica), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.92, Reg. No.1998: A large to very large, dark pink, shaded to pale pink, semi-double, *C. japonica* chance seedling, flowering midseason. Originated by Virginia E. Majette, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1981. Average flower size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 27 petals, 7 petaloids, yellow anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves 8 cm x 5 cm.

Lady Ethel Hill. (C. japonica), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.220, Reg. No.629: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by Mrs Ethel English, Dawson, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The single flowers, similar to *Kimberley*, are 11 cm across and 4 cm deep with 6 petals. The fuchsia coloured flowers have a bright, velvety sheen with petals slightly apart and stamens erect.

Lady Eva. (C. japonica), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.238, Reg. No.1349: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1972. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and open with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to loose, peony form type bloom is red group 49C flushing to red group 55C on outer edge of petals, large rabbit ears, 4 clusters of small, cream coloured petaloids with 38 petals and 430 petals. Average size is 10.5 cm across x 3, 8 cm deep. Late blooming.


Lady Fair. (C. japonica), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.93, Reg. No.875: A semi-double, light pink, flower, 13 cm across x 5 cm deep; anthers yellow and filaments cream. Has heavy, creped petals and blooms early. A seedling from *C. japonica* ‘Magnoliflora’, (Hagoromo) x ‘Lotus’ (Gauntlettii) that first bloomed 1957 at 10 years. Originated by Mrs C.T. Brown, Guyton, Georgia, USA. Plant habit is upright and medium in rate with dark green, waxy leaves, 11 cm long x 7 cm wide.


Lady Fraser. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1981, p.101, Reg. No.1735: A large size, pale pink with rose stripes, peony form, C.japonica chance seedling, originated by Fraser Ledbetter, Simons Island, Georgia, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 10.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 84 petals, yellow anthers, pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.2 cm x 3.8 cm.


Lady Harriette. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. Orthographic error for **Lady Harriet.**


Lady Helen Campbell. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11. Orthographic variant for **Lady Hélène Campbell.**


**Lady Henrietta.** (*C. japonica*), Harrison, ed., 1838, *Floricultural Cabinet*, p.149: Double, rose mottled. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.203, 235 as ‘Lady Henriette’; Also Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 65 as ‘Lady Henriette’. Flower of over 8 cm across, full, soft white stripes with some marks and longitudinal lines of deep rose or pale cerise; corolla regular, round, with the centre a little elevated, but erect; exterior petals in many rows, broad, oval, entire, thick, elegantly displayed; those of the interior are very small, less imbricated, of a small number, and forming a heart, curled and shell-like: there are stripes of rose or red. Similar form to **Lineata.** Orthographic variant: ‘Lady Henriette’. Originated in England.

Lady Henriette. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. Orthographic variant for **Lady Henrietta.**

Lady Henriette. Trillon, 1845, Catalogue, p.5: Bright red. Well made. Synonym for Belle Henriette.

**Lady Hill.** (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11: Globe shaped, soft pink variegated with white, powdered and flecked with cherry red...formed like **Lady Grafton** but larger. Originated in England.


Lady Hortance. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.26. Orthographic error for **Lady Hortense.**

Lady Hortense. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.55. Orthographic error for **Lady Hortense.**

**Lady Hortense.** (*C. japonica*), Rousseau, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1842-1842, p.3: Pale pink. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.175: Leaves of different forms from 5 cm x 4 cm to 9 cm x 6 cm, horizontal, almost flat, serrations sharp, mid-green; buds ovate, acuminate in autumn and flattened in spring, solid, scales greenish at the base, blackish at the apex. Flower full, peony form, 9-10 cm across, vivid cherry-red with nuances similar to **Preston Eclipse.** Exterior petals in 4 rows of average size, rounded, thin, transparent, notched, close set and reflexed, regularly imbricated; those of the centre forming a body somewhat broad, upright, serried, small and strap-like, dark red like the first. Orthographic errors: ‘Lady Hortence’, ‘Lady Hortance’.

Lady Hovey. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Synonym for **Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.**


Lady Hume Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

**Lady Humes.** Fisher Holmes Catalogue, 1832-1833. Abbreviation for ‘Lady Hume’s Blush’, synonym for **Incarnata**.


**Lady Hume’s Camellia.** Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum Britannicus*, p.383. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

**Lady Hume’s Double Blush.** *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1835. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

**Lady Ida Pearl.** *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.121 with colour photo. Originated, registered and propagated by Tom Sellers, Bolivia, N.C, USA. A 24 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 1995. Large, 10cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, flower is white, with 30 petals, semidouble to formal double. (photo shows a formal double with bud centre and no stamens described). Heavy petal texture, and flower falls whole. Dense, spreading, vigorous growth. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 6.5cm. Flowers midseason to late.

**Lady in Pink.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1796: A large, bright, rosepink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling of **Lady in Red**, that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grand Ridge, Florida, USA. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18-20 petals, light creamy filaments, yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.


**Lady in Red Variegated.** *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.70 es ‘Lady in Red Var.’: A virus variegated form of **Lady in Red** - Reddest red variegated with white. Originated in McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.


**Lady Jean.** *(C.japonica)*, Valley Garden Centre Catalogue, 1946-1947: Red spotted with white. Medium size, imbricated formal double. Medium size, compact, upright growth with medium size, deep green foliage. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated in USA.


**Lady Kay.** *(C.japonica)*, Thompson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.144: **Lady Kay**, the complete double, irregular sport of **Ville de Nantes**, is variegated and fimbriated like its parent. Large size, bright scarlet, blotched white. Registration No.48 with the ACS. Originated by Al Cordoza, Palo Alto, California, USA in 1946. It has all the characteristics of **Ville de Nantes** except that it is a full, incomplete double with 25-30 petals and large petaloids. Sport: **Lady Kay Red.** It received the “William Hertrich Award” in 1951 and the “Sewell Mutant Award” from the SCCS in 1983. See colour photo facing p.47, *American


Lady Kyle.  (C.japonica), Verschaffelt, 1855, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book I, pl.III: Two years ago we received this camellia from England where it had been obtained from seed. Its blossoms, larger than average, are a vivid rose with here and there a few white stripes. An irregular, peony form double of about 10 cm across.


Lady Lascelles.  (C.japonica), Waterhouse, 1951, American Camellia Yearbook, p.87: Purchased from L. van Houtte by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, in 1887. Carnation double. Quite ordinary. Believed to have been imported from Japan and renamed by the Caledonia Nursery. (Believed extinct.)


Lady Lucille. (C. japonica), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.28: Semi-double, fluffy white. Hertrich, 1955, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, vol.II, pp.188, 191, black & white photo: Medium to large, 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep, white, varying in form from semi-double to incomplete, peony form. Petals are thick, creamy white, up to 30 segments. Centre consists of a cluster of loosely arranged stamens with creamy white filaments and dark, golden anthers. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, slightly cupped, raised venation, 10 cm x 4 cm, dull, dark green, road, shallow serrations. Originated by Mr & Mrs Madsen, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA from seed of unknown parents. Orthographic error: ‘Lady Lucile’.


Lady Lynn. (C. japonica), Waterhouse, 1951, American Camellia Yearbook, p.87: Purchased by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey from L. van Houtte in 1887. Believed to have been imported from Japan and renamed by Caledonia Nursery. (Believed extinct.)


**Lady Margaret.** (C.japonica), Waterhouse, 1951, American Camellia Yearbook, p.87. Obtained by Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, from L. van Houtte in 1887. Imported from Japan and renamed by Caledonia Nursery. (Believed extinct.)

**Lady Margaret Dunne.** (C.japonica), Gardeners’ Chronicle, 1878. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)


**Lady Mary Labouchere.** (C.japonica), Gardeners’ Chronicle, 1859, p.315: A very light rose with a tendency to be blotched. A cupped variety with ragged petals. Originated in England.


Lady Mildred. (*C. japonica*), Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.248: Flower large, 10 cm wide x 4 cm deep, self carmine-crimson 21-22, with deeper veinings; petals thick, round, 4.5 cm x 4.5 cm, apices notched, bases rounded to short haft, inner petals creped; stamens numerous, sometimes with a few small, petaloids around the outside of the cylinder, filaments crimson, pistil 3.5 cm long, style crimson. Leaves dark, glossy green, 10 cm x 6 cm, elliptic, bases rounded, apices abruptly, sharp pointed, serrations sharp. Selected as a seedling at Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Glen Saint Mary, Florida, USA.


**Lady Parker.** (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866: Fine rose, cupped. Perfect shape. This is believed to be a Camden Park seedling raised by Macarthur as Lady Parker was a daughter of John Macarthur. Orthographic error: ‘Lady Barker’. Originated in Australia.

Lady Parker Peony. Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Hazlewoods received this from New Zealand under the erroneous name of ‘Lady Parker’ and temporarily called it ‘Lady Parker Peony’. It proved to be **Triumphans**.

Lady Patricia Mountbatten. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Patricia Mountbatten**.


Lady Saumarez. Sunny Knoll Orchid & Nursery Co. Price List, 1940. Orthographic error for Lady de Saumarez.


Lady Sefton. (C.japonica), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Berlèse, 1843, Iconographie, vol.3, pl.276: The flower is 11 cm across, full, irregular, peony form, of a pale, cherry-red with touches of rose, with the centre, nuances of carmine. The exterior petals are in 4 rows; the first two rows are 4 cm in length and width, entire, flat and a little reflexed with veins of deep carmine; those following are smaller, some shell-like and twisted, others horizontal or erect or inclined and veined like the first; those of the centre are 2 cm wide x 2 cm long and are innumerable, erect, notched and in series, sometimes with stripes and blotched of white, and forming, by their union, a spherical centre of rose-pink, 7 cm across. Orthographic errors: ‘Lady Sephton’, ‘Lady Seftom’, ‘Lady Sepston’.


Lady Spencer.  Merrillees Shere Camellia List, 1950. Synonym for **Spencer’s Pink**.


Lady St. Claire.  Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1928. Orthographic error for **Lady St. Clair**.

**Lady St. Clare.** Newman’s Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.116. Orthographic error for **Lady St. Clair**.


**Lady Summerez.** Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. While this is erroneous orthography for ‘Lady de Saumarez’, its description is of the variegated form **Lady McKinnon**.

**Lady Susan.** (*C.japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1967, p.228, Reg. No.921: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semidouble bloom, similar to **Mrs Freeman Weiss**, is deep rose-pink with yellow stamens. It measures 13 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 18 petals and 3-5 petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Sport: **Lady Susan Variegated**.


**Lady Sylvia.** *List of Camellias at Kew*, 1956. Synonym for **Sylvia**.


**Lady Vansettar.** Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart**.

**Lady Vansetti.** McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart**.


**Lady Vansettie.** Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Orthographic error for **Lady Vansittart**.


**Lady Vansittart Blush.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.276, Reg. No.423: A sport of Lady Vansittart, originated by Henry B. Rehder, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. The semi-double, pale blush flowers have 16 petals, 3 petaloids and yellow stamens and are 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant characteristics are the same as the parent. Synonym: ‘Lady Vansittart Pale’.


Lady Vansittart Variegated. McIlhenny, 1935, List of Camellias, p.8 as ‘Lady Vansetti Variegata’. Synonym for Lady Vansittart. Orthographic errors: ‘Lady Van Sittart Variegated’, ‘Lady Vansetti Variegated’. Lady Vansittart is sufficiently unstable to produce a range of patterns of variegation. These are all considered to be covered by the original name: Lady Vansittart.


Lady Vere de Vere. (C. japonica), The Garden, 1887, vol.31, p.318: Free flowering, semi-double. Pink, red and white. Large and bold. Handsome foliage. This variety was obtained from L. van Houtte by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles in 1887. The original plant was sold in 1895 and repurchased in 1905, when the name became attached to the dark red Lady Jane. Believed to have been imported from Japan.


Lady Young. *C. japonica*, Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.28: Blush, spotted carmine. Originated by Guilfoyle, N.S.W., Australia. (Believed extinct.)


Laetitia Cavalli. van Houtte Catalogue, 1875-1876, 163:304. Orthographic error for *Letizia Cavalli*.


Lafe Alewine. *C. japonica*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1962-1963, p.220, Reg. No.635: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by A.L. Alewine, Waycross, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average with light green leaves, averaging 10 cm x 4 cm. The deep pink flowers, 10-12.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, are formal double, similar to *Alba Plena*. The flower has 10 rows of petals and no stamens. Early blooming.


Laifengchun. (Phoenix Arriving in Spring). (C.reticulata). China Regn No.33. China Flowers & Horticulture, July 2008, No.14, p.42 with colour photo; Selected from the wild forest in Trenchong County, Yunnan, China, and named by the Camellia Base Administration. Flowers rose form double, peach red, 12-15 cm diameter. Petals 27-32 in 5-6 whors, outer flexuous, inner slightly incurved, gradually smaller from outer to inner. Some stamens changed to petals, others in several bundles in the centre of the flower. Pistil in flat shape. Leaves elliptic to ovate, 5-10 cm long x 2.5-4 cm wide, apices acuminate and bent downwards, bases obtuse or broad-cuneate. Leaf surface dark green and slightly incurved, margins shallowly serrate. Flowers mid-season.


Lakme Rose. (C japonica), Peer, 1956, American Camellia Yearbook, p.56. No description.


Lalandi. (C japonica), Escuela d'Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Lalla Branch. (C japonica), Wilmot, 1943, Camellia Variety Classification Report., p.11. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


Lallarook. Nemoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for Lalla Rookh which translates as “Tulip Cheek” and is the name of the heroine in Thomas Moore’s epic poem.


Lamar Wilkes. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1986, p.92, Reg. No.1989: A large, dark rose-pink, peony form C japonica sport of Leslie Wilkes; flowering early to late. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. Average flower size is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep, with 49 petals, 3 petaloids, rabbit ears and yellow anthers. Plant growth is erect and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.


Lammertsii. (C japonica x C cuspidata), Sharp, 1957, Camellias Illustrated, p.149, illustration, p.39: Small, single, heavy bloomer. Apple blossom form and colour. This was the first cross of these two species originated by Dr Lammerts, California, USA.


Lamont Glass. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1962-1963, p.220, Reg. No.626: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by H.W. Steindorf, Greenville, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and average in rate, with light green leaves averaging 11 cm x 6 cm. The flowers are white and 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 21 petals, semi-double to peony form, blooming mid-season.
Lampedusa. (C.x williamsii), Savige, 1982, International Camellia Journal, No.14, p.48: The cross with the most successful results was C.saluenensis x C.japonica Marjorie Magnificent which produced Lampedusa, a large, soft pink, with apricot tones, semi-double. Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall, England.


Lanarth. (C.japonica), Urquhart, 1960. The Camellia, vol.II, pl.XXVIII: A medium size to large, single flower, 10-10.5 cm across, slightly cupped when fully expanded. Cherry-red approaching blood red. Petals number 7, obovate, deeply notched at the tip, smooth and thick in texture. Stamens red, incurving to form a compact, erect cluster and tipped with golden yellow anthers. Leaves glossy, bright green, nearly elliptic, 8-12 cm long x 4-6 cm wide; apex long pointed, serrations broad and shallow, Plant habit fairly upright and vigorous. Mid-season flowering. Thought to be a seedling from Kimberley and temporarily named ‘Kimberley, Lanarth Variety’ and also ‘William’s Lanarth’. The original plant is in the garden of Mr Michael Williams, Lanarth, Cornwall, England. It received an “Award of Merit” from the RHS in 1960. Very similar, if not the same, as Kimberley.


Lancastria. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Pink single. Not known if this is the same as the 19th century cultivar.


Landrethia. Buist, 1839, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.244. Orthographic error for Lan-
drethii.


Lanei Superba. William Wood & Son, 1842-1843, Catalogue. Orthographic error for Leean-
a Superba.

Langhiana. (C.japonica), Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.221: Flower full rose form, little regularity, with 5-6 rows of external petals, well separated from the internal ones, long, straight and numerous. Originated in Italy by Calciati.


Lanken. Chinese synonym for USA C. japonica Dick Rankin.


Lanse Duonaoh. Gao, Jiying, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the *C.x williamsii Blue Danube*.


Lansideer. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica Amabel Lansdell*.


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


**Lanzeseuriana.** *(C. japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.164: Leaves, 5 cm long x 6 cm wide, long-ovate, very acuminate, horizontal, a little rough on the upper surface with veins prominent; buds long-oval, scales greenish; Flowers over 8.5 cm across, double, cherry-red; petals on the circumference, few in number, but broad and rounded at the apex, entire; those of the centre are very long and half as large as the others; some horn shaped, others strap-like, serried, with some filaments supporting anthers. The name has been spelt three ways by Berlèse - ‘Lanzeseuriena’, 1840, **Lanzezaurana**, 1841, ‘Lancezauriana’, 1845. The second has been accepted as the correct orthography.

**Lao Dian Xue.** *(C. japonica)*, *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.191 with colour photo; Formal double, deep rose red variegated with white, diameter 7-8 cm. Leaves flat, dark green, thick. Upright growth. Originated by Mr Yuan-pu Shen, Sichuan Province, China, in the 1920s.


**Laocooon.** *(C. japonica)*, Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12. colour photo; Medium size, incomplete, peony form, soft pink, fading to petal base; stamens intermingled with central, twisted, semi-erect, small petals. A seedling of Nina Avery raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


**Laoke.** Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.414; Chinese synonym for the Germany *C.hybrid Loki Schmidt*. 

Laoke
Laola Furen. Shao, Taichong, 1992, The Observations from the Camellia World, p.73, No.279. Chinese synonym for the USA *C. japonica* Lady Laura.


Lapa. Gao, Jiying, 2007, The Identification... Outstanding Camellias, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Italy *C. japonica* Laura Padova.


Lapai. Gao, Jiying, 2007, The Identification... Outstanding Camellias, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C. reticulata* hybrid La Petite.


**Lara.** *(C. japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy by Durazzo. (Believed extinct.)


Large Flower Gold Heart. Synonym for Dahua Jinxin.


Large Single Red. Courtois, 1833, Magazin d’Horticulture, p.34. Synonym for Grandiflora.


Large Walker. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for Enrico Bettoni.


Larry Davis. (C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1980, vol.XIII, No.6, p.22, Reg. No.199: A chance seedling of C.reticulata ‘Crimson Robe’ (Dataohong), raised by Mrs I. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand, that first flowered 1981. The plant has average, upright growth with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm. The large size, peony form flowers are mauve pink with a number of petaloids, white filaments and dark yellow anthers. There are about 42 petals and the bloom measures 11-12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.


Lasandra. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1980, p.168, Reg. No.1577: A large, deep rose variegated white, peony form C.japonica chance seedling of Tiffany, raised by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. The centre is filled with twisted petals and petaloids. Anthers bright yellow with lighter coloured filaments. Synonym: ‘Lasandra Variegated’.


Lasang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Italy C.japonica La Sonnambula, as ‘La Sonnambula’.

Lasca Beauty. (C.reticulata x C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1974, p.171, Reg. No.1290: A 6 year old hybrid (‘Cornelian’ (Damanao) x Mrs D.W. Davis) that first bloomed 1970, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA while at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum and grown by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California. Plant growth

**LASCA Beauty.** CCS Review, Oct-Dec 2011, p.25; Different rendering of Lasca Beauty adopted by SCCS to emphasise the cultivar’s origin at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum.


Lasika Jiaojiao. Chinese synonym for USA C. reticulata hybrid Lasca Beauty.

**Lassie.** *(C.japonica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1977, p.214, Reg. No.1429: A very large size, light red, anemone form. A 7 year old seedling of *C.japonica Pink Elephant*; originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The Elegans type bloom is light red with 12-16 petals, 50 petaloids, light cream filaments, yellow anthers. Average size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Many small petals mixed with the petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Sport: Lassie Variegated.


**Late Bell.** *(C.japonica)*, Collected Papers, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Purple cloudy pendent group. Purple flower, bell shaped corolla.


Late White Empress. Synonym for Overlook White.


**Latifolia Flore Pleno Alba.** Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des Arbres et Plants Cultiveés...*, p.15. Synonym for *Alba Plena*.


Latifolia. Mrs Wilmot’s Variety. The Sunningdale Nursery, Surrey Catalogue, 1955, p.7. A fine sport of the above (*Latifolia*) in which the leaves are larger and the flowers richer colour. Believed to be only a better grown *Latifolia* and thus a synonym.

**Latifolia Nannetensis.** André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.48. Synonym for *Latifolia*.

**Latifolia Nova.** *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1937, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.128: Leaves 7.5 cm wide and about the same in length, and, in a manner imbricated, rounded at the base, point recurved, glossy and prominently veined. Flower vase-form, 7.5 cm across, of a cherry-red, interior petals irregular, festooned and curled; those of the exterior often with 2 or 3 rounded lobes. Originated in England. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.109 lists ‘Macrantha’ or *Latifolia Nova*.

**Latifolia Red.** Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4. Synonym for *Latifolia*.

**Latifolia Rosea.** Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.29, 1846-1847. Synonym for *Latifolia*.

**Latifolia Superba.** *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

**Latifolia Variegata.** Hazlewood’s Nursery Catalogue, 1945. Orthographic variant for **Latifolia Variegated.**


**Lattea di Casoretti.** Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic error for **Lactea Casoretti.**

**Lattice White.** *(C.japonica)*, Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Informal, double white with golden stamens. Originated in Australia.

**Lauchmani.** Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

**Lauchmanni.** Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

**Laukmannii.** Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1842. Orthographic error for **Lankmannii.**

**Laura.** *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.1: Received from Italy two years ago. Its blossoms, nearly of the largest size, (10 cm across), belong by their regularity, to the class of perfections, and are of a delicate pink, deepest at the centre. It has numerous, small petals; those external, larger and rounded, faintly emarginate, the following ones, ovate-acute, resembling, at the centre, the heart of a rose.

**Laura Bondi.** Treseders of Truro Camellia List, 1971, p.16: Large double to rose form double. Originated in England. Orthographic error for **Laura Rondi.**


**Laura Camp.** *(C.japonica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1954, p.319, Reg. No.192: A 12 year old seedling originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA. Bloomed for the first time 1949. Plant growth is average, compact and pyramidal. The pink flowers are incomplete doubles with mixed petaloids similar to **Pink Star**, 11-14 cm across and appear early to mid-season.


Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3 cm deep with 100 petals. Colour and pattern similar to Carter’s Sunburst. Sometimes petals form a hexagonal shape. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. Blooms mid-season.

Laura Courant. (C. japonica), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Blush with a few streak of pink. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.


Laura di Valchiusa. (C. japonica), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71: Crimson red. Central petals veined white. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.


Laura E. Greggs. (C. japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1980, p.169, Reg. No.1624: A large size, light pink, striped, formal double, C. japonica chance seedling, flowering early to mid-season. Originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 11 cm across with 50 petals. Plant growth is upright, average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.


Laura Gordy. (C. japonica) ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.122 with colour photo; A 12 year old seedling, first flowered 2007, parentage unknown. Originated and registered by C.M and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. Propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 7.5cm deep flower is semidouble to rose form double, soft pink. Soft gold anthers and cream filaments. Flowers fall whole. Spreading growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves average 10cm x 4.5cm with average serration. Flowers mid-season.


Laura Mortera. (C. japonica), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.20. No description. Leguay, Jan.1853, Revue Horticole, p.30: Icy pink striped dewy white. Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie,

Laura Neill. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.169. A very large, red to rose-red, semidouble *C.japonica* chance seedling, blooms early to mid-season. Originated by D.V. Neill, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Average flower size 14 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals, 20 petaloids and yellow anthers. The flower has a high centre. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide.


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


Laura Walker. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.62, Reg. No.274: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs J.C. Walker Sr., Marshallville, Georgia, USA. First flowered 1953. Plant growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate with leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The bloom is large, semi-double with many stamens and petaloids in the centre. The colour is bright red. Flower size averages 12.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. Sport: Laura Walker Variegated, Chinese synonym ‘Hongwoke’.

**Laura Walker Variegated.** (*C.japonica)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1958, as ‘Laura Walker Var.’: A virus variegated form of Laura Walker - Bright red blotched white. Originated in USA.


**Laura’s Beauty.** (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2011, p.29 with colour photo; Originated by N.C. Barnard, St Elmo, Ala., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.141 with colour photo; Regn No.2810. A 12 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2005. Medium to large size flower is 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep with 33 petals and 19 petaloids. Semi-double to peony form with some stamens among the petaloids. Base colour white with heavy red striping. Upright, open growth at average rate. Dark green leaves average 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers early to late.


**Lauren Hall.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No. 2732; A chance seedling that first flowered in 1996. Originated by Marion Hall of Dothan, Ala., USA. The 9 cm diameter, tiffany pink, formal double flower blooms mid-season to late. Petals reflex somewhat as the flower matures. Plant is upright with average growth rate. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.119 with colour photo; Light green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Lauren Tudor. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2000, p.28 with colour photo, Reg. No.2527. A peony form flower, pink with small red flecks. Flowers early to mid-season. Heavy petal texture. Originated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.4, colour photo p.c10. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Average flower size is 14.5 cm across x 12.7 cm deep, with numerous petals, the central ones very upstanding, golden anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright and vigorous, with dark green leaves 12.7 cm long x 7.5 cm wide.

Lauren Tudor Variegated. (C.japonica) SCCS Nomenclature Supplement. 2014. A variegated form of Lauren Tudor with additional white variegation. Other details as for Lauren Tudor. Originated by Buck & Tyler Mizzell, Santee, SC, USA.


Laurentine Nolan. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1977, p.214, Reg. No.1417: A very large, white, peony. A 14 year old chance seedling C.japonica, that first bloomed 1968. Originated by James W. Nolan, Waveland, Mississippi, USA. The peony form flower (peony to anemone, occasionally rose form) is white with 33 petals, 70 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep. Centre is a mass of large and small petaloids, many showing a yellow cast. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate, with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Lauretta. (C.japonica), Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. (Believed extinct.)

Lauretta Croff. (C.japonica), Medici Spada, 1858, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lauretta Feathers. (C.reticulata hyb.), American Camellia Yearbook, 1984, p.179, Reg. No.1928: A very large, blush white to edged pink, semi-double, C.reticulata hybrid chance seedling of Lasca Beauty; early flowering. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1982. Average size flower 15 cm plus across, with 11 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. Opens flat with creped petals, tends towards white as the bloom ages. Plant growth is upright and dense and rapid in rate, with very dark green leaves, 15 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. In the 1961 American Camellia Yearbook, p.109, Hilsman published “Lauretta Feathers” as tentative name for the Feather’s hybrid, Williams Lavender x ‘Crimson Robe’ (Dataohong), but, as no description accompanied it, this had no validity.


deep with 85 petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.


Laurie Bray Variegated. \((C.japonica)\), Shackelford, 1966, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21, No.5 as ‘Laurie Bray Var.’: A virus variegated form of Laurie Bray - Soft pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.


Laura Serra. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error for Laura Serra.


Lavender. \((C.japonica)\), Lindo Nursery Catalogue, ca. 1945. No description. Originated in USA.


Lavender Number 1. \((C.hybrid)\), American Camellia Yearbook, 1973, p.117, facing colour photo: Large, deep orchid pink semi-double. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA.


Lavender Prince II. \((C.x williamsii)\), American Camellia Yearbook, 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1780: A large, china rose, semi-double \(C.hybrid\) \((C.saluensensis \times C.japonica William's Lavender) \times \(C.japonica Princess Lavender\)), blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. The 17 year old seedling first bloomed in 1967. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves.


Lavender Swirl. \((C.x williamsii)\), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, March 1998, Issue No. 129, vol.XX, No.4, p.21, Reg. No.388. Registered by O. Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of \(C.saluensensis \times C.japonica K. Sawada\) which first flowered in 1985. Flower is a large to very large formal double, 12 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, and often showing a distinct spiral formation. Colour is a soft lavender pink, darkening towards the centre of the flower, (RHS.CC. 62B-62C shading to 62A). The plant is upright, of average density and vigour, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season. Chinese synonym ‘Zixuanfeng’.

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Lavinia Maggi Alba. (C. japonica), Rovelli Nursery Catalogue, 1893-1894: Pure white form of Lavinia Maggi, originated by Rovelli, Italy.


Lavinia Maggi Rosea. (C. japonica), William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1867, p.74: A superb variety, colour bright red, beautiful form. Retains its flowers individually in freshness and beauty a long


Lavonia. (C. japonica), Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Lawley Rosa. (C. japonica), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Flower full peony form, pale cherry red, almost a velvety tone. Originated in Italy.


Lawrenciana Vera. La Société Royale d’ Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, Catalogue des Plantes, p.22, Synonym for Lawrenceana.

Lawson Bonner. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1965, p.239, Reg. No.745: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; orginated by James F. Brown Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 12 petals. Colour is deep pink with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Mid-season blooming.
Lawson Number 1. (C. japonica), Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1957. No description. Originated in USA.

Lazarina. (C. japonica), Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7, p.104; Big flowers, dark pink, almost red, with petals bordered white in the centre. Leaves slightly twisted, which gives the plant an unhealthy aspect. Very beautiful flower. Obtained by head gardener João de S. Lázaro. Originated in Portugal.

Lazetta. (C. japonica), ACS., Quarterly, 1951, 6(2):8, Reg. No.115: A 13 year old seedling of unknown parentage. First flowered 1943. Originated by Riverbank Camellia Nursery, Riverbank, California, USA. Introduced by them in 1948. Type of growth is compact with dark green foliage. Buds lightly as a young plant; will stand more sunshine and heat than most varieties. Flower buds round. Fragrant. Sometimes some of the petaloids are purple. Flower is incomplete double with small petaloids. Colour brick red (5-E-6, Maerz & Paul Chart). Size, 8.5-10.5 cm across. Blooms mid-season.


Lazzarini. (C. japonica), Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Le Blanc’s. Paxton, 1832, Horticultural Register. Synonym for Rosea.


Le Flamboyant. (C. japonica), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.15. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)


Le Grand Frédéric. Berlèse, 1845, Monographie. Synonym for Floyi.


Le Mitzchesi. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.26: Very large, perfectly imbricated, strong red. The most beautiful of this colour. An orthographic error for Lemichezii.


Le Verne Red. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Ltd. (Adv.), ca.1936. Orthographic variant for La Verne Red.

**Leading Lady.** (C.japonica), SCCS., 1956, The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature, p.61: Salmon pink. Large, semi-double with elongated petals. Medium, compact growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Sport: **Leading Lady Variegated**.

**Leading Lady Variegated.** (C.japonica), SCCS., 1960, Camellia Nomenclature, p.72: A virus variegated form of **Leading Lady** - Salmon pink, blotched with white. Originated in USA.

**Leah Baggs.** (C.japonica), ACS, May 1987, The Camellia Journal, vol.42, No.2, p.8, Reg. No.2042: Large to very large, light pink with pink veining, edged to white border, peony form to rose form double, C.japonica, chance seedling that flowers early to mid-season. Originated by L.D. Baggs, Macon, Georgia, USA. American Camellia Yearbook, 1987, p.82, Reg. No.2042, colour photo between pp.60-61: The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Flower size 11-13 cm across x 3-4 cm deep with 8-10 petals, 15-18 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with light green leaves,10-11 cm long x 4 cm wide.

**Leah Gay.** (C.hybrid), ACS., Nov.1990, The Camellia Journal, vol.46, No.4, p.18, Reg. No.2199: Medium size, blush to pink petals margins, formal double C.hybrid. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Taylor’s Nursery, Lecompte, Louisiana, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 6-7.5 cm across x 2 cm deep with 95 petals. Plant growth is average, open and medium in rate, with leaves 7-8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Chinese synonym ‘Fenhuanle’.


Leana Superba Variegated. Vanderbilt, 1940, Camellia Research, p.5, as ‘Leana Superba Var.’. Orthographic error for ‘Leana Superba Variegated’. In America this name was erroneously used for Fanny Bolis.


Leannah Louise. (C.japonica) ACS, The Camellia Journal, June 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2847; Originated, registered and propagated by Lyman F. Holland Jr., Mobile Ala., USA. ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.122 with colour photo; Chance seedling, 13 years old, first flowered 2004. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 5cm deep, flower is semidouble with 21 petals, white.
with random pink radial stripes. Stamens have some central petals mixed with them, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers fall whole. Plant is open with slow growth. Dark green leaves average 9cm x 3.2cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.


**Leanora P. Marscher.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.93, Reg. No.860: This peony form flower is pale, purplish pink (Similar to *Julia France*), 10 P-8/5 by Nickerson colour fan. Blooms turn white with age. It has yellow anthers and white filaments. Size is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16 petals and variable number of petaloids. A chance seedling originated by John F. Marscher, Beaufort, South Carolina, USA and first bloomed 1962 at the age of 10 years. Plant growth habit is upright and average. The leaves are light green and average, 12 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

**Lear’s Cordelia.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.7 colour photo: Large, red, peony to anemone form, seedling of *Kerlerec*; originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


Lecchi. Longone Catalogue, 1856. Orthographic error for *Lechi*.


**Lechiana Perfecta.** (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11: Modelled on the *Duchesse d’Orleans*, snow white, speckled carmine at the edge. Originated in Italy.


Lechii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. Orthographic error for *Lechi*.


**Lecumone.** (*C.japonica*), Ridolfi, Florence Catalogue, 1845, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Leda.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:12: Beautiful white striped with red. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: Leaves oval-acuminate, prominent venation, strongly serrate, 10-11 cm long x 7-8 cm wide. Anemone form bloom about 10 cm across, depressed centre, white ground, dotted and striated pink; petals numerous, regularly imbricated and almost all intersected by a pink stripe. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue,

**Leda Alba.** *(C.japonica)*, Morren, 1848, *Annales de Gand*, 4:290, with colour pl.177 facing p.51. A white form of Leda; originating in Milan, Italy by an unrecorded breeder, and brought to Belgium by Alexandre Verschaffelt. On p.51 the name has been corrupted to ‘Lady Alba’.


**Ledida.** *(C.japonica)*, Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1 as “Pink”. No other description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


**Lee Baby.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.238, Reg. No.1361: A 12 year old chance japonica seedling, that first bloomed 1960; originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The rose form double type blooms is light pink, deep in the centre, yellow anthers, white filaments, 32 petals. Average size is 5.5 cm across by 5.0 cm deep. Colour of bloom is RHS.CC.625/1 phlox-pink. It opens into a fairly flat flower, showing stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.


**Lee Eagleson.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.171, Reg. No.1295: A 7 year old japonica seedling of Ville de Nantes that first flowered 1969. Originated by Marjorie Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. The plant growth is upright and average with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double bloom is clear, bright pink with 20 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Average size, 10 cm across. Blooms mid-season.


Garner, N.C., USA, and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta. First flowered in 1992. The 16.5 cm pink semidouble flower has special fluorescence and frosting, golden anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and vigorous. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.119 with colour photo; Light green leaves are 11.5 cm x 5.7 cm.


Lee Wells. *C japonica*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.220, Reg. No.599: A 10 year old chance seedling of Lindsay Neill that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Dr R.F. Wells, Panama City, Florida, USA. Plant is spreading and medium with dark green leaves averaging 11 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to Finlandia, is 11-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep and rose red with golden stamens and 14-16 petals and rare petaloids. Flower buds are oval, showing colour easily, slow opening. Two or more rows of petals, inner petals curled and twisted with a mass of golden stamens.

Lee Wilkes. *C japonica*. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.169, Reg. No.1634: A large, medium red to fuchsia, single *C japonica* chance seedling, blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 7 year old plant first bloomed 1976. Average flower size 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 6 petals and yellow anthers. The bloom is bell-shaped and petal edges almost purple. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Lee Wilkins *C japonica*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No.2878; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. *ACS, Yearbook*, 2013, p.123 with colour photo; A 33 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 1990. Large size, 10cm diameter x 5cm deep flower is red heavily variegated white, semidouble with 20 petals. Photo shows stamens in tubular form, yellow anthers, white filaments. Heavy petal texture, and falls in one piece. Dense, spreading plant with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5cm x 5cm, with medium serration. Flowers midseason.


**Leeana Superba.** *C japonica*, Morren, 1834, *L’Horticulteur Belge, Journal Jardiniers Amateurs*, 2:191, pl. 40: A superb variety from Lee. This brilliant camellia is from the glass houses of M. Verlieuwen of Ghent and flowered 17 April, 1834. The flower is 7.5 cm across. The calyx has 12 sepals passing into petals; the petals have 4 rows, to a number of almost 30, those of the interior are rose-pink, variegated with white, the exterior are red, sometimes with a dart of red down the centre, emarginated and rounded. The leaves are smooth, rounded and pointed, shining, 8 cm x 5 cm. This variety was named for the celebrated London horticulturist, Mr. Lee. It has been largely listed as ‘Leana Superba’, but the orthography *Leeana Superba* is the valid one. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 8. This cultivar was imported from Japan twice; once by John Reeves to England through Macao, China, 1831, when it was named ‘Bealei’ and previously, by von Siebold to Belgium 1829, when it was named *Leeana Superba*. The first importation appears to have been when sent from Batavia, Jakarta by Governor Baron Van de Capellen to his family, having obtained it via Canton, China under the name ‘Camellia Granda’. The family gave it to the Botanic


Leehii. Loddige’s Catalogue, 1836. Orthographic error for *Lechi*.


**Lee’s Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.31: Medium size, full double, imbricated, pink. Excellent variety for outdoor planting as it opens well after a freeze. Originated by Overlook Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, USA.

**Lee’s Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Nursery, Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.15: A virus variegated form of *Lee’s Pink* - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.


*Lefévriana. (C.japonica)*, Loddige’s Catalogue, 1836, p.25: No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.131: Melle. Lemaire-Mertens, *Collection de cent espèces...Camellia*, 1845, pl.20; Berlèse, *Iconographie*, 1841, pl.86; Leaves 8 cm x 6 cm, rounded, acuminate, prominent venation well serrated, dark green; buds large, obtuse, with green scales; flower 8-9 cm across, full, cherry-red, sometimes with white marks; petals of the circumference, 1-2 rows, oblong, twisted, rose coloured, becoming deeper to the centre, sometimes scalloped,

Legacy. (C. reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook, 1974, vol.II, p.235, Reg. No.1346: A 10 year old reticulata (‘Crimson Robe’ [Dataohong] x ‘Tali Queen’ [Dali Cha]) seedling that first bloomed 1968. Originated by Cliff W. Lattin, Lauderdale, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with medium to dark green leaves, 10.5 cm long x 5.0 cm wide.


Legerman Pink. (C. japonica), Griffiths & Strother, 1954, ACS., Nomenclature Cross-Reference List as ‘Legerman Pink’: A solid pink sport of Legerman. Originated in USA.


Leibestrode. (C. japonica), Dodd, 1968, Adventures in Camellia Seedlings, p.4, colour photo: A very light pink, peony to anemone form, medium sized seedling of Elegans. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


Leila (Australia). *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.16 as ‘Leila’; Waterhouse, 1947, *Camellia Quest*, p.16 for ‘Leila’: Seedling No.45/52 *Macarthur’s note book* (ca.1852) Beautiful, large, white flower. Two rows of outer petals, entire, undulated and inclined to be fimbriated; inner very numerous, crowded, erect, a yellow tint. Flower large, 10.5 cm across. Hazlewood propagated off a plant at Camden Park believed to be Macarthur’s ‘Leila’. The variety was sent to America where it became known as Leila (Australia). Synonyms: ‘Anemoniflora’(Australia), ‘Anemoniflora Alba’ (Australia), ‘Narellan’.


Leila Gibson. *(C.japonica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1983, p.162, Reg; No. 1893: A large, white, peony form *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Leila Gibson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 30 petals.14 petaloids with yellow filaments. Blooms have 7 small sets of stamens. Plant growth is rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm.


Lela Ashley. *(C.japonica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 2000, p.4, colour photo p.c10, Reg. No.2541. A light pink formal double with one or two dark pink stripes, cup formed, with 45 petals. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1996. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow, with light green leaves 8.2 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Feb. 2001, p.28 with colour photo. Flower size is 5.7 cm across. Name is given as ‘LeLa Ashley’.

Lela Laurents. *(C.japonica)*,American Camellia Yearbook, 1974, p.171, Reg. No.1291: A 6 year old chance japonica seedling of ‘Tinsie’, *(Bokuhan)* that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Tom Eagleson, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 3.8 cm. The formal double *(Alba Plena* type), bloom is dark red with 64 petals and measures 7.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Sometimes opens with mixed red and white petaloids. Sport: Lela Laurents Variegated.

Lela Laurents Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1972, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.27, No.4 as ‘Lela Laurents Var.’. A virus variegated form of Lela Laurents - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Lellah Callison. \((C. japonica)\), Belle Fontaine Nursery, 1964, ACS, \textit{The Camellia Journal}, vol.19, No.3, rear page. No description. \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, 1965, p.239, Reg. No.685: A 15 year old seedling of \textbf{Finlandia Variegated} x ‘Lotus’ (\textit{Gauntletti}), that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Joel J. Callison, Portland, Oregon, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and rapid with light green leaves averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to \textbf{Frizzle White}, is white with yellow stamens, measures 15-17 cm across x 6.0-7.5 cm deep with 20-30 petals and 20-30 petaloids. This variety is variable and produced 5% single blooms and 5% full peony forms. All petals are wavy, stiff and with a grained appearance. Blooms mid-season to late.

\textbf{Lembrança da Exposição}. \((C. japonica)\), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.45; Irregular rose form (close to \textit{Pompone}), scarlet, sprinkled with white. Originated in Portugal.


\textbf{Lemichegii}. Fendig, 1953, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}. Orthographic error for \textbf{Lemichezii}.

\textbf{Lemichesi}. André Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.133. Orthographic error for \textbf{Lemichezii}.


\textbf{Lemichezii}. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue, No.38, p.27. Orthographic error for \textbf{Lemichezii}.


\textbf{Lemon Drop}. \((C. japonica)\), Donnan, 1981, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, p.82: Miniature formal double with a faint lemon colour on the petals and a deeper lemon cast to the bud centre. \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1785: A miniature to small white with a lemon centre, anemone form, originated by Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average size 5.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright,

**Lemon Glow.** (*C. japonica*) SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011, Medium size, yellow, formal double sport of **Dahlohnega.** Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in 2009 by Cam Too Camellia Nursery, Winnsboro, S.C., USA.

**Lemon Honey.** (*C. japonica*), New Zealand *Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.57: A seedling from **Ochroleuca x White Giant** that first flowered 1968. Originated by D.G. O’Toole, Ohope, New Zealand. Plant growth is upright, medium with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 5 cm. The flower is a formal double of about 60 petals, the outer being large and rounded. Each petal has a thickened midrib which is a clear lemon yellow against a creamy white background. Flower size is 9 cm across x 4.5 cm deep.


**Len Jacobs.** (*C. japonica*), ACRS., 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.29, Reg. No.327: Originated by Len Jacobs, Cherry Gardens, South Australia. A chance seedling of **Dr Tinsley** that first bloomed 1978. The upright, dense plant has informal, 9.5-10.5 cm flowers, 9 cm deep, pale pink centre, darker pink edges. Blooms mid-season to late.

**Lena.** (*C. japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.20. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)


**Lena-Beth.** (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.53: Deep pink with orange cast. Large peony form. Mid-season flowering. Originated by Mrs L. McDaniel, McComb, Mississippi USA.

**Lena Jackson.** (*C. japonica*), New Camellia Varieties, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.247: This seedling appeared amongst seed from Tokayama, Japan, planted in 1936. It was acquired by Ingleside Nurseries, Georgia, USA in 1943 and first bloomed 1944. It opens like a tight, blush-pink rose-bud, finally opening fully to show stamens. Fully open it measures 10-12 cm
across. Blooms mid-season. The plant is a bushy, upright, vigorous grower. Leaves are long, narrow, serrated and very dark green. Registration No.31 with the ACS.

**Lena Superba.** Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Orthographic error for **Leeana Superba.**

**Lenhii.** *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Nursery Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Lendrethii.** Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.1. Orthographic error for **Landrethii.**

**Lenora Taylor.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.237, Reg. No.236: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961. Originated by Harvey V. Taylor, Lecompte, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with light green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm. The peony form flower is pink striped red. Average size is 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 8 petals and yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms early.

**Lenore Weil.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.200, Reg. No.515: A sport of **Mrs Baldwin Wood,** first observed 1953. Originated by Dr Nathan Weil Jr., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium, with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The pink, anemone form flower is deep pink near the base, fading to blush pink near petal edge with rose stripes and stippling and yellow stamens. There are 19 petals and 7-9 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. Orthographic error: ‘Leonora Weil’.

**Len’s Gift.** *(C.japonica)*, *C.Aust., Camellia News,* Autumn 2008, No.176, p.13, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 574. Originator was Len Hobbs, Doncaster, Vic, Australia. Registered by Roy H. Campbell, Maddington, W.A. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. The light pink, informal double flower has 55 petals and is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. on an upright, fast growing plant. Leaves deep green, oval. Flowers shed whole

**Leodora.** *(C.japonica)*, La Société Royale d’Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, *Catalogue des Plantes*, p.22. No description. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.2, pl.200: The flower, 10 cm across, is full, cherry red, which lightens to carmine-rose as the flower develops. The outer petals, in 4-5 rows, are 4 cm wide x 5 cm long, round, entire, not numerous, shining, transparent, spread out and imbricated with regularity. Those of the centre are of small number, different shapes, generally rumpled and forming a heart. We posses under this name two plants, one with the flowers double, white, striped with irregular form; the other, red, full, regular form.

**Leon Benson.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.131, Reg. No.1501: A large, medium pink, anemone to peony form chance *C.japonica* seedling that flowers mid-season. Originated by Feral Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. This 14 year old seedling that first bloomed 1970, has 100 petals and petaloids; pink petaloids arranged in a collar of rosettes, anthers yellow, filaments pink. Average size 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with leaves 7.5-8.0 cm long x 4.0-4.5 cm wide. See colour photo, front cover, ACS., 1978, *The Camellia Review*, vol.33, No.1.

**Léon Leguay.** *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:16. No description. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II: Originated in France by Mr Miellez, Lille. This camellia, which is a perfection amongst perfections, the small size of the petals and their serried, imbricative arrangement, has blossoms of medium size and a uniform, vivid, cherry-red colouring with perfect imbrication. Synonym: ‘Leon Leguay’(France). Orthographic error: ‘Leon Lequay’.


**Leon Leguay (McIlhenny).** *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny, 1941, *700 Varieties of Camellias*, p.9 invalidly as ‘Leon Leguay’: Large, full semi-double. Solid, light red. In his 1948-1949 catalogue he describes it as: Large, single, 5 petalled bloom, carmine lightly washed aster-purple, petals
much crinkled; stamens short, in form of a compact crown. Mid-season blooming. This has been listed as **Leon Leguay** (**McIlhenny**) to distinguish it from the valid **Léon Leguay**.


**Leona Bolen Variegated.** *(C. japonica)*, Gerbing’s Azalea Garden Catalogue, 1943-1944: The parent is solid red. This sport originated from a grafted plant. A virus variegated form of **Leona Bolen.** Vivid red, blotched white. Originated in USA. See colour pl., p.133, Gerbings, 1945, *Camellias*.


**Leona Superba.** C. Smith Nursery Catalogue, ca.1920. Orthographic error for **Leeana Superba**.


**Leona Willsey.** *(C. japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.163, Reg. No.1024: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by S.A. Willsey, Lockhart, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flower is 13 cm across x 5 cm deep and has 18-20 petals. White with yellow anthers and white filaments. Flower is scalloped; stamens clustered in the centre. Early to mid-season blooming.


**Leonardii**. (*C. japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1838, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.131: Leaves large and of a beautiful green; buds long with green scales; flowers 10 cm across, double, cherry red, veined deeper; exterior petals fairly large, regular, some emarginate, the others entire; those at the centre small, united in fascicles. Originated in Italy by Casoretti.


**Leonidas**. (*C. japonica*) van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:zz: Large salmon red flower of flat form. Originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The plant habit is similar to parent with mid-green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is semi-double, with 14 petals, gold anthers and white filaments. The bloom has a magnolia-like form, sweet pea colouring (RHS.Red Purple Group, 58C) shading to almost white in the centre and measuring 12 cm across x 4.5 cm deep.


**Leonora**. Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1870-1871. Orthographic variant for **Leonore**.

**Leonora Novick**. (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.163, Reg. No.1051: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, average density with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The peony form flower, similar to **Daikagura**, is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 28 white petals and 6 petaloids, yellow anthers and filaments. Early to mid-season flowering. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XI, No.5, 1980.


Leonora Weil. SCCS 1993, Camellia Nomenclature p.66. This orthography has replaced ‘Leonore Weil’ in previous Camellia Nomenclatures. However the original ACS Reg. No.515 gives the name as Lenore Weil.


Leontina. (C.japonica), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Leopold 1er. (C.japonica), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.19: Velvety red similar in form to Triumphans. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.45: Magnificent Belgium camellia, spreading habit, flower the size of a reticulata, very full double scarlet. This must be an earlier one than that following of the same name, which was said to be new seedling on March 1861.


Leopold II. (C.japonica), Peer, 1956, American Camellia Yearbook, p.54. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Leopoldina Borzini. (C.japonica), Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872 as ‘Leopoldini Borzini’. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Leopoldo. (C.japonica), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1850, Catalogue Général, p.48. de Jonghe, 1851, Traité de la Culture du Camellia, p.111. No description. Verschaffelt, 1856, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book VI, pl.III: This variety was obtained from seed in Italy 2 or 3 years ago. It is a perfection of flawless symmetry, in respect to form. Its blossoms are large, outspread, composed of numerous, rounded, emarginate petals in 9-10, spiral series, all of a uniform pink.


Lerana. (C.japonica), Tagliaabue, 1840, Nomenclatorem Camelliae. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Lerlind. (C.japonica) American Camellia Yearbook, 1974, vol.II, p.236, Reg. No.1344: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1971. Originated by Mr & Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is average to dense with very dark, green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The rose form double to formal double, white bloom, is very flat with 85 petals. 9.5 cm across x 1.2 cm deep. Blooms early to late.

Les Berg. (C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1972, vol.VII, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.61: A chance reticulata seedling that first flowered 1968. Originated by Mr & Mrs L. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The plant has rapid, upright growth, the foliage is mid-green, reticulate with sharp, distinct serrations, keeled, apex recurved. The flower is a loose, peony form with 18 petals and some petaloids. Petal margins have heavy, multiple notches and darker veining. The colour is RHS.CC.Red Group, 53C-D and size 14 cm across x 5 cm deep. For colour photo see front cover, 1986, New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, vol.XIV, No.8.


(RHS.CC.46B) flowers, formal double to peony, with 75+ petals and 10+ petaloids, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Mid-season blooming.


**Les Namnètes.** *(C.japonica)*, Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Pink semi-double.

**Les Richards.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, pp.228, 229, Reg. No.918: The semi-double flower is tulip shaped. Petals well rounded, large, thick and satiny. Colour bright, cardinal red with bright, yellow anthers. Size is 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep with 20-25 petals. Blooms midseason. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1958 aged 7 years. Originated by M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5 cm.


**Leslie R.** *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958,: Light pink, large semi-double to anemone form, with large petals. Early to mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by L. Richards, Mobile, Alabama.

**Dixie Knight.** Medium, upright growth with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The large, peony form, bright scarlet flowers are 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 14 petals and many petaloids, cream filaments and yellow anthers. Late flowering.

**Leslie Wilkes.** *(C. japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.132, Reg. No.1456: A large, rose, semidouble *C. japonica* chance seedling, early to mid-season flowering. Originated by Mrs Herman Johnson, Madison, Florida, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1973 with 14 petals, 3 petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments. Average size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm.


**Les-tay-home.** *(C. japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.226, Reg. No.532: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by Dr Leslie Taylor, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is rapid in rate, upright and open with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 4.5 cm. The variegated white and red, peony form flowers, similar to Professor Sargent, measure 6 cm across x 5 cm deep with 290 petals. Flowers early to mid-season.

**Leta Rembrant.** *(C. japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958, No description. Originated in USA.


**Letitia Cavalli.** van Houte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. Orthographic error for Letizia Cavalli.


**Letitia Mac.** *(C. reticulata Hybr.), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.36, Reg. No.74: This is a seedling of *C. saluenensis*, the pollen parent being a *C. reticulata Buddha*. It first bloomed 1967 and was raised by Mr Jack Clark, Auckland, New Zealand. The plant has an open, upright habit, the foliage is dark green, 9 cm x 4 cm average. The flower is semi-double with up to 18 petals, light yellow anthers with cream filaments and the colour is Rose Madder 23/1. The plant is free flowering in mid-season.


**Letitia Bolis.** *(C. japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


**Letizia Recanati.** *(C. japonica)*, Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
Letonia. (C.japonica), Anonymous, 1844, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.12, p.25:...raised by the first amateur who first introduced Rubescens, Lepida and Lowii from the Clapton Nursery, England. (Believed extinct.)


Lettie Marinda. (C.japonica), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.267, Reg. No.371: A 10 year old chance seedling; originated by Robert V. Burgess, Savannah, Georgia, USA, which first flowered 1952. Plant growth is full, compact and dense with leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The flower,11-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, resembled Sweetii Vera in form and is deep rose with deeper veining, 35 petals and 37 petaloids, a full peony shape with stamens interspersed amongst the petaloids. Early flowering.


Levia. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, ca.1886. Abbreviation for Leviathan.


Leyla Zana.  (C.japonica), Italian CS, Notiziario, 2002 No.2, p.3 with colour photo; Imbricated formal double, diameter 9-11 cm x 4-5 cm deep. Petals 48-61, oval, blade incurved, margin regular, colour red-orange fading to red in the centre. No stamens or petaloids. Some thin to medium radial stripes of darker colour. Leaves 7-8.5 cm x 3.5-4 cm, elliptic, acuminate, margin finely serrate, upper surface dark green, lower surface yellowish green. Growth open, average rate, flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Vincenzo Melevendi, Genoa, Italy, first flowered in 1992. Raised from a sport of ‘Principessa Clotilde’ (Clotilde).


Liangye Jinxin.  (Glossy Leaf Gold Heart), (C.japonica), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, Camellias from Zhejiang, p.46: The plant reaches a small tree, 5-7 m tall, branches spreading, irregular, strong greyish, upper slanting, lower pendant. Leaves large, elliptic, glossy, thick-leathery, new growth red tinted and tip of leaf bud, red. Flowers sparse, single, scarlet, 5 cm across, petals 5-6, incised, connate, tube-like at base, 5 cm long, arranged in two rows. Stamens more than 100, joined into a short tube. Buds long-ovate to ovate-elliptic, pointed, green with scorched margins. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in China.


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**Lianhua.** Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; New Chinese synonym for the ancient China *C.japonica Anemoniflora*.

**Lianhua Hong.** *(C.japonica)*, *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.570 as ‘Lianhuahong’; Leaf broad-ovate, 7-9 cm x 3.5-4.5 cm, apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, vein obvious, margin shallow and obtuse. Flower semi-double, lotus type, pink to red, occasionally with white spots, regular arrangement, 9-10 cm diameter. Late flowering. From Sichuan Province, China.

**Lianhua Shijie.** Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.rusticana Rengesekai*.

**Lianpian Tuozhu.** *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11; Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal*, No.12, p.71: A translation given is ‘Lotus Pearl’. The petals of this variety are like those of a lotus in full bloom, while the stamens are like golden pearls held in the centre of the petals. It is named “lianpian”, petals of the lotus, “tuo”, holding; “zhu”, pearls. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.40: Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, slightly rugose, 6.5-8 cm long x 2.5-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55B), diameter about 12 cm. Petals 17-20, flat, long, outwardly expanded when open. Stamens numerous, clustered around petals. Pistils well developed. Flowers mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild reticulata in Tengchong. The petals of this cultivar are long and flat, and the flower form looks like a mound of pearls on a lotus petal. Different reading: ‘Lien-pien T’o-chu’. Synonyms: ‘Lotus Pearl’, ‘Lotus Petal Supporting a Pearl’.

**Lianrui.** *(C.reticulata)*, Savige, 1980, *International Camellia Journal*, No.12, p.71: The translation of this name is “Double Bowl”. Apparently the stamens are joined to make a cup-shaped form in the centre of a bowl-shaped flower. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.38: Leaves broad-elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate, 8-9.5 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.62A), diameter 9-10 cm, single. Petals 9-11 in 2-3 whorls. Stamens numerous, mostly well developed. Pistils well developed, fertile. This is a new cultivar, selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds by researchers at the Kunming Botanic Garden. It is a vigorous grower. The stamens are united at the base to form a tube, hence its Chinese name which means united stamens. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: ‘Lien-jui’. Synonyms: ‘Double Bowl’, ‘Joined Stamens’.

**Liantaifanying.** *(C.reticulata)* *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.247 with colour photo; Silvery red flower from Tengchong County, China. Diameter 11-13 cm. Flowers early to mid-season.


**Libanii Rosea.** *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. No description. (Believed extinct.)

**Libei Mudan.** Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.415; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica Rebel Yell*. 72

Libeika Xiaojie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The Identification...Outstanding Camellias, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australia C reticulata Miss Rebecca.


Liberty Bell. (C japonica), Vanderbilt, 1941, Camellia Research, p.4. No description. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946: (Our seedling L). This is the first season we have offered this variety. It bears a pure white, semi-peony formed flower, 10-12.5 cm across. A prolific bloomer with a long flowering period. The plant is a semi-upright, vigorous grower. Originated in USA by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama. See black and white photo, p.203, Hertrich, 1955, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, II and p.64, Sharp, 1948, Camellias Illustrated.


Libri. (C japonica), Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1853-1854. No description. Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie, p.41: Bright red, unicolour, centre convex, composed of small petals. Figured and described in Verschaffelt, 1860, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book IV, pl.III: Received from Mr Charles Luzzatti, Florence, Italy. The blossoms of largest size (11 cm across), are composed of numerous, rounded or ovate petals, entire or emarginate, and regularly imbricated. The ground colouring is pink with a violet tint towards the petal margins, with a veining of the same colour. Orthographic variant: ‘Libra’.

Licenza. (C japonica), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:7: Medium size, red flower with white streaks. Originated in Italy.


**Liddy Jenkins.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, p.172, Reg. No.1287: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966; originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose form double, type bloom is deep rose with 58 petals and no visible stamens. Average size 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Petals are spoon-like and overlapping with 7 rows. Mid-season blooming.

**Liddybow.** *(C.fraterna hybrid)*. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No. 112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.36, Reg. No.309: A chance *C.fraterna* seedling, originated by E.C. Hansen, Waikanae, New Zealand. First bloomed in 1989 at 5 years age. The growth habit is upright and spreading with average growth rate and light green leaves 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The flowers are single, soft pink with deeper veining, to pale pink at petal edge, and the stamens are composed of yellow anthers on pink filaments. There are 7 petals which are irregular, waved, wounded and notched on flowers 6.5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season. Plant is very floriferous. Flower colour RHS.CC.62A-D.

**Lideli.** Gao, Jiyin, 1993 *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.67, No.538. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid Betty Ridley*.

**Liduina.** *(C.japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1847-1849: Flower very large, vivid rose. The first row of petals are large and regular, the other 5-6 rows of thick and distinctive petals form a spherical centre. Originated in Italy by Avvocato Sodi. Orthographic errors: ‘Liduinia’, ‘Liduinea’.


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


**Lieut. Bennie Folsom.** SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.76. Abbreviation for **Lieutenant Bennie Folsom**.


**Lifang.** (Personal Name) *(C.reticulata)* China Regn No.48, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, June 2009, No.12, p.48; Flowers loose peony form, peach red, 10-12 cm diameter, 18-26 petals in 3-4 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner slightly curved. Some stamens changed to petaloids, balance divided into 4-6 bundles. Flowers mid-season. Leaves oblong-elliptic lanceolate, 7.9-10.9 cm x 2.8-4.1 cm, apices caudate and reflexed backward, bases cuneate. Selected from the camellia forest on Zixi Mountain, Chuxiong, and named for renowned specialist Professor Xia Lifang.


Ligo Incredulis. (C.japonica), Ghent Exhibition Catalogue, 1847, p.33, by the trader Jean Van Hove-De Caigny, mentioned as follows; First time in flower, coming from Augusta fertilized by Blackburnia. Originated in Belgium, breeder unknown.

Ligure Nova. (C.japonica), Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Like Comte de Gomer. (C.japonica), Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.4 as ‘Like Compte de Gomer’. Similar to Comte de Gomer but blooms later. Originated in USA.

Like Sargent. (C.japonica), ACS, The Camellia Journal, Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2881; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell Lucedale, Miss., USA. A 10 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Large, 10cm diameter x 6.5cm deep flower is deep red with 50 petals, full peony form and never shows stamens. Heavy petal texture and falls whole. Spreading, open plant with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 7.5cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason.


Lil Schaefer. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1979, p.108, Reg. No.1555: A small to medium size, very pale blush with rose to carmine streaks, rose form double to formal double C.japonica (Sadie Mancil x Evalina), mid-season blooming. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA.

Lil Stella. (C.japonica). American Camellia Yearbook, 1976, p.161, Reg. No.1403: A chance C.japonica seedling of Letitia Schrader. Originated by Mrs Henry S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 7 cm. The ‘Herme’ (Hikarugenji) type, bloom is rosy red with 26-30 petals and 4-6 trumpet shaped petaloids, white-blush filaments and anthers. Size, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep. Outer petals waxy and crinkled. Blooms mid-season.

Lil Symonds. (C.japonica), ACS, The Camellia Journal, Aug. 2001, p.21, colour photo p.20, Reg. No.2551. A semi-double to rose form double chance seedling, with deep red flowers, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. The cold hardy plant has dense, upright, average growth. Originated by Elizabeth R. Scott, Aiken, S.C., USA. American Camellia Yearbook, 2001, p.95, colour photo p.c14. Average flower size is 11.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 24 fimbriated, heavy textured petals. Filaments are red at base. Leaves are 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

Lil Tiff. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1978, p.132, Reg. No.1498: A miniature, clear pink, anemone form C.japonica chance seedling, blooms late mid-season. Originated by P.A. Menard, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1972 and has yellow anthers and white filaments. Two or three petaloids are white. Flower size 5.2 cm across x 3.4 cm deep. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm.


Lila Akel. (C.reticulata x C.saluensis), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1986, vol.XIV, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.236: A chance seedling cross between C.reticulata and C.saluensis, originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The 8 year old plant first flowered, 1981. It has dark green leaves, 11-12 cm long x 6-7 cm wide. The plant is upright with average density. Flowers midseason, semi-double to peony in form. Colour is dark, salmon rose, (RHS.CC.Red-Purple Group 57D) size about 15 cm across x 5 cm deep with many stamens with yellow anthers.
Lila Fretwell. *C.japonica*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1966, p.94, Reg. No.846: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Mrs R.E. Brownlee, Anderson, South Carolina, USA. The leaves are dark green, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm average and plant growth average. The semidouble flower, 9-10 cm across x 2 cm deep, is deep pink shading to white in the centre, with 11 petals. Blooms early.


Lila Rosa. *C.japonica*, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.17: Large size, full peony form, clear pink. Fendig, 1951, American Camellia Catalogue with colour pl.: Large, deep, clear rose-pink, incomplete double (anemone form), 10 cm across x 4 cm deep. The petals are obovate, about 5 cm long with notched tips. A variable flower with a formation similar to Marchioness of Exeter, sometimes showing many petaloids but few stamens. Leaves mid-green, long-elliptic, 11 cm x 5 cm, base tapered acute, long acuminate apex, wide, sharp serrations, black tipped. Plant is a fast, spreading grower. Originated by Breckinridge Gamble, Tallahassee, Florida, USA from seed of unknown parents about 1940. Orthographic error: ‘Lila Rosea’. Sport: Lila Rosa Variegated. See black and white photo, p.205, Hertrich, 1955, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, vol.II.


Lilac Time. *C.x williamsii*, New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1980, vol.XI, No.5, p.18, Reg. No.157: A seedling of the cross Elegant Beauty x Donation originated by P.R. McNab, Levin, New Zealand. The camellia has slow, average growth with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3 cm wide. The flower is rose form to formal double with 45-50 petals and measures 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. The colour is mauve-pink, (RHS.CC.67D-68B). Flowers mid-season to late. The plant has bronze-red new growth.


Lili. Glen Saint Mary Nursery Catalogue, 1940. Orthographic variant for *Lily.*


Lilian Burgess. *(C japonica)*, ACRS., 1965, *Camellia News*, No.20, p.16, Reg. No.69: Originated by Peggy Waring, Kenmore, Queensland, Australia. A seedling of *Odoratissima* that first bloomed 1960. The plant is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves, elliptic, apex acuminate. The 10 cm diameter flowers are white, splashed and striped deep pink and of an incomplete double form and fragrant.


Liliane Wells. *(C japónica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1965, p.239, Reg. No.773: A sport of an *Elegans* seedling, originated by Homer G. Wilson, Fresno, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate. The anemone form bloom is white, sometime with a
blush throat and/or pink stripes, yellow stamens. Blooms are 13 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to mid-season.


Lilla Fletcher Inman. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1968, p.133, Reg. No.1009: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mrs Clara Inman, Quincy, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The rose form double flowers, which open to anemone form, are over 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep and have 40-50 petals and 30-40 petaloids. White to blush with pink stripes, white filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season.


Lillian A. (C.reticulata hybr.), American Camellia Yearbook, 1982, p.174, Reg. No.1815: A very large, deep pink, peony form, C.reticulata chance seedling of Buddha. Early flowering. Originated by L.G. McKeenan, Orinda, California, USA. First bloomed 1974. Average size, 16 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 22-24 petals and 10-12 petaloids, gold anthers and cream filaments. Outer two rows of petals shade to lighter pink margins. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.

Lillian Jernigan. (C.japonica), ACS, The Camellia Journal, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No. 2735; A chance seedling that first flowered in 1986. Originated by Ed Jernigan, Greenville, Ala., USA, and propagated by Park Smith, later by John Grimm, Metairie, La. An 11.5 cm diameter, semi-double flower with broad petals. Described as white splotched and striped with red, but the photo shows pink and red as the dominant colours. Yellow anthers and cream filaments, not prominent. Flowers early. American Camellia Yearbook, 2008, p.120 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 6.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

Lillian Mann. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1965, p.239, Reg. No.765: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated in USA by W.H. Veo, Orlando, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green


North Augusta, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is open and medium in rate. The peony form, Camellia Rose 622/1 with darker veins 622, bloom has yellow anthers and flowers mid-season. It measures 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep.

**Lillie Robinson.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.289, Reg. No.325: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is compact with medium sized, bright green leaves, ovate and acuminate. The incomplete double, blush pink flowers, 8-10 cm across, have two rows of curved and twisted petals, with prominent stamens, surrounded by fluted petals and petaloids. Blooms mid-season.


Lilly. Langdon Nursery Catalogue, 1890-1891. Orthographic error for *Lily*.


Lily Camellia.  Camellias, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.188 with colour photo; Translation of the Japanese C.japonica Yuri-tsubaki (which is the valid name and should always be used).


Lily Grandiflora. (C.japonica), Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1864. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)


Lina. *C.japonica*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.21. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Lina Accame. *C.japonica*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Linda Brothers Blush. *C.japonica*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1984, p.179, Reg. No.1931: A medium, shell pink with a white border form of *C japonica* sport of Linda Brothers, originated by S.L. Brothers, Gainsville, Florida, USA. All other characteristics are the same as the parent plant.

double, white flowers open mid-season. The open, upright plant has 10.5 cm x 5 cm bright green leaves with obtuse apex.


**Linda Gilmore.** (*C. japonica* x *C. reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p. 214, Reg. No. 1442: Medium size, white base, heavily striped crimson throughout, hybrid with reticulata parentage ([**Lady Vansittart**] x ‘Crimson Robe’ [**Dataohong**], Seedling No. 43). Flowered mid-season to late. First bloomed 1975. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The formal double type bloom is white base, heavily striped crimson with 50 petals. Size is 8 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.

**Linda Griffin.** (*C. reticulata*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p. 27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2884, Originated, registered and propagated by James & Elaine Smelley, Moss Point, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p. 124 with colour photo; A 20 year old seedling of **Curtain Call** x **Pleasant Memories**, first flowered 1993. Very large, 16.5 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep flower is semidouble with 11 petals, light pink. Tubular stamens have yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy petal texture and flowers fall whole. Upright, open, vigorous plant. Dark green leaves average 13.4 cm x 6.5 cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.

**Linda Henson.** (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p. 91: White with a few pink streaks. Medium to large, formal double. Vigorous, open, upright growth. Early to mid-season flowering. Originated by T. Eagleston, Port Arthur, Texas, USA.

**Linda Laughlin.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, pp. 276, 277, Reg. No. 385: A sport of ‘Lady Clare’, ([**Akashigata**]) originated by Mrs William Laughlin, Aiken, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with glossy, dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The flowers pale pink, flecked rose, average 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16 petals and an occasional rabbit ear. Mid-season flowering.


**Linda Lee Ehrhart.** (*C. reticulata* hybrid), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p. 27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2865; Originated, registered and propagated by Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, Calif., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p. 124 with colour photo; A 10 year old seedling of **Lauretta Feathers**, first flowered 2008. Large, 11.5 cm diameter x 6.5 cm flower is a silvery pink semidouble with raised and waved petals. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright, spreading plant with average growth rate. Mid-green leaves average 10 cm x 5 cm with low serration. Flowers early to late.

**Linda Margaret.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p. 289, Reg. No. 329: A 5 year old chance seedling, originated by W.F. Wilson Jr., Hammond, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is dense, rapid and spreading with very smooth leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The bright pink (Maerz & Paul Rhodonite Pink), formal double flowers are 8-10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 80 or more petals. Blooms early. Chinese synonym ‘Linda Meigui’.

**Linda Marie Rogers** (*C. japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p. 54: Chalk white with occasional red or pink stripe, and short, yellow stamens. Medium size semi-double. Blooms mid-
season to late. Originated by F. Griffin Sr., Columbia, South Carolina, USA. Orthographic error: ‘Lynda Marie Rogers’. Sports: **Linda Marie Rogers Pink, Linda Marie Rogers Red.**

**Linda Marie Rogers Pink.** *(C.japonica), SCCS., 1960, Camellia Nomenclature,* p.73: Solid pink sport of *Linda Marie Rogers.* All other characteristics the same as parent. Originated in USA.

**Linda Marie Rogers Red.** *(C.japonica), SCCS., 1960, Camellia Nomenclature,* p.73: Solid red sport of *Linda Marie Rogers.* All other characteristics the same as parent. Originated in USA.


Linda Pastora. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.31. Abbreviation for *Linda a Pastora.*


**Linda Roberts Variegated.** *(C.japonica), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue,* 1958 as ‘Linda Roberts Var.’: Virus variegated form of *Linda Roberts* - Watermelon pink marbled with white. Originated in USA.


**Lindbriata Vera.** Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie,* ed.2, pp.131-132, 229 as ‘Lindbria Vera’: Leaves 10 cm x 6 cm, rounded, a little acuminate. tip reflexed, venation pronounced, strongly serrate, dark green. Buds large, obtuse, scales blackish at base, yellowish at apex. Flower, 10 cm across, full, approaching a clear, cherry-red to rose; corolla like a spread-out rose with 5-6 rows of exterior petals, rounded, oval, some notched, others entire, some divided vertically by lines of dark red with deep red at the base of the petals, unevenly imbricated; those at the


Linden Hill. (C.japonica), ACS, The Camellia Journal, Aug. 1997, p.17, Reg. No.2436. A small, pale pink with some red stripes, formal double chance seedling of ‘Magnoliaeflora’ (Hagoromo). Late flowering. Originated by Helen Hill, Arlington, Va., USA. American Camellia Yearbook, 1997, p.4, colour photo before p.1. The 22 year old seedling first flowered in 1981. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 64 petals. Petals are pointed and creased down the centre. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.


Lindo Number 15. (C.japonica), Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, p.5 as ‘Lindo No.15’. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Lindo Number 17. (C.japonica), Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1948, p.5 as ‘Lindo No.17’. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Lindo Number 19. (C.japonica), Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, p.5 as ‘Lindo No.19’. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


Lindsay Neal. Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Nursery Catalogue, 1950. Orthographic error for Lindsay Neill.


Lindsay Neill. (C.japonica), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942 as ‘Linsey Neel’. No description. Gerbing’s Azalea Garden Catalogue Supplement, 1943-1944: Origin West Florida. Here is the gem of all variegated camellias. It has the size, colour, dependability of developing a perfect bloom. Early flowering. Foliage large, glossy green, growth slow, spreading, inclined to be open. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: The flowers are semi-double or somewhat loose peony type, 10-12.5 cm across. Colour variegated dark red and white. Low, spreading growth. Original plant believed to have been imported from England some time in the 1840’s and planted in the Mott garden, Columbus, Georgia, USA. Sport: Lindsay Neill Variegated.

**Lindsay Neill Variegated.** *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep,1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.133 as ‘Lindsay Neil Var.’: A virus variegated form of Lindsay Neill. Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.


**Lineata.** *(C.japonica)*, Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.29. No description. Anonymous, Jun.1839, Revue Horticole, p.205-207. No description. Harrison, 1839, The Floricultural Cabinet, vol.7, p.56: Double buff or blush with small, red spots. Berlèse, 1840, Monographie, ed.2, pp.203, 235: Leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm, rounded, very acuminate, prominent venation, clear green; buds large, scales green. Flowers, 8 cm across, full, whitish with longitudinal stripes of pale rose amidst the petals; corolla like a round rose; exterior petals rounded, entire, numerous, not very well imbricat, favouring a cup-shape; those at the centre, small, upright, irregularly disposed in distinct fascicles, similar to ‘Punctata Plena’ *(Punctata Plena Odorata)*. Originated in France by Ferdinand Favre of Nantes. Orthographic errors: ‘Linneata’, ‘Linietta’.

Lineata Alba. Costa, 1846, Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L’Empératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne, p.10. Synonym for *Alba Lineata*.


Lineata Rosea. *(C.japonica)*, Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, Collections de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia, pl. 53. Flower of soft rose, relieved by stripes of pure white or white with stripes of rose. Double form with 5-6 outer rows of petals, more or less imbricated and a centre of smaller, irregular petals. Synonyms: ‘Lineata Nova’, Lineata Rosea Nova’.


**Lineata Tricolore.** *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti, 1851, Collezione di Camelie, p.24: Form similar to a magnificent carnation, rosy white with abundant stripes of light carmine. The exclusive property of Sig. Vincenzo Corsi of Italy. Orthographic variant: ‘Lineata Tricolor’.

Lineata Tricolor. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic variant for *Lineata Tricolore*.

**Lineata Waratah.** *(C.japonica)*, La Société Royale d’Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, Catalogue des Plantes, p.22 as ‘Lineata Waratha’. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Lineata Waratha. La Société Royale d’Horticulture de Belgique, 1842, Catalogue des Plantes, p.22. Orthographic error for *Lineata Waratah*.

Ling Bo Xian Zi. (C.japonica), Collected Papers, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias... Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Long pistil group – pistil is raised above the stamens by more than 0.5 mm. Red flower, mid-flora, mid-folia.


Lingfeng. (Efficacious Peak), (C.reticulata). China Regn No.27. China Flowers & Horticulture, Feb 2008, No.4, p.49 with colour photo; Selected by the Zixi Mountain Administration Office from a wild population of C.reticulata on the mountain. Flower rose form double to loose peony, deep peach red, 9-13 cm diameter. Petals about 28 in 3-4 whorls, outer flexuous, inner incurved. Stamens in bundles dispersed among the petals. Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 6.5-10 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide, deep green flat. Flowers early to mid-season.


Linley Red. (C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1986, vol.XIV, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.234: This chance seedling was raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand and first flowered 1981. The plant is upright with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5 cm. The soft pink, peony form flowers have many petals and some stamens with yellow anthers. (RHS.CC.52C). Flowers mid-season.


Linneata. (C.japonica), McIlhenny, 1937, 600 Varieties of Camellias: Loose, peony type, bright crimson. McIlhenny purchased ‘Linneata’ from Guichard Soeurs Nursery in France but their description is “Peony form, lines and splashes of rose”. The possibility remains that McIlhenny's material had sported. Synonym: ‘Linneata Nova’.


**Linton Baggs.** (C.reticulata), American Camellia Yearbook, 1978, p.132, Reg. No.1492: A very large, red, semi-double to loose peony form C.reticulata chance seedling that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Linton D. Baggs Jr. Macon, Georgia, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1969. Petals are luminous and crepey, anthers are brilliant yellow, filaments pink at base, fading to white. Average size 15.5 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant growth is upright with medium size, dark green leaves, 10.2 cm x 4.0 cm.


**Lion Dance.** Fendig, 1951, American Camellia Yearbook, p.76. Synonym for Daikagura.


**Lion’s Head.** Fendig, 1951, American Camellia Catalogue. Synonym for Shizitou.


**Lion’s Smile.** Synonym for ‘Shizixiao’.

**Lippoldi.** Tagliabue, 1840, Nomenclator Camelliae. Orthographic error for Lippoldii.


**Liren.** Gao, Jiyin, 2007, The Identification....Outstanding Camellias, p.415; Chinese synonym for the Australia C.japonica Courtesan.


**Lisa Adams.** (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1967, p.229, Reg. No.954: A chance seedling of Ville de Nantes that first bloomed 1962. Originated by B.F. Marshall, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double flowers are 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 26 petals. Colour is rose-red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season to late.

is spreading and dense with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Orthographic error: ‘Lisa Haele Shuman’.

**Lisa Beasley.** (*C.fraterna* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.61, Reg. No.2283: A miniature, pink, rose form double, *C.fraterna x C.japonica*, late. Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. The seedling first bloomed in 1987. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 42 petals, white anthers and white to blush pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and average, with light green leaves 8 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

**Lisa Buono.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, 1974, p.263, Reg. No.1305: An 8 year old chance seedling originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.2 cm. The bloom has various flower forms and is blush with a pink centre, shading to light pink, then to dark pink edges on outer petals. Average flower size, 6-7.5 cm across x 3.2-3.8 cm deep. It has yellow anthers and filaments with 50 petals and 10-15 petaloids. Blooms midseason. See colour photos: p.47, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980 and rear cover 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.3.

**Lisa Cashion.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, 1974, pp.236, 237, Reg. No.1339: A 9 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1973. Originated by Mr & Mrs W.R. Cashion, Florence, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 5 cm x 3.2 cm. The formal double, *Alba Plena* type, bloom is rose coloured with 36 petals. Average size, 7.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms late.


**Lisa Maibach.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.131, Reg. No.1224: A 4 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965. Originated by Ed Wylie, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The formal double, *Alba Plena* type, bloom is white to pink in colour with 79 petals. It is 8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flower is white to the last outer two rows of petals which are pink. Flowers early to mid-season.


Little Aggie. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1976, p.162, Reg. No.1404: A 10 year old chance C. japonica seedling that first bloomed 1971. Originated by M.E. Rowell, Fresno, California, USA. Plant growth is spreading to weeping and slow with dark green leaves, 7 cm x 3.3 cm. The single, Kimberley type, bloom is strong to light, purplish pink (7.5RP 8/5 Nickerson) with pink and white anthers. Average size, 6 cm across. Blooms mid-season to late.

Little Ann. (Wabisuke x Chiemalis), ACRS., Dec.1990, Camellia News, No.115, p.11, Reg. No.393: Originated by Keith Abbott, West Riverton Drive, Rossmyone, West Australia. Seed parent Fuiri-kochô-wabisuke, pollen parent Chiemalis Kanjirô. First flowered 1980. The semi-double to anemone form flower is pink on the inner part of the petals, and deep pink on the outer edge, 5 cm across x 2 cm deep (RHS.CC.72C-73B). Blooms early to mid-season on a slow growing, dwarf plant. Petaloids RHS.CC.63C-62D. Leaves matt, deep green, flat, elliptic, crenate, variegated at total circumference of leaf margins and veining, 6 cm long x 2.3 cm wide. Petals notched, few stamens. A small 12 petalled form with dark tonings on petal margins in a band or watermark matching the leaves.

Little Babe. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, vol.II, 1974, p.237, Reg. No.1342: A 21 year old japonica chance seedling that first bloomed 1955. Originated by W. Maurice Harrison, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 3.8 cm. The rose form double, ‘Mathotiana’ (Julia Drayton) type, bloom is very dark red, with golden anthers and pink filaments and 56 petals. Average size is 6 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late season. Sport: Little Babe Variegated. Chinese synonym: ‘Ruying’.


Little Birdie. (C japonica), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, 1972, p.133: Rose pink formal. Originated in USA.

Little Bit. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1958, p.289, Reg. No.333: A 12 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1951. Originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is medium, fast and upright with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 6 cm wide. The colour of the flower is red (Nickeron fan 2.5R5/15) with white flecking, or solid red. The flower measures 6 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 5 outer petals, rounded and bilobate, with 150-200 petaloids in fascicles. No visible stamens. The petaloids form a hemisphere surrounded by the 5 petals. Mid-season blooming. See colour photo: New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1977, vol.X, No.3, front cover. Sports: Little Bit Variegated, Little Bit Red.

Little Bit Red. (C japonica), Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1991, p.8: The solid red form of Little Bit with no white showing. Originated in NZ.

Little Bit Variegated. (C japonica), Camellia Haven Catalogue, 1983 as ‘Little Bit Var.’. A virus variegated form of Little Bit - Red marbled with white. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym ‘Huanizi’.


Little Bo Peep. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1982, pp.174, 175, Reg. No.1784 with colour photo facing p.76: A medium, pale pink, formal double, C japonica chance seedling that blooms mid-season. Originated by Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Their
Little Brad. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.240, Reg. No.762: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Dr Leland E. Chow, Bakersfield, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate. The semi-double to formal flowers are white with yellow stamens. Blooms are white with yellow stamens. Blooms are 5 cm across and 2.5 deep. Blooms mid-season.


Little Crimson. Synonym for Xiaotaohong.

Little Cutie. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.175, Reg. No.1808: A medium size, light pink, formal double, chance *C.japonica* seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 30-50 petals, sometimes with colour darker on outer edge. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.


Little Ginger. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.214, Reg. No.1420: A small pink with edges fading to white in the centre, formal double. A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1966. Originated by Dr J.M. Habel Sr., Suffolk, Virginia, USA. The formal double, *Alba Plena* type, bloom has 125 petals. Average size is 7 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Late blooming. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Little Glen. *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.21, Reg. No.150: A chance seedling *C.japonica*, originated by A.P. Gamlin, New Zealand, which first flowered 1975. The plant habit is upright, dense with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms are peony form with 30 petals, up to 20 petaloids and cream stamens. The colour is soft pink, veined on outer edge with a creamy centre. Flowers mid-season.


Little Hooper. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1994, p.61, Reg. No.2282, colour pl. pp.64-65: A small white, anemone form, *C.japonica* seedling of *Mrs Hooper Connell*; early blooming. Originated by Ivan J. Mitchell, Melrose, Florida, USA. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 3 cm deep with 114 petals, white to lemon anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Little Jon. (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.200, Reg. No.489: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1950. Originated by Jon C. Campbell, Natchez, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The cadmium red, semi-double flowers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep, have 14 petals and yellow stamens. Flowers early to mid-season.

Little Joy. (*C. japonica*), ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1992, No.123, p.4, Reg. No.409: Originated by Doug Haviland, Asquith, NSW, Australia. Seed parent Chô-chô-san. Pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1984. The rose-pink (RHS.CC.58D), anemone form flower has 8 guard petals and 130 petaloids, 8.5 cm across x 4 cm deep. Free flowering mid-season to late on an upright, medium spreading bush. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, margins serrate, flat acuminate apex, 6.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

Little Lady. (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.94, Reg. No.818: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by S.M. Mixson, Gainsville, Florida, USA. Plant growth has dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm with average growth. The formal double bloom, similar to *Alba Plena*, is white, 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 50 or more petals. Blooms midseason.


Little Liz. (*C. japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No. 2745: A small white semi-double with yellow anthers and cream filaments. Seedling of Elizabeth Boardman. Average, spreading, open growth. Flowers mid-season. Originated in 2000 by Louise Poe Hairston, Birmingham, Ala., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2008, p.120 with colour photo; Flowers are 7-7.5 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, 16-26 petals and 4-6 petaloids. Light green leaves are 11.5 cm x 5 cm.

Little Man. (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.320, Reg. No.191: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA and bloomed for the first time 1953. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with small, round, smooth leaves. The flowers are white, shading to pink, formal double, 7 cm across. Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym ‘Xiaorenwu’.


petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Flowers open informal double - rosebud - form to rose form double in later blooming season. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

**Little Michael.** (*C.japonica*), Donnan, 1981, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.82: Small to miniature camellia, developed in USA by Franklin Moore, West Covinia, California. A cross of Demi-tasse x Hishikaraito. The bloom has a creamy white, anemone bud centre with pink guard petals, The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1977. Average size, 6 cm across. The plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves. Registration No.1783 with the ACS.

**Little Miss.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1848. p.20: Small, white, single. Originated by the Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia, USA.


**Little Sittart.** (*C.japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1962-63, p.221, Reg. No.641: A 17 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1951; originated by Wheeler’s Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and compact with very dark green, serrated leaves. The peony form blooms, similar to Lady Vansittart, range from 4-8 cm across. Colour is white and red or red or pink or pink and white or light pink. The flower has 15 petals. Blooms early to midseason.


**Little Susie.** *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1973, p.192, Reg. No.1234:* An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968; originated by Montgomery Nursery, Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The formal double, **Alba Plena** type bloom is blush pink, 7.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep. It has 112 petals, blooms mid-season to late, with a central star formation. Abbreviation: ‘Susie’. See colour photo, p.27, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XVI, No.7, Nov.1990.

**Little Too.** *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1967, p.229, Reg. No.927:* A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth habit is upright, spreading and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7 cm x 3.2 cm. Flower is semi-double, similar to ‘Donckelaeri’ *(Masayoshi)* and is 5 cm across, x 2.5 cm deep. Colour is white with red streaks and spots. Sports to a solid colour red. Stamens golden. Blooms mid-season to late.


**Liujiang Hentiangao.** Chinese reading for the Japanese ‘Rokkaku’.


**Liujiang Baozhu.** *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.164 with colour photo of plant only, as ‘Liujiabaozhu’; A tree up to 200 years old in Hongwu Flower and Tree Garden, China. No further details.


**Liujiang Dahong.** *(Hexagonal Scarlet), (C.japonica), Huang Nursery Shanghai Catalogue, 1949:* Medium size, 8-9 cm across, red formal double, with up to 80 petals in 6-7 rows, with a large proportion of blooms opening in a hexagonal, tiered form. Leaves 9-10 cm long x 4.3-3.9 cm wide, flat, rather caudate, base broad cuneate, serrations thick, shallow and scarce; midrib prominent, buds elliptic, light green. Late blooming. Originated in Zhejiang, China. Different reading: ‘Liu-chiao Ta-hung’. Synonyms: ‘Hexagonal Scarlet’, ‘Songyanghong’ and used as a
synonym for **Chidan**. Believed to be synonymous with **Myrtifolia**. Japanese reading: Benirokkaku’.


**Liujiao Fentongcao.** *(C.reticulata)*, *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.250 with colour photo; A sport of **Fentongcao**, with the petals arranged in hexagonal layers. Other details as for **Fentongcao**.

**Liujiao Hentiangao.** (Hexangular Dwarf), *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.20, colour pl. p.126: Spinel pink. Late. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.90 as ‘Liujiaohtiangao’: Leaves large, 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 margin (RHS.CC.52B), diameter 9-11 cm. Petals about 41 in 7-8 whorls, long-ovate, apices emarginate or slightly lobed and hamulate, inner petals smaller than outer ones, overlapping in a radiate form. Stamens mostly forming small, narrow petaloids, a few being rudimentary and connate to the inner petals. Pistils rudimentary and flattened. This camellia was selected from a bud mutation of **Hentiangao**. It is characterized by the overlapping petal arrangement and hexagonal corolla. Flowers mid-season. Different reading: ‘Liuchiao Hen-t’ien-kao’. Synonym: ‘Hexangular Dark Rose’. See colour photo facing p.14, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980.

**Liujiao Juban.** *(C.reticulata)*, *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.249 with colour photo as ‘Liujiaojuban’; A sport of **Juban** with the petals arranged in hexagonal shape. Other details as for **Juban**.


**Liuxia.** *(C.japonica)*, *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.254 with colour photo; Semidouble with irregularly placed petals. Light pink with light red stripes and spots. Diameter about 10 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Raised by Ms Xu Biyu, Flower Gardens of Hangzhou City, China.

**Liu-ye Ta-knei-yeh.** Different reading for ‘Liuye Daguuye’.


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Li-yü Chu. Yang, 1965. *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*. Different reading for **Liyuzhu**.


**Liyuzhu**. (Carp’s Eye), (*C.japonica*), Yang, 1965, *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, p.4: Leaves elliptic, 6.2-8.3 cm long x 2.6-5.0 cm wide. Formal double, red, of about 116 petals, 7 cm across. Originated in China in the Qing Dynasty. Different reading: ‘Li-yü Chu’. Japanese synonym ‘Rigyoku’.


**Lizhi Cha**. (Litchi Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Yang, 1965, *Study of the Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*, p.3 as ‘Li-chih Cha’: Leaves small to large, oval, 6-11.5 cm long x 2.7-5.2 cm wide. Flowers, petals in 5-6 rows, double, red, 9 cm across. Different reading: ‘Li-chih Cha’. Originated in China.


**Lizzi Jones**. Jean Verschaffelt, 1863, Supplement to Catalogue Général, p.10. Orthographic error for **Lizzie Jones**.

**Lizzie Mays**. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.14, colour photo: Large size, red, semi-double, 10-11 cm across with 2-3 rows of petals, about 15-17, large, oval. A seedling of **Rainy Sun** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


**Lizzie Waters**. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1863-1864, Price List, p.39 as ‘Lizzi Waters’. Pure white formal double similar to **Alba Plena**.

**Lizzy Jones**. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:83. Orthographic variant for **Lizzie Jones**.

**Llewellyn Red**. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Lewellyn Red**.

**Llewellyn Variegated**. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.4, as ‘Llewellyn Variegated’. Orthographic error for ‘Llewellyn Variegated’ (**Sweetii Vera**).

**Llgemann White**. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Orthographic error for ‘Legerman White’, synonym for **Caprice**.

**Loango**. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Pink single.

**Lo Lo Ma**. Rogers Nursery Catalogue, 1974. Orthographic variant for **Loloma**.

Lockeri. *(C. japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.129, erroneously as ‘Lockerrii’: Buds of average form, obtuse, scales green; flower about 9 cm across, deep rose, sometimes clear cherry-red, depending on the season. Petals in 5-6 rows, thin, nearly round, close, numerous, of average size, spoon shaped, imbricated from the centre to the circumference, with the form of the flower, round, regular and perfect. Originated in Germany.


Lodovico Sala. *(C. japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Lodowiski. *(C. japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1892-1893: Large size, imbricated flower, rose splashed and marbled with carmine red. Originated by Rovelli, Italy.


Lois Coker. *(C. japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.108, Reg. No.1576: A small to medium size, white, formal double *(C. japonica)* seedling of ‘Magnoliiflora’ (*Hagoromo*), mid-season flowering. Originated by Robert R. Coker, Hartville, South Carolina, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1976. The flower has about 50 petals and averages 9 cm across, opens flat. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.


Lois Norvell Variegated. (C japonica), Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue. A virus variegated form of Lois Norvell - Dark red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

Lois Shinault. (C reticulata x C granthamiana), American Camellia Yearbook, 1976, p.152: This cultivar is a hybrid between C reticulata ‘Crimson Robe’ (Dataohong) and C granthamiana, made by Al Smith, Granada Hills, California, USA, that first bloomed 1966. The semi-double type bloom is medium, orchid pink, shading to lighter pink at the centre. The petals have a silky irridescence. Flowers early to mid-season. Orthographic error: ‘Louis Shinault’. Chinese synonym ‘Shinate’.


Lola Barnes. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1967, p.229, Reg. No.935: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960. Originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium in rate, with dark green, serrated leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, similar to ‘Donckelaeri’ (Masayoshi), is 12.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep, with 18-24 petals and 2-3 occasional petaloids. Colour is a bright, shrimp pink. Flower has 3 rows of large, heart shaped petals standing apart. Blooms mid-season.


Loloma. (C reticulata), ACRS., 1971, Camellia News, No.43, p.34, Reg. No.135: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia; parents unknown, from seed sent from USA. First flowered 1969. The plant has an upright, open, vigorous growth habit and flowers mid-season. Blooms 17 cm across, semi-double, fuchsine pink in colour. The olive green,
Lollypop. (*C.hybrid*), ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.36, Reg. No.149: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.hybrid Cornish Snow* that first flowered 1969. The putative pollen parent is a *C.x williamsii*. The plant has an open branched habit and blooms early to mid-season. The informal double flowers are about 5 cm across with a pale pink ground colour, stippled with a deeper tone. It has 5 narrow petals surrounding several smaller petals and petaloids. The leaves are lanceolate, 10 cm x 3.8 cm, dark green with medium, sharp serrations. Chinese synonym ‘Bangbangtang’.


Lombardo Rosea.   Jean Verschaffelt, 1861-1862, Price List, p.22. Orthographic error for **Lombarda Rosea.**

Lombardo Vera.   André Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.135. Orthographic error for **Lombarda.**

**Lomellini.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Londienensis Alba.   Berlée, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.82. Orthographic variant for **Alba Londonensis.**

Londinensis Alba.   Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia*, p.118. Orthographic variant for **Alba Londonensis.**

Londiniensis Alba.   Paillet, 1844, in Lemaire, p.156; *Des Genres Camellia, Rhododendron....* Orthographic error for **Alba Londonensis.**


 reticulate leaves are 10.5 cm long x 5 cm wide with an obtuse base, acuminate apex and small, sharp serrations. Orthographic variant: ‘Lo Lo Ma’.
Londoni. van Houtte Catalogue, 1852-1853, 48:41. Probably an orthographic error for Loudonii listed by van Houtte in the 1840s, but as it has no description it is not possible to be sure.


Long Remember. (C.japonica), Dodd, 1968, Adventure in Camellia Seedlings, p.8, colour photo: A medium size, irregular, incomplete, informal double, red with bluish edges and frilled petals. The centre is a mixture of stamens and small, erect, twisted petals. A seedling of Lindsay Neill originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Long Sha. (C.japonica), Collected Papers, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias..., Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinhui, p.47; Versicolour pendent group. Red flower with white veins, mid-floral, mid or macro-folia, long-ovate, elliptic or long-elliptic leaves.


Longisepala. (C japonica), Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.2. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3 as ‘Longisepela’. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Longonii. (C japonica), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.19 as ‘Longoni’. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)


Longview Lot 19. Vanderbilt, 1941, Camellia Research, II, p.4. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 34-B. Harris’ Longview Nursery Retail Price List, 1955-1956, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 36. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 40. Vanderbilt, 1941, Camellia Research, II, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 51. Vanderbilt, 1941, Camellia Research, II, p.4. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Lot 59. Harris’ Longview Nursery Retail Price List. 1955-1956, p.3. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Longview Number 56. Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10 as ‘Longview No.56’. Synonym for Hikarugenji as ‘Herme’.


Lonjan. SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature* p.93 as a synonym of *Mikenjaku* as ‘Nagasaki’.


Lord Byron’s. Sweet, 1830, Hortus Britannicus, p.76. Synonym for Byrnoni.


Lord Daresbury. (C.japonica), Dodd, 1968, Adventure in Camellia Seedlings, p.16, colour photo: Large, red, semi-double seedling of Ville de Nantes, raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


**Lord Palmerston.** *(C. japonica)*, Auguste van Geert Catalogue, No.43, 1857, p.35. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

**Lord Peel.** *(C. japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59. No description and 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.III: Originated in Italy by Alexandre Verschaffelt from seedlings received from Italy. Leaves are oval, very green, smooth, serrate. The regularly imbricated bloom is 9-10 cm across. Petals are numerous, wide, rounded, emarginate, clear cherry-red with white stripes on the interior petals.


**Lord Sheffield.** *(C. japonica)*, SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. White formal double, 8 cm across. Late blooming. Originated in USA.


**Lorelei.** *(C. japonica)*, ACS., *Newsletter*, vol.4, No.3, July 1949, Reg. No.6: Originated by John S. Armstrong, Ontario, California, USA from seed of unknown parentage that first flowered 1943. A crimson, incomplete double, peony to anemone form, 10 cm across. Edges of petals are crimped, large petaloids and stamens intermingled in the centre. Leaves dark green, stiff, glossy, tip recurved, long pointed, broadly lanceolate, 12 cm x 6 cm. with broad, shallow serrations. Habit compact, bushy, vigorous and hardy. Orthographic error: ‘Loreli’.

**Loreli.** Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. Orthographic error for *Lorelei*.

**Loren Littleton.** *(C. japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.133, Reg. No.989: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Mrs R.J. Scruggs, Hahira, Georgia, USA. Plant habit is upright, spreading and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The anemone form flower is 13 cm across x 7 cm deep with 26 petals and 10 petaloids. Colour is rose-pink with yellow anthers and rose filaments. Blooms mid-season.


Lorraine Cross. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.193, Reg. No.1239: A 5 year old hand pollinated japonica seedling (Anne Witman x Tiffany); originated by Mrs M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is spreading and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm. The peony form, deep, fire red bloom has gold anthers and white filaments. There are about 20 petals and 15 petaloids. It measures 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep and flowers very early. Petals curl up and twist in every direction, dividing to expose several fasciciles of stamens.


Lou Atkins. (C.japonica), ACS 1993, American Camellia Yearbook, p.69, colour photo pp.70-71. A large, pale pink, loose peony C.japonica chance seedling; blooms early to mid-season. Originated by by E.P. Akin, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. The 8 year old seedling first flowered 1987. Average bloom size, 11 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 30 petals, 30 petaloids and yellow anthers. Plant growth is average and medium with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.


Louis Ier. (C.japonica), Spae, 1858, Belgique Horticole, 8:277. No description. Originated by Donckelaar, Belgium. (Believed extinct.)


Louis Law. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1968, p.133, Reg. No.973: A 9 year old chance seedling of Iwane-shibori that first bloomed 1962. Originated by L.F. Law, Brunswick, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with mid-green leaves, elliptic, 10 cm x 5 cm, thin, stiff, fine serrations, base round, apex short acuminate. Flower is large, rose coloured, incomplete double, 12 cm across x 7 cm deep. Formation similar to Elegans. Some centre petaloids almost white; filaments white, anthers yellow.


Louisa Millo. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71. No description. Originated in Italy by Botti. (Believed extinct.)


Louisa Wilson. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.226, Reg. No.562: A 5 year old chance seedling of Elizabeth Boardman that first bloomed 1959. Originated by D.L. Wilson, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower, 15 cm across x 7 cm deep is blush white with white stamens and has 19 petals and 2 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Louise Apellius.  Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogo No.29, 1895. Orthographic variant for **Louisa Appellius**.


Louise Balossi.  Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.III. Orthographic variant for **Luigia Balossi**.

Louise Bartolini.  J. Smith & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1883. Orthographic variant for **Louisa Bartolini**.

**Louise Beasley.**  *C. japonica*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.201, Reg. No.467: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr W.J. Beasley, Hartsville, South Carolina, USA that first bloomed 1957. Plant habit is upright, open and medium in rate. The dark green, slightly serrated leaves are 11 cm x 4.5 cm. The deep, rose-red, loose, semi-double flowers, 11 cm across x 7 cm deep, resemble **Blood of China** in form, having 30 petals and 4-5 petaloids. Blooms mid-season to late.


Louise Centurioni.  Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1948, p.4. Orthographic error for ‘Louise Centuroni’, synonym for **Candidissima**.

**Louise Dovell.**  *C. japonica*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.133, Reg. No.1006: An 8 year old chance seedling of **Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated** that first bloomed 1963. Originated by John and Stella Sewell, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 9-12 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season. **Sport:** **Louise Dovell Variegated**.


**Louise Dowd.**  (Wabisuke), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.102, Reg. No.1743: A miniature, cerise semi-double *C.hybrid* of Wabisuke **Sukiya** that blooms mid-season. Originated by John E. Rose, Gaithersberg, Maryland, USA. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 9-12 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 4.5 cm.

**Louise English.**  *C. japonica*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.240, Reg. No.806: A sport of **Governor Mouton** first observed in 1960. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm, originated by Dan English Jr., Dawson, Georgia, USA. The anemone form flower, bright, solid red with green anthers and white filaments, has velvety sheen. The flower is 8 cm across x 2 cm deep with 12 petals and 32 petaloids. Blooms mid-season.

Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Georgia, USA. The 14 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size is 13.3 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and vigorous in rate with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.

**Louise Hairston.** *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1967, p.229, Reg. No.959:* A 9 year old seedling of Elizabeth Boardman that first bloomed 1960, originated by W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double flower is about 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 32 petals in 7 rows and 5-6 rows of petaloids mixed with stamens. Colour is clear pink with an undertone of coral; anthers and filaments are yellow. Blooms mid-season. Sport: Louise Hairston Variegated. Orthographic error: ‘Louise Hariston’. Chinese synonym: ‘Haiersidun’.


**Louise Howell.** *(C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1994, p.61, Reg. No.2291, colour photo pp.64-65:* A medium sized, pale blush pink with bright pink overtones, anemone form C.japonica chance seedling that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Dr O.V. Lewis, Picayune, Mississippi, USA. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 9 petals, 36-40 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide.


**Louise Maclay Special.** *(C.japonica), Hertrich, 1955, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, pp.204, 206: Sport of **Grandiflora Rosea** (Domoto) as ‘Louise Maclay’. Flower: Incomplete double, Camellia Rose 622/1, with self coloured veins, 10 cm broad x 5 cm deep; petals 5-6 guard, broad-ovate, 5 cm x 5 cm, inclined to fold under, firm substance. Centre of flower incomplete, folded petals and petaloids, interspersed with long stamens with white filaments and dark, golden anthers. Leaves: Elliptic to broad-lanceolate, 8.5 cm x 4.5 cm, dark, glossy green, medium heavy leathery, serrations broad, coarse; apices long pointed to tapering. Early to mid-season blooming.


Louise Onetta. (C.japonica), Doty et al., 1949, American Camellia Yearbook, p.248: Mr Ben Kirby, Newman, Georgia, USA is the originator of this white seedling from Elegans. It first bloomed 1937. It is about the size of ‘Lady Clare’ (Akashigata), which some flowers resemble, while others have many petaloids in the centre and are irregular. It is always white, with large, green leaves and is a vigorous grower. Flower size 11-13 cm across. Orthographic errors: ‘Louise O’Netta’, ‘Louise Onetta’.


Louise Somervell. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1974, vol.II, p.237, Reg. No.1302: An 8 year old chance seedling C.japonica that first bloomed 1971. Originated by Mrs Albert Walden, Ocala, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double ‘Donckelaeri’ (Masayoshi), type bloom is white striped pink. Average size, 9 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with yellow anthers and white filaments with 17 petals. Blooms mid-season.

Louise Strother Reid. (C.japonica), Dodd, 1968, Adventure in Camellia Seedlings, p.14, Colour photo: Medium size, watermelon pink, formal double; petal edges incurved, colour softening towards the centre. A seedling of Rainy Sun originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


Louise Tamponet. (C.japonica), Berlèse, 1840, Monographie, ed.2, p.96: Obtained as a seedling by M. Tamponet, Paris, France. Leaves 10 cm x 7 cm, long, twisted, apex recurved, venation apparent, serratate, dark green. Bud, long, acuminate with green scales. Flower over 8 cm across, double, delicate, clear rose with the same shade as Wilbrahamia. Exterior petals in 3 rows, of average length, rounded notched, displayed without regularity. The centre petals are not numerous, longer than the first, but not so wide and fasciculate, some erect, some flat.

Louise van Dusen. (C.japonica), ACS, The Camellia Journal, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No. 2743; 9 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep, pink anemone form, with interspersed stamens of yellow anthers and white filaments. Dense, average growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in 1995 as a chance seedling by Don Bergamini, Martinez, Calif., USA. American Camellia Yearbook, 2008, p.121 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9 cm .6.5 cm.

Louise Weick Variegated. (C. japonica), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.140, as ‘Louise Weick Var.’: A virus variegated form of Louise Weick. Fiery red blotched white. Originated in USA.


Louisiana Purchase. (C. japonica), Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue. A large, magenta-red, incomplete double, 11-12.5 cm across. There are 3 rows of outer petals and 28-32 inner petals which curl upwards. The stamens are in 5 separate groups. Filaments are light yellow, anthers darker yellow. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, 10.5 cm x 7 cm, indistinctly veined and finely serrate. Growth is compact and rapid. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA from seed of unknown parents. First bloomed 1951. Reg. No.143 with the ACS, 1954. See black and white photo, p.63, SCCS, 1954, The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature. Sport: Louisiana Purchase Variegated.

Louisiana Purchase Variegated. (C. japonica), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958 as ‘Louisiana Purchase Var.’. A virus variegated form of Louisiana Purchase - Magenta-red and white. Originated in USA.

Louisiana Red. (C. japonica), SCCS, 1942, Classification of Camellias, p.2. Incomplete double red, 8 cm across. Early blooming. Originated in USA.


Loukiana. (C. japonica), Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, p.122: The flower is large (10 cm in diameter), full, rounded, of a beautiful orange-red. The exterior petals are numerous, rounded-oval, the greater part double notched, thick, of varied forms, largely imbricated, those which follow are lengthened and acuminate; the others obtuse, fringed and placed with less regularity than the first. The corolla is a regular rosette, depending on the season, often with marks and bands of white, sometimes entirely blotched. Originated in England. Berlèse, 1837, Monographie described Loukiana, but in his 1843 Iconographie it was renamed Loukiana Vera under pl.166 and a slightly different cultivar named Loukiana under pl.208, which appears to be a sport. Orthographic errors: ‘Louckiana’, ‘Lochiana’, ‘Louchiana’.

Loukiana Vera. (C. japonica), Berlèse, 1843, Iconographie, vol.2, pl. 208 as ‘Loukiana’: Shrub vigorous, flower very double, orange red; the petals of the centre, erect and curled with the whole flower spotted white. The variegated form of Loukiana. Originated in England.


**Love Boat**. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.175, Reg. No.1791: A medium to large, light pink to white with vivid pink margins, semi-double to peony form, *C.japonica* *(Dr Tinsley x Debutante)*, mid-season blooming. Originated by David L Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with medium green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. See colour photo, back cover ACRS, 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79.

**Love Letters**. *(C.japonica)*, Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.6. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.230, Reg. No.926: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. The light green leaves average, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The flower is a rose form double, similar to *Purity* (‘Shiragiku’), and is 10-12 cm across x 5 cm deep. Colour is light pink. It has 5 rosettes of petals and stamens in the flower when fully developed. Blooms early to mid-season.


**Lovely Illusion**. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing’s Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: A new Camellia from Middleton Place (Middleton No.30). Semi-double, shell-pink flowers, measuring 8-10 cm across. The foliage is large, round and medium green. Growth tall. Late flowering. Originated Middleton Place, South Carolina, USA.

**Lovely Lady**. *(C.reticulata hybr.)*, ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.263, colour photo, p.41: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia as a chance seedling of *C.reticulata hybrid Pink Sparkle* that first bloomed 1979. It has an upright, dense growth habit with 12 cm x 5 cm dark green, lanceolate leaves with tapering base and fine serrations. The 12 cm diameter, soft pink flowers have a slight salmon cast, about 70 petals with a ruffled appearance. Flowers formal double mid-season. Chinese synonym: ‘Baobei Furen’.


Lovely Rosea.  Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for **Lovely Rose**.

Orignated in USA by Neal Rogers of Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Alabama. Plant habit is upright, open and rapid in rate with medium dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The flower has 20-25 petals, bright yellow anthers and pink filaments. Average size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Petals well creped at edges. Blooms early to mid-season.


**Louii.** RHS, *Journal*, 1937, Index p.282. Orthographic error for **Lowii**.

**Lovii.** Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.53. Orthographic error for ‘Lowiensis’, synonym for **Lowii**.

**Lovii.** Piantaio Commuaule Romano, 1858. Orthographic error for **Lowii**.

**Lovvely Rose.** Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum*.... Orthographic error for **Lovely Rose**.


**Lowdon.** Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Loudonii**.


**Lowei.** Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.8. Orthographic error for **Lowii**.

**Low’s Jubilee.** Harrison ed., 1845, *Floricultural Cabinet*. Synonym for **Jubilee**.

**Lowiensis.** Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.59 as ‘Loviensis’. Synonym for **Lowii**.


**Lowio.** *I Giardini, giornal d’orticultura*, 1855. Orthographic error for **Lowii**.

**Lowly Rose.** Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.7. Orthographic error for **Lovely Rose**.

**Lowranthiana d’Amerique.** Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.4. Orthographic error for **Lawrenceana d’Amerique**.

**Lowri.** Oriental Importing Co. Catalogue, 1887. Orthographic error for **Lowii**.

**Low’s Alexina.** Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camellie* as ‘Alexina Low’s’. Synonym for **Alexina**.

**Low’s Caryophyllloides.** Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.141. Synonym for **Caryophyllloides**.

**Low’s Centifolia.** *Annales d’Horticulture*, vol.2, 1847, p.29. Synonym for **Centifolia**.

**Low’s Imbricata.** Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.141, Synonym for **Imbricata**.

**Low’s Sovereign.** Anonymous, 1853, *The Florist*, 3:99. Synonym for **Sovereign**.


**Loyce Woodle.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.240, Reg. No.871: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1954. Originated by A.D. Woodle Jr., Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flowers, similar to *Daikagura*, measure 10.5 cm across x 7 cm deep and have 36 petals. Colour is varying shades of pink with white filaments and yellow anthers. Petals are velvet in texture and range from deep rose-pink to light, silver, fluorescent pink. Blooms early to late.


**Lü Baozhu.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568 as ‘Lübaozhu’; Branches slender and sparse. Leaf elliptic to long-elliptic, 7-9 cm x 3.5-6 cm, apex acuminate or acute, base broad cuneate, pale green, vein obvious, margin shallow and obtuse serrate. Flower formal double, outer 5-6 rows semi-transparent, pink, inner 4-5 rows milk white, margins pale green and inward curved. Originated by Fujian Agriculture Institute, Fujian Province, China


Lu Chio Chen Chun. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Huahui*. Different reading for **Luijiiao Zhenchun**.


Lu Chio Ta Hung. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Liujiiao Dahong**.

Lu Chio Yin Hung. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Liujiiao YinHong**.

Lu Chio Yin Hung Ch’uan. Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Liujiiao YinHongchuan**.


Luaa. Rollisson’s Plant Catalogue, 1877-1878. Orthographic error for ‘Luna’, synonym for **Sacco Nova**.

**Luana’s Angel.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.25, Reg. No.253: Originated by Mr & Mrs F.N. Spencer, Cheltenham, Victoria, Australia. A seedling of *C.japonica Angel*, that first bloomed 1970. An upright, dense plant with dark green, ovate leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers to 10 cm across, pale pink outer petals, surrounding a high, full centre of medium pink petaloids and pale pink filaments. Blooms late.


Luanye YinHong. *(Ovate-leaf Spinel Pink)*, *(C.reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*. p.11: Spinel pink, early, Kunming. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.39, with colour photo, as ‘Luanyeyinhong’: Leaves elliptic or obovate, apices obtusely pointed, bases broad-cuneate or cuneate, flat, yellowish green, 7-9 cm long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.62A), semi-double, diameter 11-14 cm; looks like an East Indian lotus flower when fully open. Petals 11-12 in 3-4 whorls, large, outer whors flat, inner whors slightly curved, apices notched and hamulate. Stamens numerous, mostly verticulate to form a tube or divided into several fascicles by petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. This is a new cultivar, selected from seedlings of open pollinated seeds by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden. Flowers mid-season. Synonyms: ‘Ovate Leaf Pink’, ‘Ovate-leaf Spinel Pink’. Different reading: ‘Luan-yeh Yin-hung’.


Lucas Red Semi-double. *(C.japonica)*, Greenbrier’s Farm Catalogue, ca.1945: Medium size, red, semi-double. Originated in Greenbrier’s Farms, Norfolk, Virginia, USA.


Luchenghong. *(C.reticulata)* Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong, 2012, p.9 with colour photo. No details. Flower pictured is a semi-double to loose peony form, red with drifts of white on the petals.

Lucia Borromeo. *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.141. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


**Lucie Audubon.** (*C. japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12: Variety originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Medium size, pure white, peony form; outer petals irregular, central petals upstanding and mixed with many petaloids and stamens. Orthographic error: ‘Lucie Audobon’.


**Lucie Schwoerer.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.201, Reg. No.456: A 15 year old chance seedling of ‘Princess Baciocchi’, (*Princesse Baciocchi*), originated by Mr Schwoerer and C.W. Lattin, San Francisco, California, USA. Plant growth is dense in habit with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The rose coloured flowers, 10-12.5 cm across x 4-6 cm deep, are peony to anemone form, sometimes semi-double, with a rose-bud centre, similar to *Kumasaka*, outer petals flat; centre composed of numerous petaloids and stamens with a few convoluted petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant patent No.1852.


**Lucile Morris.** (*C. japonica*), Cecil Morris, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.115: “Our second seedling is named for my wife, Lucile Morris (see Fig.31). It is an incomplete double, red, and the flowers appear late in the season. It was given an Award of Merit at the Greenville
Camellia Show”. Originated in USA by Cecil Morris, Greenville, South Carolina. Orthographic error: ‘Lucille Morris’.


Lucille Davis. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1966, p.94, Reg. No. 843: This large white Camellia is a 10 year old chance seedling of Elizabeth Boardman that first bloomed 1959. Originated by D.W. Davis, Seffner, Florida, USA. The flower is pure white with yellow anthers and white filaments, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 30 petals and 25 petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Plant growth is upright with mid-green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm.


Lucille Harkey. (C.reticulata hybr.), American Camellia Yearbook, 1980, p.169, Reg. No.1676: Very large, dark pink, semi-double, C.reticulata hybrid, ([‘Cornelian’ (Damanao) x Brigadoon] x ‘Crimson Robe’ (Dataohong)), raised by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 5 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with yellow anthers. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide.

Lucille Jackson Harris. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1970, p.166, Reg. No.1108: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1965, originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and open with dark green heavily textured leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double to anemone type flower averages 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 12-20 petals and up to 75 petaloids. Colour is white with a blush tint - one or more of the outer petals with as much as one half light pink - other flowers with no pink markings. Some flowers lay flat with a cluster of stamens and petaloids intermingled. Firm, velvety texture. Blooms mid-season.


Lucille Smith. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1972, p.132, Reg. No.1180: An 8 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1967. Originated by Fred H. Smith, Statesboro, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves. The anemone form bloom is white, with some red stripes, 190 petaloids, 11 cm across. Blooms midseason.
Lucina Plena. (C.japonica), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.81, 225: Leaves 8 cm x 5.4 cm, oval, apex narrowing to somewhat acuminate, coarsely serrate, clear green. Bud large, obtuse, scales blackish at base, yellowish green at tip. Flowers average 8 cm across, full and white; the centre only has a light wash of clear yellow. Petals are wide, imbricated, regular, deeply notched. Two or three dots of red hardly perceptible, are displayed on 2 or 3 petals. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camélia*, p.95, as ‘Alba Plena Lucina’. The true sort from Milan, of Italian origin. Synonym: ‘Alba Lucina’.


Lucky Red. Synonym for Jixianghong.


Lucky Strike. (C.reticulata hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.35, Reg. No.2238, colour photo pp.40-41: A very large, cerise pink, peony form *C.reticulata* hybrid seedling from Mouchang, mid-season blooming. Originated by Houghton Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 32 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 12.5 cm long x 5.7 cm wide.


Lucrezia Bombicci. (C.japonica), R. Società Toscan di Orticultura Bollettino. No description. Originated by Schmitz in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Lucy Escott. (C.japonica), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)


Lucy Hester Variegated. (C.japonica), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.74 as ‘Lucy Hester Var.’: A virus variegated form of Lucy Hester - Silver pink and white. Originated by K.O. Hester, Laguna Hills, California, USA.

Lucy O.  (*C. japonica*).  ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.142 with colour photo; Regn No.2817. Chance seedling, first flowered 1997. Originated by Lindsey Odom, Wilmington, N.C., USA. Large, white semi-double flower is 11.5 to 12.7 cm diameter and 5 to 6.5 cm deep and has 12 creped petals. Central column of stamens with yellow anthers. Upright, open spreading growth at average rate. Mid-green leaves are 10.8 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers very early to midseason. ACS Journal, June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No. given as 2818.


Lucy Stewart. (*C. japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1973, p.193, Reg. No.1227: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1968. Originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate and open with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 5.5 cm. The loose, peony form flower is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. The colour is white, form graduating from large, outside petals to small petals in the centre, white filaments and yellow anthers intermingled with petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Chinese synonym: ‘Yubai Luxi’.


Lucy Turner. (*C. japonica*), Stowe, 1951, American Camellia Yearbook, p.281: “The Lucy Turner named for Mr Turner’s Daughter, will be much sought after. It is an irregular double white, measuring 10 cm across x 8 cm high. Blooms early to mid-season.” Fendig, 1952, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Medium to large, white with pink variegation, irregular double (peony form), 8-10 cm across x 5 cm deep. The colour is white with a pale pink tint and a rare pink stripe on some petals. The petals are round and 3.8 cm in diameter. The few stamens are hidden by the petals, filaments and anthers white. Bud round and light green. Leaves mid-green, broadly oval to round, 8 cm x 5.5 cm. The apex is short, base tapered, veins ridged, serrations shallow and average. Originated in USA by Turner, Pensacola, Florida. First bloomed 1949. Reg. No.201 with ACS, 1954. (Turner seedling No.33).


**Ludovica.** *(C. japonica)*, P. Verleeuwen, Ghent, Catalogue, 1835-1836. No description. Berlièse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.130, 229: Leaves 10 cm x 6.8 cm, venation prominent, strongly serrate, dull green; bud oblong, pointed, scales green; flower of average size, double, cherry red colour; exterior petals, few, wide, imbricated irregularly, of varying forms; those of the interior, small, unequal, almost cut into strap-like form. Originated in Italy.


**Ludovicus.** Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for Ludovicianus.

**Ludsonii.** Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. Orthographic error for Hudsonii.

**Luduina Richter.** *(C. japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6: Flower large, translucent, silver white, 9 rows of petals, the first 4 rows, large, round, lobulate, reflexed; the middle and central rows, oval, pointed, shell-like and star shaped, lightly tinted straw and transparent green inside the central petals. Originated in Germany by E. Richter.

**Ludamilla di Beauveau.** *(C. japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6: Medium size to large, flat form of 10 rows of petals, imbricated star shape, of pure white. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.


**Ludwig Philipp I.** Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.51. Synonym for Charles X.


**Luigi Avogadro.** van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:17. Synonym for Rafia.

**Luigi Colla.** Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.3. Synonym for Colla.


Luisa Ann Lee. (C. japonica) ACS, The Camellia Journal, Mar. 2013, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No.2835; Regd by Mr. M.S. McKinnon, Murrells Inlet, S.C., USA. ACS, Yearbook 2012, p.176 with colour photo; A sport of Alyne Brothers, first bloomed 2006. Medium size, 9.5cm x 6.5cm flower is pale pink with darker pink markings. Bright yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright, average growth. Flowers midseason to late.


Luisa Franchetti. (C. japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino, 1876: A large, formal double, rose coloured ground with streaks of red and white. Tirocco, 1928: Violet streaked red. Originated in Italy by Franchetti.

Luisa Miellez. (C. japonica), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.26: Pure white petals with carmine red stripes. Originated in Italy.


Luisa Poniatowski. (C. japonica), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881 as ‘Luisa Poniatowscki’: Large, regular flower, pure white. Originated in Italy.


Luisa Perret. (C. japonica), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Luisa Roselli. (C. japonica), R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino, 1878: Large flower, large petals, regularly superimposed, pure white, faintly striped with carmine. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Orthographic variant: ‘Luigia Roselli’.


Luiza di Toscana. (*C. japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.27. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Luizia. (*C. japonica*), *van Houtte Catalogue*, 1844-1845, 18:14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Lu-Lu. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.240, Reg. No.768: A 6 year old chance sasanqua seedling that first bloomed 1960, originated by F.R. Siegmund, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double to peony form flowers, similar to *Letitia Schrader* and ‘Mark Allen’ (*Mark Alan*), are pink fading to blush with yellow stamens, Flowers measure 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 34-40 petals and 8-12 petaloids. Blooms very early.


Lumudan. (Green Peony), (C.japonica), Liu, 1959, Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Huahui : The colour of the flower resembles green jade, the centre is divided and the petals curl. The flowers are as big as a peony and very lovely. Originated in China. Different reading: ‘Lu-mou-tan’.


Luna. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:54. Invalidly as a synonym for Sacco Nova.

Lundy’s Legacy. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 2009, p.114 with colour photo; Regn No.2764; A chance seedling, first flowered 2002. Originated by T.E. Lundy, registered and propagated by Skip Vogelsang, Pensacola, Fla., USA. Peony form flower is 9-11.5 cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep, colour a rich coral red with a blush pink fringe. 35-45 petals and 0-10 petaloids. Upright plant of average growth rate. dark green leaves average 9 cm x 3.8 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Lunulis. (C.japonica), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.142. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Luochi Nüshi. Chinese synonym for Australian C. japonica Lady Loch.


**Luosu.** Gao, Jiinyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.339; Chinese synonym for the European *C.sasanqua* *Rosso Jempreise*.


**Luowenna.** Gao, Jiinyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.417; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.sasanqua* *Rowena Gordon*.

**Luoxuan Fen.** *(C.japonica)*, *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.570 as ‘Luoxuanfen’; Originated in Yongfu, Fujian Province, China. Aslo called ‘Fendan’ in Eastern China. Fast, erect growth, branches long and slender. Leaf yellowish green, 8-9 cm x 3-4 cm, margin serrate. Flower is rose form double. Pale pink with white margin, and many red stripes. Medium size, 8-10 cm diameter. Petals about 70-80 in 7-8 rows with twisted arrangement.

**Luoyi.** Gao, Jiinyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid *Rob Roy*.

**Lupatolo.** *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:248. No description. (Believed extinct.)

**Lupe.** *(C.reticulata)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.109, Reg. No.1565: A large, rose-pink, semi-double *C.reticulata* seedling, that flowers mid-season. Originated in USA by Hubert H. Smith, Yuba City, California. The 17 year old seedling first flowered 1973. The flower has 12-14 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Average size is 10 cm across x 6 cm deep.

**Luranensis.** *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845: Salmon red double, with spots of white. Originated in Italy.

**Lurburton.** *(C.japonica)*, Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.8. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)


**Lurleen Wallace.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.132, Reg. No.1216: A 12 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1965; originated by C.C. Crutcher, Jr., Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double, rose-pink bloom measures 11 cm across with 50 petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: *Lurleen Wallace Variegated*.�


Luscious Lady. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1962-1963, p.221, Reg. No.625: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated in USA by W.H. Harrison, Marianna, Florida. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 12 cm x 5.5 cm. The dark red flowers, 13 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, have 37 petals and white stamens. Flowers are peony form with heavily textured petals. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: Luscious Lady Variegated.


Lusitaniae Regina. (C.japonica), Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7, p.106; Dark pink striped red regular flower. Obtained by head gardener João José Gomes.


Lutchuensis Formosan Form. Camellia Haven Catalogue, New Zealand, 1997, p.11: Much lower denser growth than the usual species lutchuensis with smaller leaves and flowers. Since identified as C.trichoclada.

Lutea. (C.japonica), Auguste van Geert, 1853, Catalogue, No.33, p.25. No description. Thought to be the same as Aurora Guicciardini.


Luteo-albicans. Edward’s *Botanical Register*, 1823 as Basingdon’s new camellia. Synonym for *Welbankiana*.


**Lutescens Leonardi.** *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38: 45: Straw coloured. Orthographic error ‘Lucescens Leonardi’. (Believed extinct.)

Lutetiana. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie* ed.1, p.63. ‘Spectalilis’, obtained from seed in Paris, has long been called ‘Celsiana’. English gardeners have sent it to us under the name ‘Spectalilis’; in Paris it is also known under the name ‘Lutetiana’.


**Lydia Adams.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.226, Reg. No.566: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Ben Marshall, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The peony form, soft pink flowers with white stamens, are 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 35 petals and 5 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season.

**Lydia Shaw.** *(C.japonica)*, Duncan & Davies Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Pale pink. Medium large, single. Originated in NZ by Duncan & Davies.


**Lynch Seedling.** *(C.japonica)*, Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1957. No description. Originated in USA.


**Lynette Hooper.** (*C.reticulata x C.japonica*), ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.274: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia from *C.reticulata* ‘Cornelian’ (*Damanao*) x *C.japonica Ville de Nantes*. It first flowered 1977 as a 5 year old plant. A spreading, dense shrub with 10 cm x 5 cm, broad-elliptic, leathery, mid-green leaves. The large semidouble to peony, 14 cm wide, deep red, shading to black at petal edge, flowers. Blooms mid-season. Sport: Lynette Hooper Variegated.


**Lynn Hairston.** (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2012, p.26; Regn No.2825; Regd by Mrs Louise Poe Hairston, Birmingham, Ala. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.177 with colour photo; Six year old chance seedling, first flowered 2008. A medium size, 9cm x 5cm flower, light pink in centre shading to dark pink or red at edges. Outer petals wavy, and photo shows pointed petals; Mid-green leaves are 9.5cm x 3.2cm. Upright, open growth at average rate. Flowers midseason.

**Lynn Marie.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.277, Reg. No.420:- A 7 year old seedling of White Giant, originated by Harold Larson, Orange, California, USA, that first flowered 1958. Plant growth is dense, upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7.5 cm. The peony form flowers are blush to rose-pink, 8 cm across x 5 cm deep with 60 petals. Flowers mid-season.


**Lysantha.** (*C.japonica*), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.376: From the single white (*Alba Simplex*) from the pollen of Pompone...the flowers, if possible, are more regular than the ‘Buff’ (*Incarnata*) or old double white (*Alba Plena*), red with a watery line and margin to each petal. Anonymous, Apr.1843, *Gardeners’ Chronicle*, p.243: New camellia. We have received from the Dean of Manchester [Dr. Herbert], under the name camellia Lysantha, a seedling raised at Spofforth. Its maternal parent was a seedling from the old single red
(Rubra), fertilized with the common striped camellia (Variegata) and was itself crossed with the myrtle-leaved variety (Myrtifolia). The colour is bright carmine with stripes of pale pink running down the centre of each petal. The outer petals are rounded and, when the flower is half open, are beautifully cupped; when fully expanded however, they fall back in the same manner as the old double white. The inner petals are somewhat pointed but fill up well in the centre. Synonym: ‘Lysimachus’. Orthographic error, ‘Lysanthe’, ‘Lysanta’.

