P.


P. Cazzaniga. (C. japonica), *Il Giardiniere*, 1883. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Pacific Beauty. (C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.27, Reg. No.263: Originated by Les Jury, New Plymouth, NZ. Its is a 12 year old seedling of C japonica Waiwhetu Beauty x C.x williamsii Elsie Jury. Leaves are light green, averaging 7 cm x 3 cm. The flowers are large size, rose form to formal double, 11-12 cm across x 5 cm deep with 55-60 petals. Some flowers have a few petaloids, up to 15-20 in number, and sometimes there are a few stamens with lemon coloured filaments and creamy yellow anthers. The mid-pink (RHS.CC.55B-C) blooms appear mid-season, paling with age and sometimes show a symmetrical star form.

Pacific Coral. SCCS, *Supplementary List* 2011. Coral pink, small peony form. Slow, upright, very compact growth. Flowers early to midseason. [((C.pitardii var yunnanica x Zipao ‘Purple Gown) x (Buddha x Tiny Princess)] x (Buddha x Forty-Niner)]. Originated in 2009 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.


Paço de Santo Antonio. (C.japonica), Camillo Aureliano 1881, *Jornal de Horticultura Pratica*, 12:183-184: This camellia has the shape of a large rose, notched and imbricated, with petals of a bright cherry colour. The smaller petals near the centre are a light rose with a tendency to light purple close to the centre. The leaves are long, light green and very acuminate. Its properties can be compared with Regina dei Giganti. Originated in Portugal by Joaquim Albino Dias de Castro and given the name of his wife. Originated in Portugal.

Pacqueti. (C.japonica), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paddy’s Perfumed. (C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1992, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.314. Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. It is a seedling of C.japonica Tama-ikari x C.hybrid Esme Spence. It has a spreading, open growth of medium rate with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 5 cm wide. The pink (RHS.CC.52B-D), anemone form blooms are 8 cm across x 3 cm deep with 14 petals and 12 petaloids. The stamens are made up of parchment coloured filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season. Fragrant.

Padeira d’Aljubarrota. (C.japonica). José Marques Loureiro Catalogue. No. 1 1865, p.31, & No 9, 1872-1873, p.45: Peony form, (similar to Pompone), pale rose colour, very full.. Originated in Portugal.


Paeonia Arborea. *Cjaponica*, Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illustr.], pp.143, 35: Petals white with a few longitudinal bands of red; the interior almost waratah-like with bright rose towards the petals bases, outer petals, 6-9, disposed in 2-3 rows and separate from the waratah centre similar to ‘Waratah Striata’. Originated in France. Orthographic variant: ‘Paeoniae Arborea’. Probably a synonym for Pompone.


Paoneflora. Mertens & Fontaine, 1847, pp.77, 81, 83. Orthographic error for Paeoniiflora.


Paeoniaeae flora. SCCS, 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.68. Pseudonym for Aspasia Macarthur in the USA only.


Paeoniaeflora Rosea. SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.68. Pseudonym for Otahuhu Beauty in USA only.


Paeoniflora Alba. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*. Orthographic error for *Paeoniflora Alba*.


Paeoniflora Grandiflora. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. Orthographic error for *Paeoniflora Grandiflora*.


Paeoniiflora Atrorubens. (C japonica), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani as ‘Paoneflora Atrorubens’. No description. Originated at Bibbiani, Italy. (Believed extinct).


Paeoniiflora Carnea. Costa, 1846, Catalogue de la collection de Camellias ... as ‘Paeoniaealora Carnea’, synonym for Pompone.

Paeoniiflora Elegans. (C japonica), Hovey, ed., 1838, Magazine of Horticulture. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


Paeoniiflora Grandiflora Nova. (C japonica), Berlèse, 1843, Iconographie, pl.250 as ‘Paeoniaeflora Grandiflora Nova’: Flower 10-11 cm across, full, peony form, irregular, of vivid rose with a wash of carmine. The exterior petals, in 5 rows, are large, 4 cm broad, x 5 cm long, thin, transparent, notched, outspread, without order, cup-shaped; the others are twisted, with lines and marks of white; those of the centre are bunched and sometimes imbricated. Originated in Italy.


Paeonl. Longone Catalogue, 1846. Orthographic error for Pearl.

Pagan. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.231, Reg. No.939: An 8 year old chance seedling; originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. Plant growth is spreading, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The
semidouble flower, similar to ‘Herme’ (Hikarugenji), is 12.5-13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 17 petals and 3 petaloids. Its colour is light rose-pink on outer petals with light pink petaloids and yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.


**Pagano.** (C.japonica), van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:50: Carmine red lined with white, imbri-cated. Originated in Italy by Borzoni.


Paï-chû-pan. Different reading for Bailuban.


**Paige Camellia.** (C.hybrid) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.26 with colour photo; Regn No.2850; ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.131 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Walter Creighton, Semmes Ala., USA. ; A 6 year old seedling of Julia, pollen
parent unknown. Medium size, 9cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, flower is formal double, bright pink, with 60 petals in a swirled formation. Petals are fimbriated, and flowers fall whole. Plant is upright, open and with vigorous growth. Mid-green leaves average 11.5cm x 4.5 cm with low serration. Flowers early to late.


Painted Lady Coral. (C.japonica), Hazlewood & Jessep. 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.177: Coral pink, semi-double sport of Painted Lady. Originated in USA.


Pakesi Xiansheng. (Teacher Parks),     Gao, Jiyn, Ltr, 25-6-1990. Chinese synonym for Dr Clifford Parks.


Palatinus Ungaricus. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for Palatinus Hungaricus.


Palazzo Borghese. (*C. japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Della Nuova che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.13: Bright, deep vermilion, broad-ovate outer petals, regularly arranged; central petals small and numerous, symmetrically clustered in a noticeably hemispherical group. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.31: Splendid rose, tinted darker. Intermediate and central petals pale rose, streaked with rosy white. Reverse of petals at tips lined with white, petals of circumference flat, the others slightly raised in a cup form. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Conte di Medici Spada at Giardino Borghese, Rome.


Palazzo Doria. (*C. japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a villa Quiete*, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy by Belardi. (Believed extinct.)


**Pale Moonlight.** (*C.sasanqua*), Wylam, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27: Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California purchased a collection of sasanquas that had originally come from Japan. The one received as ‘J#3’ has large irregular flowers of lilac or lavender pink, sometimes showing ‘rabbit ears’. The plant has small, dainty leaves and pendulous growth, making it adaptable for hanging baskets or ground cover. It was given the name *Pale Moonlight*. See illustration p.323, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Synonym: ‘Pale Moon’.

**Pale Opal.** (*C.pitardii* hybrid), ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.8, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.425: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.pitardii var. pitardii*; pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1987. The incomplete double, bi-colour flower of 30 petals is white at the centre, then shading from pale pink (RHS.CC.62D) to red (RHS.CC.63A) at the tips. Flower size, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Flowers freely mid-season on a slow growing upright plant. Leaves glossy, olive green, elliptic with acuminate apices, fine serrations. 6 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Petals notched with filaments among the petaloids.


**Palidosa.** (*C.japonica*), Frères Noiselle, Nantes Catalogue, 1857, p.37. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)


**Paliuto.** (*C.japonica*), Mariotti Catalogue, 1924: Vivid rose, abundant flowering. Originated in Italy.
Palla Rucellai. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Carmine red, the centre clear pink, imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V, pl.II: Blossoms medium size, flawless imbrication with a star-shaped arrangement of petals in two forms; thus in the middle they are full, oval, imbricated, stelliform; then they increase in size, rounded, convex, outspread. The colouring is a vivid pink with sometimes, a faint, white stripe at the centre. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: ‘Pallo Rucellai’.


**Pallade Maculata.** (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, [illust.], pp.99, 130: Rose coloured, veined deeper with splashes of white. Originated in Italy.


**Pallagio.** Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Orthographic error for **Palagi**.

**Pallagii.** Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias...*, p.8. Orthographic error for **Palagi**.


Pallas d’Italie.    Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.11. Synonym for **Pallade**.

**Pallatius Hungaricus.**    Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic error for **Palatinus Hungaricus**.

**Pallavicini.**    Longone Catalogue, 1861, p.77. Orthographic variant for **Pallavicino**.


**Pallazo Turzi.**    Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Palazzo Tursi**.


Palgogii. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for \textit{Palagi}.

Palm Sunday. \((\text{C.x williamsii})\), American Camellia Yearbook, 1969, p.165. Reg. No.1020: A 5 year old hybrid. chance seedling of \textit{Donation} that first bloomed on Palm Sunday. 1965; originated by Wilbur B. Brown, Wilmington, North Carolina. USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The peony form flower is 12.5 cm across x 8-9 cm deep with 18-20 petals and 8-10 petaloids. Orchid pink with yellow stamens and orchid filaments. Blooms mid-season.

Palmellia. \((\text{C. japonica})\), Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7, p.106; Regular flower, larger than medium size, vivid pink, with a small cluster of petals and stamens, and occasionally with small white stripes. Obtained by head gardener João José Gomes. Originated in Portugal.

Palmentieri Grandiflora. \((\text{C. japonica})\), Shneiderff, ed., 1841, \textit{Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Shneiderff}, p.9. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Palmer. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841. 7:12. Orthographic variant for \textit{Palmeri}.


Palmeri Vera. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.28, as ‘Palmerii Vera’. Synonym for Palmeri.


Palmeria Alba. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.223: Leaves 5 cm. wide x 7.5 cm long, rather reflexed, of a dark green. It is a plant of neat habit and profuse in blooming - flowers finely double, clear white, about 8 cm across; petals bold and round - regularly imbricated, though not closely set. It has been sold in England as Candidissima, which, however, is a superior article. There is another flower by this name, but very inferior, being only a semi-double.


Palmerston. (C.japonica), Costa, 1846, Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L’Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne, p.7. No description. (Believed extinct.) No relationship with Chô Chô San.


Palnuri. (C.japonica), Marnock, 1839, Floral Magazine and Miscellaneous Gardening, 3(35):258. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Paludosa Alba. (C.japonica). Costa, 1846, Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L’Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne, p.8. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pamela Harper. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1766: A medium to large, soft pink, semi-double C.japonica (Berenece Boddy x Mrs D.W Davis) that blooms midseason. Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA Average flower size is 13 cm across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals in 3 rows and 30+ white filaments with yellow anthers and petaloids. It has a large sunburst of stamens. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm.


Pamela McLean. (C.x williamsii), Treseder & Hyman, 1975, Growing Camellia, p.141: A seedling from the cross C.saluenensis x C.japonica Adolphe Audusson, originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, England. The flower is a semi-double of a pale shade of dog-rose pink.

Pamfila. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle nuove Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7. No description. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Italy by M. Mauri, Rome.


Pamphiliana Rosea. (*C.japonica*), Villa Pamfili Catalogue, 1856 as ‘Pamphiliana Rosea’: A rose coloured sport of Pamfiliana, originated in Italy by M. Mauri, Rome.


Pamplonia. (*C.japonica*), Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Commonly known as ‘Pamplona’s Camellia’. Slightly scented, pink, one row of regular petals, and in the centre a well formed cluster. Obtained by seedling at the garden of Visconde de Beire in Portugal.


Pamponia Rosea Albo Cincta. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. A variety that is hoped to be fixed by a graft. Orthographic error for Pomponia Rosea Alba Cincta.


Panaché. ACRS, 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.210. As this name proved invalid due to previous usage, it was changed to Charisma.


Paneri. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.281: Flower 12 cm across, full, irregular peony form, deep rose or clear cherry-red, to a delicate carmine. The outer petals are in 3-4 rows, wide, notched, reflexed, the others, twisted and irregularly displayed; those at the centre, innumerable, a mixture of large and small, some erect in fascicles and forming an interior, spherical shape over 5 cm in diameter. The flower is similar to Anemoniflora Alba. Originated in Italy by Mariani.


Pandora. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, 144-S:38. No description seen. (Believed extinct.)

Panfiliana.  (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.71: Medium size formal double, colour vivid rose-pink. Originated in the Giardino Doria, Italy.

Panhattan.  (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Pantalones.  (*C.japonica*), Collected Papers, ICS Congress, Cornwall 2008; ‘Theories….first European Camellias’, De la Rubia Huete, Eduardo, p.X 1. A tree in Ames, A Coruña, Spain, believed to have been planted circa 1780.

Pante.  (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Pantomine.  (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.97, Reg. No.890: A chance seedling originated by George S. Clarke, Jr., Savannah, Georgia, USA, that first bloomed in 1958 at 12 years of age. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with light green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The loose, peony form flower is dark, rose-pink with yellow stamens, 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 41 petals. There are 10 groups of yellow stamens interspersed through the petals. Mid-season blooming. Sport: Pantomine Variegated.


Paola.  (*C.japonica*), Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.113. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Paola Casanuova.  Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic variant for Paola Casanova.


Paola Gori. (C. japonica), Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paola Gorini. (C. japonica), Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Paola Massa. (C. japonica), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Flesh pink petals, all sprinkled and streaked with carmine; imbricated. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: ‘Paolo Massa’.


Paolina. (C. japonica), Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Schiavonne, 1981, _Il Giardino nell Camellie_. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873: Medium size, double. Cherry Red. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan about 1832.


Paolina Giuliani. (C. japonica), Anonymous, 1876, _R. Società Toscana di Orticultura Bollettino_.: Large, rose coloured, formal double, full. Originated in Italy.


**Paolina Guichardini**. (*C. japonica*), Menoreau Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.13: Imbricated, white, lightly tinted a very delicate blush. Originated in France by Guichard, Nantes. Orthographic errors: ‘Paolina Guichardina’, ‘Paolina Guichard’, ‘Paolini Guichardini’. Note: Today there is little difference, if any, between plants distributed under this name and *Rubescens Major*. However it is presumed that they were originally different cultivars as Menoreau lists them separately in the same catalogue.

Paolina La Fuente. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Paolina Lafuente**.


Paolina Luca. Leroy, André, 1911, Catalogue, p.48. Orthographic error for **Paolina Lucca**.


Paolina Zucca e Ristori. *(C. japonica)*, Rovelli Catalogue, 1875. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


**Paolini.** *(C. japonica)*, Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


**Paolo V.** *(C. japonica)*, Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Vivid carmine satin, bordered lighter colour, and lined with metallic white at the centre of the petals. Imbricated. Originated in Rome, Italy.


**Papandof.** *(C. japonica)*, *La Camelia ..... Diputación Provincial de Pontevedra*, 2004, p.153, Register No.155: Semi-double to rose form double, 8 cm diameter, red (RHSCC 58D to B) but lighter towards the centre and lightly speckled with white. 35 to 40 petals and 8 to 10 speckled petaloids. A few stamens with cream filaments and yellow anthers. Mid-green leaves, 5.5 cm x 3.2 cm. Flowers mid-season to late. Bushy upright plant. Origin unknown.

**Papaver.** *(C. sasanqua)*, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.36. First listed as ‘Rosea Papaver’, 1942 but all subsequent catalogues listed it as Papaver, by which name it is generally known: Large size, single of soft pink. Originated in USA by the Overlook Nurseries, Alabama.


**Papaveracea.** *(C. japonica)*, Loddiges, 1826, *Botanical Cabinet*, vol.XII, folio 1128: Raised from the seed of Anemoniflora. The filaments are divided at the base, though crowded, and the flower has a novel appearance. It is 12 cm in diameter, cherry-red, petals 5-7, broad; many stamens,


Papaveracea Plena. (C.japonica), Catalogue la Société Royale de Horticulture Belgique, 1842, p.23 as ‘Papaveracea Pleno’. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Pape Jean-Paul II. (C.hybrid). ICS Journal 2013, p.170 with colour photo. A 10 year old seedling of Mary Phoebe Taylor, pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2010. Raised by Fañch le Moal, Park ar Brug, Plouisy, Brittany, France. Propagated by Pepinières Roue, Plouigneau. Plant is upright and of average growth rate with midgreen leaves 8cm x 4cm. Flower is a white loose formal double 7.5-10 cm across x 3-4 cm deep. Flowers shatter. Flowers midseason.


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

Papigionacea. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for Papilionacea.


Papyracea. (*C. japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellia présenté à sa majesté L'Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Paquetti. (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.60. No description. Orthographic error: 'Pagnetti'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Paradise Baby Jane. (*C. sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.477. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C. sasanqua Jane Morgan*, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The large single white (RHS.CC.155B) flower can have some petals with an occasional faint pink edge. Diameter is 9 cm x 1.6 cm deep, and it flowers early to mid-season on a compact, upright, conical plant of very slow growth. Leaves are dark green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 4.5 cm long x 1.5 cm wide. Petals obcordate. Chinese synonym ‘Aotong’.

Paradise Barbara. (*C. sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.481. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C. sasanqua Gulf Glory*, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The large single white (RHS.CC.155B) flower can have some petals with an occasional faint pink edge. Diameter is 9 cm x 1.6 cm deep, and it flowers early to mid-season on a vigorous dense plant. Leaves are green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 6.6 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Petals are wavy and thick, and the plant is very floriferous. Synonym ‘White Ribbon”. Used for a special promotion by the White Ribbon Foundation, Australia, 2010.


Paradise Beverly. (*C.hiemalis*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.16, Reg. No.488. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.hiemalis Shōwa-no-sakae*, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The informal double flower is deep pink (RHS.CC.63A), with many petaloids and stamens, fading to RHS.CC.63D with age, and is 6.2 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on a compact, rounded plant of moderate growth. Leaves are deep green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5.5 cm long x 3.4 cm wide. Petals twisted and wavy.


Paradise Christine. (*C.sasanqua*). Paradise Plants Nursery, 1995, Plant List: Medium sized, semi-double with petaloids and a few small petals in the centre. 13-15 rounded petals, pink fading almost to white in the centre. Flowers 9 cm across x 4 cm deep. Leaves deep glossy green, elliptic with blunt-acute apices, 6.5 cm long x 3 cm wide. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.


Paradise Donna. (*C.sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, Reg. No.480. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. a chance seedling, parentage unknown, that first flowered in 1992. The semi-double to informal double flower has many petaloids, and is mid-pink (RHS.CC.61D to 60D), shading to dark pink (RHS.CC.60D) on the edge of the petals. Diameter is 9 cm x 4.6 cm deep. Leaves are green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Petals wavy, ovate and slightly notched.

Paradise Gillian. (*C.sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.478. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A free flowering *C.sasanqua*, with an elegant upright growth habit. It produces masses of brilliant pink buds, opening to a dazzling white with delicate, soft pink shading. Flowers average size, 7.7 cm across, informal doubles displaying golden yellow anthers amongst the centre of small petals and petaloids. Flowers early and over a long period. Leaves are elliptic, dark glossy green on
upper surface, lighter below. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Chinese synonym ‘Aohailun’.


Paradise Janell. (C.sasanqua). C. Aust, Camellia News, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.589-N.; Very large, pure white flowers up to 12 cm diameter. Bright yellow stamens. Vigorous, upright, open growth, with large dark green leaves. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia and named for the owner’s sister.

Paradise Jenni. (C.sasanqua). ACRS, Camellia News, 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.483. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua Exquisite*, pollen parent unknown, which first flowered 1990. The informal double flower is white with pink petaloids that occasionally deepen to red (RHS.CC.64A), 9 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on a vigorous upright plant. Leaves are deep green, glossy, smooth, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5.2 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals obovate with undulations.


Paradise Jill. (C.hiemalis). ACRS, Camellia News, 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.12, Reg. No.487. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.hiemalis Shôwa-nosakae*, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. A white informal double flower (RHS.CC.155D) that occasionally has a pink edge underneath each petal (RHS.CC.64D), and is 5 cm across x 2 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on a compact spreading plant of moderate growth. Leaves mid-green, glossy, smooth, elliptic, serrulate margins, acuminate apex, 5.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. New growth slightly bronze. Petals obcordate.

Paradise Joan. (C.sasanqua). Paradise Plants Nursery, 1995, Paradise Plants List, p.2: An extra-showy, large, red, loose informal double flower with golden stamens interspersed. Flowers similar to Bonanza in colour, but plants more upright and have vigorous growth. An open habit when young, becoming dense with age. One of the earliest *C.sasanqua* to flower. Leaves are dark, glossy green on the upper surface. Has a good resistance to dieback. Leaf shape elliptic. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

green, glossy foliage. Fast upright growth. Originated by Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

**Paradise Leonie.** (*C.sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.15, colour photo p.13, Reg. No.479. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of *C.sasanqua Jennifer Susan*, pollen parent unknown, which first flowered 1990. The informal double flower is white (RHS.CC.155A), with a pink (RHS.CC.64C) edge, 9 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep. Plant growth is vigorous and upright. Leaves are green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Petals orbicular.


**Paradise Odette.** (*C.sasanqua*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.16, colour photo p.12, Reg. No.484. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.sasanqua Jennifer Susan*, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1991. A pink formal to informal double flower (RHS.CC.62B fading with age to 62D), 7 cm diameter x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on an upright vigorous plant. Leaves mid-green, glossy, elliptic, serrulate margins, acuminate apex, 6.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals ovate and notched.


**Paradise Petite.** (*C.sasanqua*). *Queensland Camellia Society Newsletter*, June 1994, vol.4, No.4, p.3: Soft pink, semi-double with frilled appearance. Small growing, small leaved compact growing miniature that is ideal for tubs or can be used for clipped hedges. Soft pink, informal double flowers to 5 cm across. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Chinese synonym ‘Aobaite’


Paradise Sandra. (C.chiema). ACRS, Camellia News, 1997, No.143, p.16, Reg. No.489. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. Seed parent Chiemalis Kanjiro, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1990. The deep pink (RHS.CC.63A) single flower has a few petaloids and fades with age to a lighter pink (RHS.CC.63C). Diameter is 9 cm x 2.8 cm deep. Flowers heavily early to mid-season on an upright, vigorous plant. Leaves are deep green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5 cm long x 2.2 cm wide. Petals obovate and notched, with lighter shading in the centre.


Paradise Simone. (C.sasanqua). C. Aust, Camellia News, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.587-N; Bright mid-pink single flowers with a prominent central spray of golden stamens. Slow growing, with compact, upright growth. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.

Paradise Snowflake. (C.hybrid). C. Aust, Camellia News, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.6 with colour photo; Regn No.591-N.; Profusion of small white flowers borne in clusters along arching stems. Vigorous growth, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves. Originated at Paradise Plants Nursery, Kulnura, NSW, Australia.


Paradise Sylvia. (C.sasanqua). ACRS, Camellia News, 1997, No.143, p.15, Reg. No.476. Originated by Mr R.J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW, Australia. A seedling of C.sasanqua Yuletide, pollen parent unknown, that first flowered 1993. The deep red (RHS.CC.60A) single flower is 5.5 cm across x 1.5 cm deep, and flowers early to mid-season on a plant with a dense, miniature growth habit and moderate growth rate. Leaves are deep green, glossy, elliptic, margins serrulate, apex acuminate, 5.5 cm long x 1.5 cm wide. Petals obovate undulate.


**Paradisiaca.** (*C japonica*), Loudon, 1840, *The Gardeners’ Magazine*, vol.16, p.307 as ‘Paradisaica’ as a seedling raised by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy. No description. Orthographic variant: ‘Paradisea’. (Believed extinct.)


**Paralida.** Henrincq, Apr.1850, *Revue Horticole*, p.135-140. Orthographic error for *Paralide*.


**Parathan.** (*C japonica*), Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Originated in Spain. (Believed extinct).

**Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne.** (*C japonica*), Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, first flowered 2014. Seed parent assumed to be *Mark Alan*. To be further propagated by a nursery. A semidouble with separated, strap-like petals, 13cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep, salmon pink. Occasional pink petaloids, anthers yellow, filaments pink. Plant is upright with average growth rate. Leaves are clear green, flat, 8cm x 4.2cm.


**Parc de Saumarez.** Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélías*, pp.12, 18: Blooms mid-season. Small anemone form flowers, pink to coral red with pale pink petaloids and stamens mixed with the petaloids. Originated in France.

**Parckerii.** Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*. Synonym for *Rawesiana*.

**Parcksii.** Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.149. Orthographic error for *Parksii*.

**Parcksii Striped.** Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie* ed.1, p.84. Orthographic error for ‘Parksii Striped’, synonym for *Parksii*.


**Parkstriped.** Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for ‘Park’s Striped’, synonym for *Parksii*.

**Parepa.** (*C japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.30: Blossoms of medium size, of vivid carmine pink, with a few white stripes or stains towards the centre, ovate-oblong petals, rounded or slightly emarginate; rather irregularly imbricated. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, pp.49, 50: Large, flat flower, not reflexed, deep pink with one broad stripe on the
central petal, sometimes the peak of the central petals are incurved and of a slightly deeper pink, sometime with a pale centre. Imbricated. Originated in Italy by Savi, Florence. See pl.IV, Book II, Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*.

**Pareto.** (*C. japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.117 as ‘Paretto’. No description. Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.I: The blooms, above average in size, are composed of numerous, rounded petals, slightly emarginate, sometime laciniate; becoming more lanceolate the nearer the centre. Their colouring is a vivid cherry-red with veining of a deeper shade. Originated in Italy.


**Paride.** (*C. japonica*), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.98: Leaves large, oblong and lanceolate, pendant. Buds, round with a flattened summit, similar to Florida; flower full, over 8 cm across, soft rose-pink; petals in 5 rows, well imbricated, very wide, forming a cup; those at the centre are smaller in number, of different shapes, irregularly placed and often marked by white lines. Orthographic error ‘Parade’. Originated in Italy by Mariani.

**Parini.** (*C. japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.205: Leaves 12.2 cm x 8 cm, long-lanceolate, recurved at apex, large, regular serrations, dark green; buds round, flattened tip, large, scales greenish at base and whitish at tip; flower about 10 cm across, petals in 4-5 rows, wide-oval, reflexed, regularly placed, notched, imbricated, soft pink, irregularly marked with dark red vertical lines or streaks; those at the centre very small, numerous, unequal, erect, others bent, long-oval, in groups. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Synonyms: ‘Lechi’ (according to Burdin); ‘Parini Vera’, ‘Parini Mariani’, ‘Parini A’, ‘Parini M’, ‘Parini de Mariani’. Orthographic errors: ‘Parrini’, ‘Parinii’.

Parini A. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:15. Synonym for Parini.

Parini B. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:15. Synonym for Parini Casoretti.


Parini de Mariani. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10 as ‘Parini de Mariani’, synonym for Parini.

Parini M. van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:55. Synonym for Parini.

**Parini Grandiflora.** (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.48. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Parini Florentina. Costa, 1846, *Collection de la collection de camellia présentée à sa majesté L’Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.5. Synonym for Parini Casoretti.


Paris Almond. (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.74, p.24, Reg. No.238: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1973. The upright, spreading plant has 6.5 cm x 3.5 cm very dark green leaves with distinct serrations. The flowers are a bluish pink, paler inside petals which reflex to give an oval appearance. Blooms early to mid-season.

Paris Pink. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.205, Reg. No.472: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by W.V. Lytle, Glendale, California, USA, that first bloomed 1955. Growth habit is upright and rapid with light green leaves averaging 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The pink, rose form double flowers are 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 60-70 petals and 5-15 petaloids with occasional yellow stamens. Early blooming.


Parker Connor. (*C.japonica*). ACS *The Camellia Journal*, June 2012, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No. 2819; Originated by Parker Connor, Edisto Island, SC, USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.179 with colour photo; A 10 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2005. Registered and propagated by Richard C. Mims, Lugoff, SC.; Medium size, 9cm x 5cm, semidouble flowers. Inner petals shade from palest blush pink at centre to pale pink (RHS49C) at tips. Outer petals shade from pale pink centre to deep pink (RHS52B) at tips. Petals are shovel-shaped. Upright, vigorous growth. Flowers midseason.

Parkeri. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.216 as ‘Parkerii’: Flower, 9 cm across, rose form double, clear cherry red, often mottled milky white; petals wide, numerous, unequally imbricated. Originated in England. Note: It is not synonymous with ‘Parckerii’ which is a synonym for Rawesiana.


Park’s Striped.  Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias…*, pl.44. Synonym for Parksii.


Parkside.  


Parksii.  


Parksii.  Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.223: There is a French Parksii; single, crimson. (Believed extinct.)


Parlisia.  

*C.japonica*, Maupoil & Figlio Catalogue, 1847. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Parmenteria.  


Parmentieri (Smith). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.60. Orthographic error for Parmenteria.


Parquii. (C. japonica). Giardino Inglese Caserta Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Parthoniana. (C. japonica), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d’Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. Berlèse, *Iconographie du Genre Camellia*, 1841, Book 1, pl.22 as ‘Dorsetti’ or ‘Parthoniana’. The flowers are described as being indistinguishable, but different descriptions are given for the leaves. Obtained from seed by Moens, Antwerp, Belgium, and named for Parthon de Von. Flowers are large, of a dusty and pale red, with patches of rose pink or white. Outside petals are oval, broad, irregular and spread flat. Inner petals are smaller and often marked with spots of red or white. Leaves are oval-long, lanceolate, very acuminate. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 44.


Party Dress. (C. japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.394: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA that first bloomed 1956. Plant growth is upright and medium rapid, with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flowers, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep, resemble Frizzle White in form with 25 petals, 5 rabbit ears and numerous stamens. The colour is creamy white, shading to pale pink in the centre, then deepening to lavender pink at the petal edge. Flowers mid-season to late.


Parviflora. (C. japonica), Courtois, 1833, Magazin d’Horticulture, 1[pt.D]313: Semi-double, rose-red, oblong petals, few flowers. Berlèse, 1840, Monographie, ed.2, pp.193, 234: Leaves lanceolate, oblong, very acuminate, 8 cm x 5 cm, almost flat, finely and irregularly serrulate, of a dull green; bud large, oblong with blackish scales near the base and yellowish at the tip; flower 8 cm across, full, regular, deep orange-red, petals imbricated, numerous, with a depressed heart, containing 2 or 3 fertile stamens. Originated in France by Cachet, Angers. No connection to the species C. parviflora.


Parvula. (C. japonica), Verschaffelt, 1853, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book XII, pl.IV: A miniature formal double; the petals, although regularly imbricated, form a series radiating from the centre to the circumference; they are rounded and slightly emarginate. A beautiful pink, some tipped a paler pink contrasting with the centre. Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie, p.50: Small, perfectly imbricated flower. On the same plant, flowers of a different form and colour appear. For instance, completely cherry-red deep outer petals with the centre very pale, almost whitish or red with petals striped white. Originated in Florence, Italy.

Pasadena Hovey. Camellia Digest, 1(2), 1943. Synonym for Mrs Anne Marie Hovey.


Passimiana. (C. japonica), William Paul Nursery Catalogue, 1871, p.16. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Passing Cloud. (C. japonica), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.179: Soft rose colour. Originated in USA.

Passos Manoel. (C. japonica), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Rose form double, regular, vivid cherry with splashes of white in the centre. Originated in Portugal.

hose-in-hose semi-double with a column of yellow stamens. Flower size is 10 cm across x 10 cm deep. RHS Award of Merit (AM).


Pat Gurnsey. *(C.reticulata)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.3, p.25, Reg. No.88: An 8 year old seedling of *C.reticulata* ‘Tali Queen’ *(Dalicha)* which first flowered 1972, raised by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. The plant is upright, sturdy with tough, leathery, mid-green leaves, 8-10 cm long x 5-6 cm wide. The flower is semi-double, with 16 petals of solid texture, orbicular and up to 8 cm in diameter, with deep, marginal notching and heavy veining. The colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 52A-54A with pale, almost white, edges, 16 cm across x 7 cm deep.


Pat La Motte Jones Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, Gentry, 1969, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.24, No.1 as ‘Pat La Motte Jones V.’. A virus variegated form of *Pat La Motte Jones* - Glowing pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

Pat Nelson. *(C.hybrid)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.8, Reg. No.457. Registered by I. Wills, Matamata, New Zealand, and named for the originator, Mrs P. Nelson, Tauranga, NZ. A chance seedling which first flowered in 1999. The flower is peony form, drifting to anemone form in late season, 10-12 cm diameter x 5-6 cm deep, having about 50 petals and no petaloids. There is some fusing of the petal bases, while the light yellow anthers are held on dark filaments and form a broad mass that is reasonably distinct from the petals. Flower colour is pink to mauve (RHS.CC.62C to 73C). The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with light green leaves 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.


Pat Poyner. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.205, Reg. No.454: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1954. Originated by Dr Arthur Mazyck, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and open with light green leaves, 5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The rosepink, anemone form flower, 12.5 cm across x 7 cm deep, has two rows of outer petals - 14 in number - and 100 or more petaloids and yellow stamens. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: *Pat Poyner Variegated*. 


Patrice Munsel. *(C.japonica)*, Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin, 1955: A new seedling by Barney Goletto from seed of *Christine Lee*. It is a medium to large semi-double, red, with 3 rows of petals that open out and slightly curl back. It is upright with dark green foliage. Originated by Barney Goletto, Oregon, USA.

Patricia Ann. *(C.japonica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1729: A very large, soft pink, semi-double *(C.japonica)* *(Berenece Boddy x Mrs D.W Davis)*, mid-season blooming. Originated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, USA. Average flower size is 13 cm. across x 6 cm deep with 20 petals in 3 rows, 30 white petaloids and yellow anthers and a large sunburst of stamens. Growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm. x 6 cm. Chinese synonym ‘Andaren’.

Patricia Burks. *(C.reticulata)*, SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Sport of *Duchess of Sutherland*, white with irregular edges and markings of red. Originated in USA.


Patricia Kooney. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, Aug.1987, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.42, No.3, p.5 and colour photo front cover: Brilliant, light pink, star crowned beauty. Large to very large, semi-double to double. Freckled all over with white high lights. Mid-season flowering. Blooms are 13 cm. across x 8 cm deep with 60 petals in 8 rows. Plant growth is spreading, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 6 cm. A chance seedling originated by Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisana, USA.

Patricia M. Bates. *(C.hybrid)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Mar.1991, vol.XVII, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.285: A 15 year old seedling of unknown parentage which first bloomed 1976, and was originated by P.M. Bates, New Zealand. It has upright, dense growth at a medium rate, with dark green leaves, 6.5 cm long x 3.5 cm. wide. Peony to semi-double flowers, 7-9 cm across x 4 cm, deep, with 16-20 petals and up to 30 petaloids. Filaments are pink and anthers yellow.
Blooms from early to late season. Dark red flowers with deeper veining on the petals, good texture, self grooming. See RHS.,CC, 46A.

**Patricia Mary.** *(C japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1972, vol.VII, No.4, p.6, Reg. No.60: A chance seedling, originated by Mrs R. Woodrow, Gisborne, New Zealand. The plant has a rapid, open, spreading habit with mid-green leaves, 9 cm x 6 cm. The flower is semi-double to loose peony with 20 petals and a varying number of elongated petaloids. The colour is a medium pink (RHS.CC.62A) and the size is 10-11 cm. across x 5 cm. deep.


**Patricia Mountbatten.** *(C japonica)*, *Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue*, 1943: A Magnolia Garden’s original, a little similar to the **Reverend John Drayton**. A rather flat flower of loose peony formation. Colour is a medium pink with a purple cast. Large, light green foliage. Originated in USA by Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina. Synonym: ‘Lady Patricia Mountbatten’.


**Patrician.** *(C japonica)*, *McCaskill Gardens Catalogue* 1947: A large, open, pink single, 10-11 cm across. The colour is plum pink. There are 5 irregularly shaped petals and a central cluster of golden stamens. Plant habit is compact and upright with dark green elliptic leaves, acuminate and slightly serrate. Flowers mid-season. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. First flowered 1944.

**Patrick Henry.** *(C japonica)*, Gunnell, 1843, *Magazine of Horticulture* p:261: A seedling of ‘Splendens’, free growth, foliage like the old double white (Alba Plena) buds round, calyx short; the flower of a deep cherry-red colour, with 25 large, round petals, and 168 smaller ones, filling up the centre and forming a ranunculus shaped flower; no anthers or style. Originated by Dr J.S. Gunnell, Washington, D.C., USA.


**Patsy Cline.** *(C reticulata hybr.)*, Valdosta Camellias, 1986, *ACS., The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.4, p.9: Clear pink. Large to very large, semi-double to peony form. Medium growth. Flowers midseason to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA from the cross ‘Crimson Robe’, *(Dataohong)* x Jean Pursel.


Patti Perkins. *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005, p.13 with colour photo; Reg. No. 2692. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2001. Originated by Hyman R. Norsworthy, Beaumont, Tex., and propagated by Glenn Read Nursery, Lucedale, Miss., USA. The 7 cm diameter, loose peony to rose form double flower is stated to be rose red with white variegation. Plant is upright with average growth rate, and flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.64 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm.

Patti Sue. *(C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.9. Reg. No.458. Registered by Kathryn Craig, Havelock North, New Zealand. A chance seedling of the *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* hybrid *Prudence* that first flowered in 1999. The flower is small, 5 cm diameter x 3-4 cm deep, a single of 6 petals, quite deep and trumpet-shaped. Colour is mainly light pink (RHS.CC.62A) darkening slightly to the flower centre. The stamen mass is small and compact, with lemon coloured filaments and anthers. Plant is of average height and form, and slow growth rate, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.


Patty Skinner. *(C.japonica)*, Julington Nurseries Inc. Catalogue, 1965. Description not seen. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, pp.231-232, Reg. No.936: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is average and open with acuminate and serrate, dark green leaves, 7.5 cm. x 3.8 cm. The peony form flower, similar to *Daikagura*, is 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep and has 44-48 petals. Colour is bright pink with lemon yellow anthers and pink filaments. Three rows of
long petals with 6-8 groups of 3.7 cm long stamens, interspersed with rabbit ears. Mid-season blooming.


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


Paul Harkey. (*C. reticulata* hybr.), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.177, Reg. No.1822: A very large, dark red, semi-double, *C. reticulata* hybrid (*C. reticulata ‘Crimson Robe’ x [5x = (*C. reticulata ‘Cornelian’ x *C. japonica Mrs D.W. Davis*) x *C. reticulata ‘Cornelian’]*)). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1979. Average flower size, 17 cm across x 6 cm deep. Heavy veining on the petals, showing little flecks of white. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid with dark green, heavily serrated leaves, 12.5 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. Chinese synonym ‘Hakeyi’.


Paul Plantiveau. *(C.japonica)*, Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 16, 18, 50, colour photo p.7: Blooms early to mid-season. Medium size, single, pink flower, very bright to the centre and to the petal borders. Lightly scented. 5 round petals. Compact bush, abundant flowering, self grooming. Leaves dull green, lanceolate to broad-lanceolate, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. A seedling of *C.japonicas Jenny Jones* x *Berenice Boddy*, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, USA.

Paul Reid. *(C.japonica)*, Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA.


Paul Tulane. *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.12. A variety originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Medium size, spinel red, lined rose and purple; irregular peony form; central petals upright and interspersed with small groups of white stamens.


Paula Deen. *(C.japonica)*, ACS Journal, June 2014, p.30 with colour photo; Regn No.2917; Originated by Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA.

Paula Smyth. *C. japonica*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.22, Reg. No.200 as ‘Paula Smith’ and corrected in the following Bulletin No.7: A seedling of *C. japonica* Bokuhan x Mahogany Glow, raised by Mrs I. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. First flowered 1980. Plant has an average, upright growth habit with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The miniature to small, semi-double flowers are maroon with 14 petals, a few petaloids, white filaments and yellow anthers. The flowers measure 7-8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep.


Pauline Nielson. *C. japonica*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, pp.228, 229, Reg. No.549: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1951, originated by Dr C.S. Nielson, Tallahassee, Florida. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The rose-pink, semi-double flowers are 5-6 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 12-15 petals and 0-4 petaloids and a core of white filaments and stamens. Flowers mid-season to late.


Pavolini. (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:16. No description. Originated in Italy by Rovelli. (Believed extinct.)


Pavonia. (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: ‘Pavonea’ (Believed extinct.)
Pawlikowski. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for Paulowski.


Pax. (C.japonica), Rhodellia Nursery Catalogue [before 1945]: Description not seen. SCCS., 1947, The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature: White. Large, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue: A medium sized, white, complete double (formal), 8-10 cm across. Petals are small, about 2 cm wide and notched. Bloom is flat and resembles a gardenia. There are no stamens. Leaves are light green, narrowly elliptic, 10 cm long x 3.2 cm wide, apex long cuspitate, raised venation, serrations wide and shallow. Growth medium, compact, upright. The origin of this cultivar is doubtful. J.E.Youtz of Pasadena, California, is said to have imported it from France about 1930, while it is also thought to have come from Japan as one of its synonyms is ‘Yukidaruma’. However no evidence has been located of its previous existence in either country. Synonyms: ‘Yukidaruma’, ‘Snow Doll’, ‘White Laurel Leaf’, ‘Mueller’s White’, ‘White II Tramonto’. See illustration, p.275, Hertrich, 1954, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, vol.I.


Pay Day. (C.japonica), Cannon, 1966, American Camellia Yearbook, p.81: This pink, Reverend John Bennett type, will grow to 15 cm. It was named by Ann Hackney, Charlotte, North Carolina, USA. A large, semi-double with occasional petaloids. Blooms mid-season.


Peace. (C.japonica), Fendig, 1956, American Camellia Yearbook, p.33: Originated by Charles S. Tait, Sr., Brunswick, Georgia, USA from seed on unknown parents. The medium white, semi-double flower is 7.5-8 cm across.


Leaves dark green, glossy, curled and flat, oval, fine serrations, 6 cm long x 4 cm wide. Petals notched and fluted, petaloid centre stands up in a tight bunch.


**Peach Fairy.** (*C.japonica*), Collected Papers, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias..., Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Pink pendant form, pink flower, bell to magnolia type corolla, mid-flora, mid-folia, leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic.


**Peach Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Bloomingdale Nursery Catalogue, 1958. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Peach’s Cream. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.6; Orthographic error for *Peaches ‘n Cream*.


**Pearl Burson.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.165, Reg. No.1015: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by Mrs M.J.Burson, Long Beach, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid, with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.6 cm. The formal double flower, similar to *Elizabeth Arden*, is 7.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 45 petals. Red and white. Very long flowering season.


**Pearl Harbor.** (*C. japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946; Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946, p.27: An enormous, late blooming, rose-red semi-double; one of the finest new seedlings we have seen. Mag. Gard. 1948. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, bright crimson red, incomplete double (anemone form) to complete double (incompletely imbricated), 10-12.5 cm across. Petals slightly smaller and more numerous than ‘Mathotiana’ (*Julia Drayton*). Stamens interspersed among the inner petals. Leaves medium green, broad-oval, 8 cm x 5.5 cm; short, prominent apex, venation indistinct, shallow, broad serrations. Habit, vigorous, compact, upright and stocky. Originated in the Middleton Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina from seed of unknown parents. First bloomed 1941. Synonym: ‘Middleton Number 40’. Sport: **Pearl Harbor Variegated.**

**Pearl Harbor Variegated.** (*C. japonica*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook* as ‘Pearl Harbor Var.’: A virus variegated form of **Pearl Harbor** - Crimson red blotched white, Originated in USA.

**Pearl Isobel.** (*C. japonica*), ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1997, No.143, p.17, Reg. No.493. Originated by Brian W. Flanagan, Eagle Heights, Queensland, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1989. The informal double flower of 80 petals and petaloids is pale blush pink (RHS.CC.69C) fading to 69D on outer edges, 9.5 cm across x 4.8 cm deep. Free flowering on an open upright plant of medium growth rate, flowering mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, glossy, flat, elliptic, serrate margins, acuminate apex, 8.4 cm long x 4.8 cm wide. Outer petals reflex back, inner petals upstanding. Anthers few and rarely showing.


**Pearl Marginata.** Camellia Hall Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Listed as a sport of ‘Horkan’. however too unstable and reverts back, so reduced to a synonym of **Pompone** as ‘Horkan’.


**Pearl of China.** Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research*, II, p.5. Synonym for **Semi-double Blush.**

**Pearl (Rollisson).** (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:65 as ‘Pearl’: Pearly white. Petals round and of good substance and perfection in form, one of the whitest. Originated in England by Rollisson.

**Pearl S. Buck.** (*C. reticulata* hybrid). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1991, p.79, Reg. No.2212: Very large size, dark red with frosting, semidouble, *C. reticulata* ‘Cornelian’ (*Damanao*) x **James McCoy**. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 16 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size is 17.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 25 petals and red filaments. Growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.80-81.

**Pearl Scruggs.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.135, Reg. No.978: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Pearl Scruggs, Hahira, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double flowers, similar to ‘Purity’, (*Shiragiku*) are 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 36 petals and 8-10 petaloids. White with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms mid-season.
Pearl Terry. *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.37, Reg. No.2295: Very large size, rose pink, formal double opening to rose form double. Blooms early to late. A seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrids **Buddy Bills** x **Jean Pursel**. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 15 year old seedling firstflowered 1982. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 40-45 petals. Plant growth is upright and vigorous with dark green leaves 15 cm long x 6 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.40-41. Chinese synonym ‘Mingzhu’.

Pearle. L.L. Liebig, 1839, Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen..., p.10. Orthographic variant for **Pearl**.

Pearle Camellia. Jacob-Makoy, 1828 Catalogue, p.5. Synonym for **Perle des Camellia**.


Pearly Cascade. *(C.pitardii hybrid)*. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2003, Issue No.144, vol.XXIII, No.2, p.14, Reg. No.447. Registered by Mark Jury, Tikorangi, New Zealand. A chance seedling of *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* which first flowered in 1990. The flowers are semi-double, 7 cm diameter x 3 cm deep, and are bright pink in colour (RHS.CC.62B-65B) with about 15 spatulate petals and a small compact central group of stamens. The plant has a spreading, open growth habit and is slow growing, with a mass of cascading flowers on a groundcover type plant. The dark green leaves are 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.


Pearly Shells. *(C.x williamsii)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.22, Reg. No.203: Originated by F. Jury, Tikorangi, Taranaki, New Zealand. This *C.saluenesis* x *C.japonica* K.Sawada seedling, first flowered 1978 and has formal double flowers of pearly pink, up to 12 cm across x 4 cm deep with about 45 petals, inclined to be spoon shaped. The plant has an upright, open form. The leaves are light green, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Pearsoniana. *(C.japonica)*, Marnock, 1841, *Floricultural Magazine*, 6(61). Originated in the UK. No description seen. (Believed extinct.)


Peeble’s Variegated. (C.japonica), Griffin Nursery Catalogue, 1945. No description. Originated in USA.


Peggy Burton. (C.pitardii hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.14, Reg. No.399. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of Nicky Crisp, pollen parent unknown. Flower is semi-double, and similar in properties to Nicky Crisp but is larger, 10 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, flatter, and with more petals (20-25) than the parent. Colour is mid-pink (RHS.CC. 73D) shading from a darker colour at the tips (RHS.CC. 68C) to lighter at the flower centre. The dense, spreading and slow-growing plant first flowered in 1995, and has mid-green leaves 8 cm long x 3.5 cm wide.


Peggy Howard. (C.japonica), Hillcrest Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA.


**Peggy Miller** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2838; ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.132 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. A 12 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2004. A medium size, 9-10cm diameter x 5cm deep, formal double flower with 20+ petals, which are large, slightly pointed and slightly incurved. Colour light pink. Heavy petal texture, and flowers fall whole. Spreading, open growth at a slow rate. Mid-green leaves average 7.5-10cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers early to midseason.

**Peggy Stewart.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.64, Reg. No.283: A 7 year old chance seedling; originated by John S. Gelder, San Fernando, California, USA that first flowered 1953. Plant habit is upright, dense and medium with leaves 8 cm x 5 cm. The flowers, 6-7.5 cm across x 3.8-5 cm deep, are a clear, brilliant red and, in form, resembles **Professor Sargent**, but are peony centered with 7-11 petals and 30-50 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.


**Peggy’s Blush.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1991, p.79, Reg. No.2220: Medium size, white with peach blush, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Don Applegate, Pensacola, Florida, USA. The 9 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 85 petals. Growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. See colour photo between pp.40-41.

**Pei Cha Hua.** Chen 1937, *Chung Kuoshu Ma Fen Lei Hsueh*. Different reading for ‘Baichahua’, synonym for **Alba Plena**.


**Pei Lu Chio.** Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuochu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Different reading for **Bailiujiqiao**.

**Pei Ma Nao.** Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. Different reading for ‘Baimanao’, synonym for **Damanao**.

**Pei Mein Chu.** Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Baimianzhu**.

**Pei Mu Tan.** Liu, 1959, *Chung Kuochu Ming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Different reading for **Baimudan**.


**Pei Shan Cha.** Wang, 1935, *Kuang Chunjungpu*. Different reading for **Baishan Cha**.

**Pei Shih Pa Hsioh Shih.** Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949. Different reading for **Baishiba Xueshi**.

**Pei Yang Cha.** Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shan Chahua Tuzhi* (Meaning ‘White Bud’). Different reading for ‘Baiyang Cha’, a *C.reticulata*. 


Pelegrina. d’Aste. (*C. japonica*), Linden Nursery Catalogue, 1875, p.24. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Pender’s Pink. Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for *Comte de Toll*.


Pendula (Cactiflora). van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:42. Orthographic variant for *Pendulata Cactiflora*.

Pendula Cactiflora. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:20. Orthographic variant for *Pendulata Chandleri*.


**Pendulata.** *(C.japonica)*, Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.24: [from] Lechi. Beautiful form, red, regular, in the form of *Lactus Speciosis*. Originated in Italy by B. Lechi.


Penicea. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d’Horticulture*, p.312. This name is used for the original single red camellia - the natural species - scarlet.


dark green, average serrations. Flowers are 8 cm across and pure white, complete double, irregular, similar to Professor Sargent. Late flowering.


**Pensha.** (Sprinkled with Sand), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.85. Widely cultivated in Sichuan and Zhejiang provinces, China. A highly variable cultivar, in which separate colourings have been named Baipensha (White Sprinkled with Sand), Fenpensha (Pink Sprinkled with Sand), and Hongpensha (Red Sprinkled with Sand). Rose form double, medium size. Flowers white, pink or red, covered with contrasting small spots of white to red. Leaves dark green, leathery, tiny serrations. Strong, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic variant ‘Penzhusha’.

**Penshashijing.** (*C.japonica*), Chinese Camellia Culture, 2003, p.230 with colour photo; A sport of ‘Penzhusha’ (*Pensha*). Flower is pink and very bright with tiny red spots. More than 70 petals form a bowl shape. Diameter 10-12 cm. Late flowering. Synonym ‘Kafeipensha’.

**Pensilatata.** (*C.japonica*), Jacob-Makoy, 1829, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.26. No description. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollwieler*, illustration pl.48: This medium sized flower is crimson rose. The broad, slightly rounded petals are heart-shaped. The central petals are very small and grouped in a disc, the upper petals striped with pink and white and with the extremities serrated. Originated in Belgium.

**Pensilvanica.** Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Orthographic error for *Pennsylvania*.  
**Pennsylvania.** Oudin, Lisieux Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.47. Orthographic error for *Pennsylvania*.  
**Pennsylvania.** Lodzige’s Catalogue, 1849, p.35. Orthographic error for *Pennsylvania*.  
**Pennsylvania d’Amerique.** van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:49. Synonym for *Pennsylvania*.  

Pensilvanica

Pensylvanica Vera. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.254. Synonym for **Pensylvanica**.


Peona Flora. Rhodella Nursery Catalogue, (before 1945). Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora**.

Peonaeflora. Dauvesse Catalogue, 1855-1856. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora**.

Peonaeflora Semi Plena. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, Synonym for **Paeoniiflora**.


Peone Fora. Carlo Maupoil Catalogue, 1827, p.23. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora**.


Peonioflora. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.3. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora**.

Peoniflora. Maupoil Catalogue, 1826. Orthographic error for **Paeoniiflora**.


Peppermint Candy. (C.japonica), SCCS Camellia Nomenclature 2009, p.100; Medium size rose form double. White, striped red and blotched white. Average upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in 2008 by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

petaloids, pale yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 7.2 cm x 3.8 cm. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA.

**Peppermint Single.** (*C.japonica*), Sunny Knoll Nursery Catalogue, 1953, Medium size, single, white with vivid red stripes. Originated in USA.

Peppermint Stick. SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Synonym for **Eureka Variegated**. Also erroneously used as a synonym for **Tricolor**. (‘Ezo-nishiki’).


Percevalii. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:17. Orthographic variant for **Percivalii**.


Perclata. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Percyvalli. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic variant for **Perc’yae**.


Percyvalli. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.21. Orthographic error for **Percivalii**.

Perclata. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Perdita. Wyatt Nursery Catalogue, 1886, p.37: Crimson, white stripes. Orthographic error for **Perdita**.

**Perdix.** (*C.japonica*), *Jardim Portuense*, 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Commonly known as ‘Olho de Perdiz’ (Partridge Eye) and ‘Cabeça de Perdiz’ (Partridge Head). It has five regular petals, dark scarlet, and in the centre a cluster of stamens, or rather petals striped white. Obtained by Father José d’Almeida in Porto, Portugal. Identified 2009 growing at Fiaes.

Pere Antoine. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny, 1948, *Introduction List*: Blossom measuring 10 cm across, full, double, large petals which swirl and turn down, some pinched; centre composed of lemon yellow stamens, tipped cinnamon buff, some of the stamens interspersed with petaloids, same colour as bloom which is solid white. A seedling originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.

Perego. (*C. japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. A seedling of Camille Brozzoni, originated in Italy by Brozzoni. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Peregrali. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31-34. Orthographic error for Peregalli.


Peregrina Vera. (*C. japonica*), Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d’Horticulture de France*, vol.40, p.76. Berlèse states that there is another camellia in commerce under this name, of which the flowers are waratah form, red, and the plant very tender.

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


Perfecta. (*C. japonica*), Oudin. Lisieux Catalogue, 1844, p.12: (New from Italy). Perfect imbricated form; bright carmine red with a rosy white centre. Originated in Italy.

Perfecta Alba. (*C. japonica*), Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue No.36, p.42. No description. Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.I: This variety is of Belgium origin. The blossoms of perfect imbrication, are large, convex and pure white. The numerous petals are large, well rounded with a sinus at the summit.

Perfecta Carminea. (*C. japonica*), Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Perfecta Dilecta. (C. japonica), Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Perfecta (Jury). (C.x williamsii), Trehane Camellias, 1980, p.4 invalidly as ‘Perfecta’. Raised by Les Jury, New Zealand. A distinct formal double of medium size, 6-9 cm across, rich rose, with 60 petals, all incurved, all terminating in a white point in a notch. The leaves are dark green, curved and corrugated, 7-8 cm long x 4-5 cm wide. The plant is bushy with dense, rigid branching. The use of the latinised name ‘Perfecta’ is also illegal according to the Horticultural Code.


Perfection Commune. (C. japonica), Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Perfection Cunningham. Joseph Baumann, 1853, Prix Courant, p.4. Orthographic variant for Cunningham’s Perfection.


Perfection de Pollon (Comtesse de). ... Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845, p.42. Synonym for Comtesse Pollon.

Originated by Justin Jones, Marian Grove Nursery, Mangrove Mountain, NSW, Australia. Pink buds open into a medium to large white formal double with a touch of pink on the edge of some petals. Flowers mature to rose form double. Strong upright grower.


Perfectiva Genevensis. (C.japonica), Costa, 1846, Catalogue de la collection de camellias présenté à sa majesté L’Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne, p.16. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Perfetta Maculata. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for Perfecta Maculata.

Perfetta Marginata. (C.japonica), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Perfumed Pearl. (C.japonica hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.16, Reg. No.408. A cross between C.hybrid Scented Sun and C.japonica Kramer’s Supreme. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand which first flowered in 1989. Flowers are anemone form, 10 cm diameter x 4.5 cm deep with about 13 petals and 30-40 petaloids. The large outer petals are mid-pink (RHS.CC.62B), lightening towards their base, while the central mass of petaloids is a lighter colour (RHS.CC.49D). The flowers have a light honeyvomb scent. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4 cm wide.


Perla. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Della Nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Large flower, with 12 or more rows of petals, perfectly imbricated, those internal a spiral form, colour a flat pearl. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Perla (Blanchard). (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1968, p.135, Reg. No.1012, invalidly as ‘Perla’: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by C.E. Blanchard III, Carthage, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and medium with dark green leaves averaging 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double bloom, similar to ‘Donckelaeri’ (*Masayoshi*), is 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 10-14 petals and 1-4 petaloids. Colour is light pink with yellow stamens. Petals very thick. Blooms early to mid-season.


Permuttkelch. (*C.sasanqua*). *Kamelen, 75 Years of Camellia*, Catalogue 2008, p.30 with colour photo; A chance seedling from one of the ‘Paradise’ range, first flowered 2009. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A single flower, 5cm diameter, with 8 wide open petals, pearl pink with a touch of salmon. Creamy white filaments and orange-yellow anthers. Glossy, dark green leaves, 6cm x 3cm, lightly serrated. Upright growth at medium rate.


**Perquisite.** *(C.x williamsii)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1986, vol.XIV, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.239: This is a Donation seedling raised by C. Spicer, Fielding, New Zealand, that first flowered 1969. Slow, dense, spreading growth with dark green leaves, 7-8 cm long x 3-4.5 cm wide. The semidouble flowers have heavy textured petals of a softer pink than Donation. Flowers measure 11-14 cm across x 6-7 cm deep and have 20 petals with the odd petaloid and a mass of stamens with white filaments and yellow anthers. Colour is RHS.CC.Red. Group, 55C. Flowers mid-season to late.

**Persio.** *(C.japonica)*, *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*, Jun.1862, p.169. No description but in a group described as good stock plants for inarching. (Believed extinct.)

**Persiciflora.** *(C.japonica)*, Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.30. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


**Perssona.** *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1988, *Camellia News*, No.107, p.10, Reg. No.359: Originated by Mrs Ellen M. Partridge, Macksville, NSW, Australia. A chance C.japonica seedling that first flowered 1982. The 9 cm across x 5 cm deep flowers are informal double to anemone form; medium pink, MHC.12A3, with variegated petaloids. Free flowering over a long period on a vigorous growing, dense plant. Leaves ovate, dark green and glossy, finely serrulate, acute apices, 9 cm long x 5 cm wide.


**Personnata.** Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, No.40, p.35. Orthographic error for **Personata**.

**Persuasion.** (*C.pitardii* x *C.japonica*), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1983, vol. XIII, No.3, p.28, Reg. No. 197: A controlled cross of *C.pitardii* var *pitardii* x *C.japonica* ‘Fuyajo’ (*Kon-wabisuke*), originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand. It first bloomed 1972. It is average with slow, spreading growth. Leaves mid-green, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. The trumpet shaped, single flowers have 5 petals and are miniature, 4.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Colour is Neyron Rose (RHS CC. Red, 55A to Red Purple, 58C). Anthers are bright gold, filaments cream. Flowers early to late.

**Pert.** SCCS., 1950, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*; Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens Camellia Catalogue, 1950. Synonym for **Finlandia Red**.

**Perticarii.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Perucchini. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.77. Orthographic error for **Perruchini**.


**Perugiana.** Glen St. Mary Nurseries Co. Catalogue, 1933, p.23. Synonym for **Casatti**.


Petarzi. Loureiro Catalogo No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Petazzii**.


Petazzii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for **Petazzi**.


1987, p.83, Reg. No.2062, colour photo between pp.60-61: The 17 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 12.2 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 22 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4 cm.


**Peter Francisco.** *(C.japonica), G.H.F., 1839,* Magazine of Horticulture, 5:210: A vigorous growing plant with large, round, thick leaves, deep green; the buds are about the shape and colour of the old striped *(Variegata)*; the flower also in shape and number of petals, anthers and stigma, like ‘The striped’ near the centre, though some flowers have little white; about 15 large petals and 5 smaller ones. A seedling of **Anemoniflora** originated by Gunnell, USA.


**Peter Nyce.** Skinner, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook.* Abbreviation for ‘S. Peter Nyce’, synonym for **Mikenjaku.**


**Peter Reid.** *(C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1976,* vol.IX, No.6, p.27, Reg. No.125: A chance seedling of **Bokuhan** which first flowered 1971. Originated by Mrs I Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. Growth habit is open and upright. Flowers early to late. Foliage is small, pale green, 7cm x 3 cm. The flower is small, 8-9 cm across, with deeply notched petals and a tight central mass of petaloids and stamens. The colour is RHS.CC. Red Group, 51A.


**Pete’s Fragrant Pink.** *(C.japonica), ACS 1995,* *The Camellia Journal,* vol.50, No.1, p.15, Reg. No.2312: Large size pink, with slight sheen. Subtle shading from darker edges; loose peony
form, *C. japonica* chance seedling. Blooms early to late. Originated by Peter Tedesco, Felto, California, USA. ACS 1995, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.9 with colour photo: The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1986. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 10 cm deep with golden anthers and cream filaments. Bloom has strong fragrance on the plant. Plant growth is upright with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide.

**Petiosa Rubra.** (*C. japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

**Petit Prince.** (*C. hybrid*), Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2008, No.1, p.10 with colour photo; A seedling of ‘Rosa Simplex’ (*Aitonia*) x *Coral Delight*. Semi-double, diameter 10 cm x 4 cm deep, 20 petals of elongated form, reticulate, margins entire, colour white at the centre shading to pink at the margins. 60-70 stamens in columnar form, filaments ivory, anthers gold, prominent pistil. Leaves 9.5 cm x 3.5 cm, lanceolate to ovate, apex acuminate, margin slightly serrulate. Raised by Osvaldo Buosi, Treviso, Italy, first flowered in 1998. Upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late.

**Petite.** (*C. japonica*), Robinson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61: A seedling originated by Alice Miller, El Cajon, California, USA. A clear red, anemone with red petaloids, each with a white stripe in the centre. The colour is similar to *Bokuhan* but it opens to a flatter flower. Small to miniature.


**Petite Japoneis.** (*C. japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845 as ‘Petitte Japoneis’. No description. (Believed extinct.)

**Petite Rosine.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.194, Reg. No.1238: A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by M.J. Witman, Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 3.2 cm. The formal double, blush pink bloom has 20 petals and blooms very early. It is a miniature measuring up to 4 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. A ‘Sweetheart Rose’ type with a prominent peak in the centre. Mid-season blooming.


**Pettazzi.** Newman & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for *Petazzi*.


Phebus Moniz. (C. japonica), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46. A cherry, formal double with the centre spattered white. Originated in Portugal.


Phil Piet Pink. (C.hybrid) Solid pink sport of Phil Piet. Other details as for Phil Piet. Originated in 2001 by Chuck Ritter, Melrose, Fla., USA.


Philadelphica Nova. (C.japonica), Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue. 1839. No description. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.6: Very large, deep pink, globular form. Berlèse, 1845, Monographie, ed.3, p.137: Flower rose form, often peony form, of a bright, dark pink or carmine red ... this variety should not be confused with the older one of this name (from Smith). The corolla is similar to Florida. Originated in USA.


Philippo Parlatore. Le Texnier, 1911, Le camellia, essais sur l’histoire de quelques fleurs d’ornement, p.36. Orthographic variant for Professore Filippo Parlatore.


Phillip Lennard. (C.reticulata hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, July 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.38, Reg. No.320: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand from a cross between the C.reticulata hybrids Flower Girl and Nuccio’s Ruby. It has spreading, open growth of medium rate and bears light green leaves 7 cm long x 3 cm wide. The loose peony form flower is 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 28 petals and 10 petaloids. Its colour is deep red, and has stamens with yellow pollen and cream filaments. It blooms earlier than Flower Girl and retains some of the colour of Nuccio’s Ruby.

Phillip Mandarich. (C.reticulata hybrid). American Camellia Yearbook, 1992, p.37, Reg. No.2261: A very large, pink, semi-double cross of C.reticulata hybrids Arch of Triumph x Jean Pursel. Blooms early to late season. Originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. The 11 year old seedling first flowered 1985. The average size bloom is 15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 18 petals and golden stamens. Plant growth is upright, spreading, dense and vigorous in rate with leaves 15 cm long x 8 cm wide.


Phillip Taylor Peppermint. (C.japonica) ACS, Yearbook 2011, p.144 with colour photo; Regn No.2815. A 16 year old seedling of ‘Horkan’ (Pompone), pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2002. Originated by Christine T. Collins, Quitman, Ga., USA, propagated by Mark Crawford, Loch Laurel Nursery. Medium to large flower is 10 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, blush pink with vivid red stripes. Semi-double to loose peony form with 50 petals. Sprayed stamens in separated whorls. Upright growth at average rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 6.5 cm. Flowers midseason to late.


Phryne. (C japonica), ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.211: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W, Australia. A seedling of ‘Magnoliiflora’, (Hagoromo) x ‘Peachblossom’, (Fleur Dipater) that first bloomed 1971. The open, upright, vigorous plant blooms early to late. The semi-double, delicate pink to silvery pink flowers are 10 cm across. The midgreen, 8.5 cm x 4.6 cm, acuminate leaves are finely serrate.


Phrynia. (C japonica), Waterhouse, 1949, *Camellia Quest*, p.16. Camden Park seedling No.46/52. Originated in Australia by Sir William Macarthur in 1852, it was not distributed or described and is not identifiable. (Believed extinct.)


Phyl Doak Supreme. (C saluenensis x C reticulata), Harrison’s Nursery Catalogue, 1966, p.26: A large, soft pink, semi-double, with outer petals somewhat darker. Splendid form, opening flat with the stamens, petaloids and petals standing out and giving depth to the flower. A companion seedling to Phyl Doak. Originated in NZ.

Phyl Shepherd. (C hybrid), ACRS, 1985, *Camellia News*, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.329 with colour photo on rear cover: Originated by Maurice Harman, East Burwood, Victoria, Australia. A C cuspidata x Cinnamon Cindy seedling that first flowered 1982. The semi-double to anemone, miniature, pale pink. shading to white flowers. bloom early to mid-season on a spreading plant with dull, deep green. 7.6 cm x 3.2 cm leaves, long-acuminate, finely serrate.


Yuba City, California, USA. The 23 year old seedling first bloomed 1972 and has 12-14 petals, yellow anthers and filaments. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 9 cm deep. The flower has loose, irregular, crinkled petals. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves. 10.5 cm long x 6 cm wide.


Phyllis Hunt. C.reticulata hybrid). ACRS, Camellia News, 1994, No.131, p.9: Bob Withers, “A Mother Superior”. Seedling of C.reticulata hybrid Suzanne Withers x C.japonica Mrs D.W. Davis Special. Originated by John Hunt, South Croydon, Victoria, Australia. It is very large, 16.5 cm across, incomplete double in form, with a vivid pink bud opening to a pale pink flower with darker petal margins. As the flower ages the outer mauve pink remains, but the inner cyclamen pink fades to blush pink or white. Velvety petal texture. Some golden pollen is visible.


Pia Marchi. (C.japonica), Linden Catalogue, 1875. No description. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Large flower of perfect and regular form; petals large, bright red, some spotted, reflexed at circumference. A sport of Pietro Bouturlin. Originated in Italy by Cajoli of Leghorn.

Piacenziana. (C.japonica), von Biedenfeld, 1856, Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien..., p.50. No description. Originated in Italy by Borghi, Calciati. (Believed extinct.)

Pian Pian. (Fly, Fly) (C.hybrid). ACS, Yearbook 2012, p.55 with colour photo; Large, rose form double, Suzanne Withers x Kona. Photo shows white centre petals, outer petals pink with a fine white picotee edge. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.


Piatone. (C.japonica), Franco Agostoni, 1844, Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modiciam. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Piaorou. Chinese synonym for NZ C. x williamsii Softly.

Piazzoni. (C.japonica), Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quietela, p.14. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Piccadilly. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1970, p.168, Reg. No.1105: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading and open, with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The loose, semi-double to open, peony type flower is 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 20 petals and 4 petaloids. Its colour is light blush with bright pink splashes and flecks; some inner petals are upright, separate and folded; six fascicles of gold tipped stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

Picchioliana. von Biedenfeld, 1856, Practische Grundelhren der Cultur von Camellien .... Orthographic error for Piccioli.
Piccini. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic error for Piccinini.

Piccinini. \((C.\text{japonica})\), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.50: Magnificent ivory white streaked with pink, fine imbrication. Sport: Piccinini Alba. Originated in Italy. Said to have been originated by Negri. Orthographic error: ‘Puccinino’.

Piccinini Alba. \((C.\text{japonica})\), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894: Pure white form of Piccinini. Originated in Italy.


Piccolomini. \((C.\text{japonica})\), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pīcbi-hime. (Peach Princess) \((C.\text{hybrid})\) from Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a natural seedling of Kankôbai. Peach pink, 5 to 6 cm across, blooms in mid-season, bears fruits. Leaves small. Tree upright growth. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto.

Picta. \((C.\text{japonica})\), Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*. p.367-368: Very regular in general, with a stripe usually on each petal, the white changing after some days to blush, sometimes less regular with one or two anthers. Originated by Rev. Herbert, England from seed of Pompone x Chinese semi-double. \((\text{Semi-duplex})\). Synonyms: ‘Alcéme’, ‘Picta’ (Herbert), ‘Picta Herbert’.


Picta (Cassoretti). \((C.\text{japonica})\), Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.7. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Picta Elegans. \((C.\text{japonica})\), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. Originated in Europe. (Believed extinct.)


Picta Grandiflora. \((C.\text{japonica})\), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.II: Received last year from Conte Caraccioli, Florence, Italy, as an unflowered seedling. It flowered the first time this year. The blossom is 11-12 cm across. Its numerous, large petals are convex, rounded-oblong and emarginate, forming a compact heart at the centre. The colouring is a delicate pink, occasionally relieved by stripes or small spots of cherry-red. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44 erroneously gives it as a synonym for Picta.


Picta Kermesina. \((C.\text{japonica})\), van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, 144:366. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Picta Rosea. \((C.\text{japonica})\), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844, No.50. p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pictanata. \((C.\text{japonica})\), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.88: Leaves 10 cm long x 8 m wide, apex acuminate, recurved, base rounded, broad oval-elliptic, shining green; flower 8 cm across,
spherical, very double; petals of the centre and circumference curled, sinuous, irregular, folded; those of the periphery, entire, of a pure white, occasionally striped red, with a few stamens. Originated in Europe.


by broad, white stripes crossing the centre of the petal horizontally; a rounded, convex and perfectly regular form. It is of Italian origin, and has been grown for several years.


Pictorum Venere. (C japonica), Sacco, 1830-1833 according to Schiavone, 1981, Il Giardino nell Camelie, pl.10 as ‘Pictorum’ (or Pictorum Venere). No description. Originated by Sacco, Milan, Italy.

Pictura Coccinea. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Orthographic error for Picturata Coccinea


Picturata. (C japonica), Morren, 1834, L’Horticulteur Belge, Journal, vol.2, p.94: A very large, peony form, double white with pink or blush stripe. Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, pp.114, 131: Leaves 10.8 cm x 9.5 cm, acuminate apex, broad, rounded base, broad-elliptic; flower 9.8 cm across, spherical, very double peony form, of pure white with stripes of red, sometimes showing stamens. Originated in Italy according to Berlèse. Mertens & Fontaine, Collection de cent espèces.....camellia, 1845, pl. 54.


Picturata Plena Portuensis. (C japonica), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Large peony form, white with stripes of vivid rose-pink. Originated at Fiaes in Portugal.


Pie IX. (C japonica), Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général as ‘Pio IX’: Large blood red, with nearly all petals striped soft rose. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1850, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book X, pl.I: Obtained as a seedling from Italy. It is a perfection with full imbrication. The petals of the first 2 or 3 rows are rounded, emarginate, of a vivid cherry-red; the interior ones are pink, some crossed centrally by a broad white stripe, the following ones suddenly smaller, lanceolate, elliptic, acute, outspread like a rose, pink with a white stripe. Those at the centre are much smaller and form a heart of deep, bright pink. Synonym: ‘Pie IX’(de Milan). Orthographic variants: ‘Pio IX’, ‘Papa Pio IX’, ‘Pio Nono’, ‘Pius IX’.

Pie IX (deMilan). de Jonghe, 1851, Traité de la Culture du Camellia, p.118. Synonym for Pie IX.

Pie IX (Farroli). (C japonica), de Jonghe, 1851, Traité de la Culture du Camellia, p.118: Imbricated, globular, snow-white with a faint tinge of green; in the genre of the unique Rose of Provence. Originated in Italy by Farroli. Orthographic variant: ‘Pius IX Farroli’.

Pie IX (Mariani). (C japonica), de Jonghe, 1851, Traité de la Culture du Camellia, p.118: Very large flower, regular and white. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic variant: ‘Pius IX (Mariani).


Pier Capani. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.34. Le Texnier Catalogue, 1911, p.36. Orthographic error for Pier Capani.


**Pierate’s Pride Variegated.** Griffin, ed., 1957, *Camellian*, 9:27 as ‘Pierate’s Pride Var.’: a virus variegated form of **Pierate’s Pride** - Dark velvety pink, blotched white. Originated in USA.

**Pierce Lathrop.** (*C.japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1983, p.164, Reg. No.1916: A large, rose-pink, anemone form, *C.japonica* chance seedling; originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1974. Average flower size is over 11 cm across x 5-6 cm deep with 16-18 petals, 5-11 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.


**Pierci.** Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.104. Orthographic error for **Piercei**.


**Piere Capone.** Ed Pynaert van Geert Catalogue No.6, 1877-1878, p.45. Orthographic error for Pier Capponi.


**Pierette White.** (*C.japonica*), Orton Nursery Price List, 1953-1954: A white form of **Pierette**, originated at the Orton Nursery, USA.


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


Pieta Alba. (C. japonica), Franco Agostoni, 1844, Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modiciam. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Pietro Corsini. (C. japonica), Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie, p.50: A very large flower, bright rose, sometimes with a little paler centre and lined with snowy white. Magnificent imbrication. Verschaffelt, 1858, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book IX, pl.IV: Received one year ago from Italy. The blossoms, larger than usual, are composed of numerous, even petals, oval rounded, arranged with perfect regularity of imbrication, all of a shade of pink. Originated in Italy.


Pike’s Peak. (C. reticulata x C. japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1982, p.177, Reg. No.1851: A very large, rose-red, semi-double, C. reticulata hybrid (‘Crimson Robe’ [Dataohong] x Jean Pursel). Flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1981. Average flower size, 15 cm across x 10 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 12 cm long x 10 cm wide.


Pinck Amplissima.  (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.138-139: Leaves long-oval. 9 cm x 3.2 cm, long-acuminate; bud small, scales blackish; flowers very small, double, cherry-red; petals spread-out, not numerous, barely emarginate; 4 or 5 of those at the centre are very small, reclined, twisted; pistil exposed. Originated in Italy.

Pinck Rosea.  (*C.japonica*), Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.138: Corolla of 6-12 petals disposed in 2-4 rows, rounded oval, open, emarginate, stamens almost all petaloid, forming a waratah centre, but more expanded and regular than the usual waratah. Originated by Turner, England about 1839.


Pingban Dalicha. (Flat Petalled Dali Camellia), (C. reticulata), Ikeda, 1976, American Camellia Yearbook, p.139 as ‘Pingbantalicha’. Feng et al. 1981, Yunnan Shan Chahua, p.60; (Japanese edition), pl.37, p.24, (Chinese edition) and p.48, Yunnan Camellias of China, 1986 as ‘Pingbandalicha’: Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, apices short-pointed or acuminate and slightly recurved, bases obtuse or broad-cuneate, 6.5-9 cm long x 3.5-5.5 cm wide. Flowers dark red, (RHS.CC.53B-C), diameter 11-13 cm. Petals about 20 in 4-5 whorls, flat or slightly undulate, 1-2 inner whorls slightly curved, erect, margins notched. Stamens numerous, in one central group or divided into several groups by petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. The leaf form of this cultivar is very similar to that of Dali Cha but smaller. The flower colour is deeper. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Dali, Yunnan, China. Synonyms: ‘Flat Tali Camellia’, ‘Flat Petalled Tali Camellia’, ‘Flat Petalled Dali Camellia’. Different reading: P’ing-pan Ta-li-ch’a’, ‘P’ingpantalich’a’.


Pink Ace. (C. reticulata hybrid) C.Aust., Camellia News, Autumn 2008, No.176, p.13, colour photo p.19, Reg. No. 577. Originated by Norm Prentice and registered by Judy Prentice, Garfield, Vic, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. The informal double flower has 20 petals and is deep pink (RHS.CC. 57C), has loose stamens, and is 14.5 cm across x 9 cm
deep. Heavy textured petals tend to stand upright. Flowers fall whole. Flowers mid-season to late on an upright, open, rapid growing plant. Leaves dark green, matt, keeled, lanceolate, broad, serrate, 13 cm x 5 cm.


Pink Amplissima. (C.japonica), Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.25: Large, well made pink. Originated in Italy.

Pink and Rose Waratah. Hovey, ed., 1838, Magazine of Horticulture as ‘Pink and Rose Warratah’. Synonym for Frankliniti.

Pink and White Variegated. (C.sasanqua), Kiyono Nurseries Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.26; Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.29. No description seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pink and White Number 14. (C.japonica), Peer, 1950. NCCS., Bulletin, 4(1):40 as ‘Pink and White No. 14’. No description seen. (Believed extinct.) Originated in USA.


Pink Blush. Vanderbilt, 1940, Camellia Research, p.6. Orthographic variant for Blush Pink.


Pink Bouquet. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature,* p.120: Rose pink. Medium rose form double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Hudson.


Pink Cameo. *(C.pitardii hybr.)*, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News,* No.66, p.27, Reg. No.198, colour photo, p.4: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. Seed parent *C.pitardii var pitardii.* First flowered 1974. The upright, dense plant produced 10 cm across, double, informal, saluenensis pink flowers with a silver overcast. Flowers mid-season to late. The light green, 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm, lanceolate leaves are acuminate with tapering base.

Pink Cascade. *(C.x williamsii),* New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1965, vol.IV, No.2, p.29, Reg. No.24: A hybrid seedling *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica Spencer’s Pink,* raised by B.J. Rayner, Stratford,
New Zealand. The plant has a low growing, weeping habit. It is very floriferous with multiple buds at terminal and leaf axils. The pale pink flowers are single with 6 petals, 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Chinese synonym: ‘Xiaofenpu’.

**Pink Catherine Cathcart.** *(C.japonica)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.29: A solid pink form of Catherine Cathcart. Medium size, formal double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.

**Pink Chablis.** *(C.reticulata hybr.)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1977, p.218, Reg. No.1418: A very large, light rose-pink, semi-double, 12 year old seedling of *C.reticulata* hybrid x *Buddha*, that first bloomed 1964. Originated by Alton B. Parker, Sebastopol, California, USA. The semi-double, Frizzle White type, bloom is light rose-pink with 17 petals, 4 petaloids and yellow anthers and filaments; size 13 cm across x 8 cm deep. Each petal is heart shaped, mixed with petaloids and stamens. Blooms mid-season. Growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide.

**Pink Champagne.** *(C.japonica)*, ACS., 1952, *Quarterly*, No.4; American Camellia Yearbook, 1954, p.328, Reg. No.130: A 10 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by J.P. Illges, Columbus, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1951. Plant growth is open and rapid, with large, dark green, slightly serrate leaves. The flower is an incomplete double with large petaloids, 28-32 petals produce a full flower up to 13 cm across x 9 cm deep. Its colour is soft pink. Late blooming. Received an RHS., Award of Merit in 1960. Sport: **Pink Champagne Variegated**.

**Pink Champagne Variegated.** *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.91, as ‘Pink Champagne Var.’: A virus variegated form of Pink Champagne - Soft pink blotched with white. Originated in USA. Received an RHS., Award of Merit in 1960.


**Pink Chrysanthemeum Petal.** Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.166. Synonym for Fentongcao.


**Pink Countess of Orkney.** Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Synonym for Countess of Orkney Rosea.


Pink Cup. (C.japonica), Elliot’s Nursery Catalogue, 1946: Pink, medium size, single of cupped form. Originated in USA by Elliot’s Nursery, San Jose, California.


Pink Davis. (C.chimaera), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962, p.223, colour photo facing p.212: A graft mutation or chimaera of Mrs D.W. Davis and J.C. Williams on ‘Colonel Firey’, (C.M. Hovey) understock, first bloomed 1956. Plant growth is dense and medium with dark green leaves, 9 cm x 5.5 cm. The flowers are a light pink with a salmon cast, 10-12.5 cm across x 6-7 cm deep; semi-double, similar to Frizzle White; with yellow stamens. Bloom has 14-16 large, outer petals with a few smaller, inner petals, occasional rabbit ears and petaloids. Blooms midseason. Originated by O.D. Edge, Columbus, Georgia, USA. Sport: Pink Peony Davis.


**Pink Delight.** (*C.reticulata*), ACRS., 1971, *Camellia News*, No.43, p.34, Reg. No.136: Originated by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from seed of unknown parents obtained from USA. First flowered 1969. The plant has an open, upright, vigorous growth habit; blooming mid-season with 16 cm. across, semi-double, fuchsine pink flowers. The olive green, reticulate leaves are 10-11 cm long x 5 cm wide with acuminate apices, obtuse bases and margins sharply serrated. Synonym: ‘Early Pink Delight’.


**Pink Diddy.** (*C.japonica*), Mealing, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.130: A pink sport has appeared (on *Diddy Mealing*) and has been registered as Pink Diddy, the description of which is the same as for *Diddy Mealing* except for the colour. The colour is dawn-pink (Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart). The petals have a distinctly darker margin which appears as feather stitching. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: A sport of *Diddy Mealing* - dawn pink with veins and margins of deeper pink, 11.5 cm. across; buds long and pointed. Sport first observed by Dr & Mrs H.C. Mealing, North Augusta, South Carolina, USA. Registration No.82 with the ACS. Synonym: ‘Pink Diddy Mealing’. See colour photo, front cover, 1973, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.VIII, No.1.


Pink Dream. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.392: A 7 year old C.japonica seedling, originated by Truesdale Nursery, West Columbia, South Carolina, USA that first bloomed 1957. Plant growth is open, upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5.5cm. The anemone form flowers are a light, purplish pink (Nickerson chart 5 RP 8/5), average 8 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 16 petals, 6 large and numerous small petaloids, and white stamens. Flowers early through mid-season.


Pink Duplex. (C.japonica), Vanderbilt, 1941, Camellia Research, II, p.7: Double, pink. Originated in USA.


Pink Elegans. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945. A synonym for Elegans. This name arose as the variegated form had invalidly usurped the name Elegans.


**Pink Explorer.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.290, Reg. No.328: A 7 year old seedling of *Elegans*; originated by Mrs George Shealy, Leesville, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is rapid, dense and spreading with slightly wavy leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. The flowers are 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep and resemble *Elegans* in form. There are 12-15 petals and about 50 large and small petaloids and yellow stamens. The colour ranges from pink to rose, with darker rose venation. Petaloids are white or variegated. Blooms early. See colour photo facing p.146, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959. Sport: Pink Explorer Variegated.

**Pink Explorer Variegated.** (*C. japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover as ‘Pink Explorer Var.’: a virus variegated form of Pink Explorer - Pink to rose blotched white. Originated in USA.


**Pink Exquisite.** Synonym for *Fenlinglong*.


**Pink Favorite.** (*C. x williamsii*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981. No valid listing located.


**Pink Feathers.** Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.8: A chance seedling, complete double, imbricated, rather flat. 12.5 cm. or more across, rose-pink in colour. Its petals are deeply notched giving it a feathery appearance. Originated in USA.


**Pink Fluff.** (*C. sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962, p.229, Reg. No.522: An 8 year old chance sasanqua seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Dr M.B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. Growth habit is rapid, upright and open with light green leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm. The light pink, semi-double flowers are 9-10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 30 petals, shading to...
lighter pink on the outside; a variable number of petaloids, yellow anthers and rabbit ears. Blooms very early.


**Pink Formal Number 1.** Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.6 as ‘Pink Formal No.1. Synonym for Lavinia Maggi.’

**Pink Formal Number 4.** Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.6 as ‘Pink Formal No.4’. Synonym for Reine des Beautés.

**Pink Fountain.** (*C. sasanqua*), Hodge, 1959, Camellia Sasanquas Growing at Longwood. No description. Originated in the USA. No valid listing located.


**Pink Frills.** (*C. sasanqua*), Davidson’s Nursery Catalogue of Azaleas & Camellias, 1985, p.15: Two toned pink, single with ruffled edge. Originated in Australia at Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley, N.S.W


**Pink Geisruier.** (*C. japonica*), Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1945. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


**Pink Goddess.** (*C. hiemalis* hybrid), Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 1995, p.6, (CF.13): This shrub has fine foliage texture with delicate, large, cup-shaped, perfectly formed flowers of delicate pale pink. Originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, NC, USA.


Pink Ice. \((C.japonica)\), Wylam, 1950, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, p.32: Seedling of ‘Amabilis’ \((Yukimiguruma)\) x ‘Lotus’ \((Gauntletti)\). A vigorous, open grower with large leaves, it has medium size, single blooms of clear, cool pink, tinted lavender and displays a cluster of golden stamens. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California. Orthographic error: ‘Pink Icing’.

Pink Icicle. \((C.oleifera \text{Hybr.})\), Ackerman, 1987, ACS, \textit{The Camellia Journal}, Feb. vol.42, No.1, pp.17, 27 with black and white photo, Reg No.2034: (80-327). A hybrid of \(C.x williamsii \text{November Pink} \times C.oleifera\) (PI.162475). It has withstood two winters outdoors at Ashton, Maryland, USA without injury when exposed to temperatures of 5-8º F. The flowers are peony form, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep with 15 petals and 14 petaloids, shell pink, midseason flowering. The plant is upright, dense, medium growth rate with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA. Chinese synonym ‘Fenbing’.


Pink Imperfection. \((C.japonica)\), Rubel Longview Nursery, 1939, ‘Winter Hardy Camellias’, Price List No.77, p.28: A descriptive name to explain its poor habit of failing to open the numerous flower buds. Origin unknown.


Pink Jade. \((C.japonica)\), American Camellia Yearbook, 1981, p.104, Reg. No.1688: A large, blush pink, semi-double, \(C.japonica \text{ Bertha Harms} \) chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Harold L. Paige, Lafayette, California, USA. The 15 year old seedling first bloomed 1965. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7 cm deep with 15 petals, golden anthers and creamy filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. For colour photo see p.110, Macoboy. 1981, \textit{The Colour Dictionary of Camellias}.

Pink Jewel. \textit{(C.japonica)}, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, 1973, p.194, Reg. No.1248: A 15 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Ted Alfter, Bakersfield, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower is formal double, rose-red; no anthers, filaments or petaloids. It has 50-60 petals and measures 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Blooms are variable, solid colour and variegated blooms on the same plant. Flowers mid-season to late.


Pink Lace. \textit{(C.japonica)}, Nuccio’s Nurseries Catalogue, 1988-1989: #8307. Blush pink. Medium to large, anemone to peony form. Long blooming season. Medium to upright growth. Originated by Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. This cultivar has been registered with the ACS., as Nuccio’s Pink Lace, See \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, 1989, p.126.


Pink Lassie. \textit{(C.sasanqua)}, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, 1954, p.328, Reg. No.162: A 12 year old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1949. Plant growth is upright and rapid with small, pointed leaves. Flower buds like a rose-bud, medium pink in colour. Flower, 7.5-8 cm across with 50 or more petals, similar to Mine-no-yuki. Colour of flower, light pink. Early flowering.


Pink Magic. \textit{(C.japonica)}, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, 1965, p.244, Reg. No.804: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by Hyde Park Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. Plant growth is rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The loose, peony form flower, 14-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep, has a formation similar to Tomorrow, with heavy textured petals. Colour is rose-pink with a silky sheen. Blooms mid-season.


Pink Moon Goddess. Synonym for Fenchang’e Cai.


Pink Parade. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1974, p.173, Reg. No.1275: A 3 year old chance seedling of Mrs Freeman Weiss that first flowered 1969. Originated by E.D. Hudson, Hemet, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 7 cm. The semi-double type bloom is light rose madder with 26-36 petals, yellow anthers with cream filaments. Mid-season blooming.

Pink Parasol. (C.sasanqu), ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.132 with colour photo; Regn No.2910; Originated and registered by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA, and propagated by Loch Laurel Nursery, Valdosta, Ga. An 11 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2008. Medium size, 9cm diameter x 3.8cm deep, flower is single with 8 petals. Soft pink with bright gold anthers and pink filaments. Upright, vigorous plant. Dark green leaves average 5cm x 2.5cm with medium serration. Flowers early.


green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The soft pink, semi-double flowers, similar to ‘Lotus’, (Gauntlettii), are 11 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 12-14 petals and yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season.


**Pink Passion Variegated.** (C.japonica), Cannon, 1963, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover as ‘Pink Passion Var.:’ a virus variegated form of **Pink Passion** - Pink blotched white. Originated in USA.

**Pink Pearl.** McIlhenny, 1937, 600 *Varieties of Camellia*. This is a form of Otome (as ‘Pink Perfection’) that is believed too unstable to warrant a separate name and has thus been reduced to a synonym.

**Pink Pearl (Haskins).** (C.japonica), Haskin’s Nursery Catalogue, 1981, invalidly as ‘Pink Pearl’: Medium size, pale pink, semi-double. Originated in England by the Haskin’s Nursery.

**Pink Peoniaflora.** Lindo Nurseries Price List, 1947, pp.7, 9. Synonym for **Lady Loch.**

**Pink Peony.** (C.japonica), McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica*: Flesh pink, shading to white at centre with darker pink streaks radiating to tips of petals. Very heavy double. Originated in USA.


**Pink Peony Centre.** (C.japonica), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Medium size, pink, peony form double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

**Pink Peony Davis.** (Chimaera), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.98, Reg. No.887: A sport of **Pink Davis** observed in 1962 by O.D. Edge, Columbus, Georgia, USA. The plant is the same as its parent. Colour is the same shade of pink as parent, but is peony in form. Size is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Orthographic variant: ‘Pink Davis Peony’.


**Pink Perfume.** (C.hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.163, Reg. No.1405: A 7 year old seedling of unknown origin that first bloomed 1972, originated by Dr C.R. Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves of average size. The semi-double, ‘Donckelaer’ (Masayoshi) style, bloom is watermelon pink with 18-20 petals, 2-3 petaloids, bright yellow anthers and pinkish white filaments. Average size is 7 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season.


**Pink Pie IX.** Lindo Nursery Price List, 1945. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon.**


**Pink Posy.** (*C.hybrid*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1995, No.135, p.13, Reg. No.459: Originated by Mrs Diana Waldon, Wodonga, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling of *C.japonica* × *C.fraterna* Tiny Princess that first flowered 1985. A semi-double pale pink (RHS.CC.56A), flower, 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Leaves matt green, elliptic to slightly lanceolate, shallowly serrate with apices blunt to blunt-acute, 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Petals round, slightly emarginated, filaments central, flowers shed whole. Prolific blooming, cluster flowering, fragrant hybrid.


**Pink Ribbon.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2013, p.27 with colour photo; Regn No. 2880; ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.133 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon. E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. A 17 year old seedling, parentage unknown, first flowered 2001. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 5cm deep, flower is pink with minor white variegation, and 45 petals. Heavy petal texture and flowers fall whole. Upright, dense plant with average growth rate. Very cold hardy. Dark green leaves average 7.5cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.


**Pink Rose.** Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic variant for Rose Pink.


**Pink Rosette.** Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944. Synonym for Belliformis.


**Pink Ruffles (Sebire).** (*C.pitardii* hyb.), ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.304, and colour photo, p.13, invalidly as **Pink Ruffles**: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from *C.pitardii var pitardii* that first flowered 1981. The upright, dense plant produces very light pink, 8 cm flowers, mid-season to late. Leaves shining, dark green, 8 cm x 4 cm, broad base, abrupt apex, finely serrate with a prominent midrib.


**Pink Satin.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.229, Reg. No.539: A 10 year old seedling of *Duchesse Decazes* that first bloomed 1957; originated by Earl Hudson, Sun Valley, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, semi-loose and slow with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The rose form double flowers, similar to ‘Purity’, (Shiragiku) are 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep, a vivid pink with yellow stamens, 17-20 petals, 4-6 petaloids, heavily textured, fluorescent. Blooms mid-season.


**Pink Shadow.** Semmes Nursery Catalogue, 1961-1962. Orthographic error for **Pink Shadows.**


**Pink Shell.** Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Synonym for **Lady St Clair.**


**Pink Shower.** (*C.hiemalis*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.291, Reg. No.318: A seedling of *Shishigashira*, originated by Marjorie Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth is medium and spreading with mid-green leaves, slender and willow-like. The light, pure pink flowers, 7.5-8 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, resemble **Pink Snow** and have 18 petals and a cluster of flared stamens. Petals are notched. Blooms early. Orthographic error: ‘Pink Showers’.


Pink Snow. (*C.sasanqua*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl: Medium, clear, light pink, anemone form, 6-8 cm across. There are 10-15 petals and similar petaloids. Flower resembles Mine-no-yuki in form. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 5 cm x 2 cm, thin, dull point, veining yellowish, finely serrate. Plant habit is low, spreading and rapid. Originated by Paul E. Hines, Beaumont, Texas, USA. A chance seedling from under a plant of Mine-no-yuki. Reg. No.55 with the ACS.

Pink Snow Dwarf. (*C.sasanqua*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2842; ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.133 with colour photo; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. A 14 year old sport of Pink Snow, first bloomed in 1997. Small to medium size bloom, 6.5-10cm diameter x 5cm deep, light pink with lavender trace, heavy texture. Semidouble form, 9 petals, small central petals mixed with stamens, which have yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Slow, spreading growth. Dark green leaves average 5cm x 2.5cm with medium serration. Flowers early.


Pink Sparkle. (*C.reticulata x C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, pp.165, 166, Reg. No.1030: A 12 year old putative hybrid of *C.reticulata x C.japonica* parentage, originated by Frank W. Maitland, Sylmar, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double flower, similar to Frizzle White, is 14.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. Light pink with yellow anthers and upright, fluted petals. Blooms mid-season. Chinese synonym ‘Fenuohua’.


Pink Star. (*C.japonica*), Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1935. Description not seen. Paul J. Howard’s 1935, Horticultural Establishment Catalogue, p.14: “It is impossible to adequately describe the beauty of this flower, the texture and substance of the petals which are exquisitely arranged”. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia*, p.11: Very large, deep mallow pink, heavily veined mallow purple; semidouble, petals broad and fluted; inner petals in freshly opened


**Pink Superlative.** *(C.japonica)* *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.229, Reg. No.543: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by T.L. Sellars, Bolivia, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is rapid, upright and spreading with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The wildwood pink, formal double flowers are 12 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 60-65 petals. Flowers early to mid-season.

**Pink Surprise.** *(C.sasanqua)*, Cannon, 1962, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.17, No.1, back cover. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.166, Reg. No.1028: An 8 year old sasanqua chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Harold Cawood, Americus, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 5.5 cm across and is flat, medium pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early.


**Pink Teutonia.** Lindo Nursery Price List, 1945. Orthographic variant for **Teutonia Pink**.

**Pink Thread.** Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.185. Synonym for **Hishikaraito**.


Pink Whirlpool. (*C. japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1960, p.205, Reg. No.455: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr Arthur Mazyck, Dotham, Alabama, USA that first flowered 1953. Plant growth habit, upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves. The pink, formal double flowers are 5-6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 50 petals. The flowers are lighter towards the centre with inner petals incurved while others resemble a ‘Pink Perfection’, (Otome). Flowers early.


Pinkette. SCCS., 1951, *Camellia Review*, vol.12, No.6, p.10. Synonym for Miya.

Pink-hatsu-arashi. (Pink First Storm), (*C. japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino,1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.101, colour photo & description as ‘Pink-hatsu-arashi’: Small size, pale pink, single with 3 small outer petals and 3 large, rounded, emarginate inner petals and a broad stamen cylinder with


**Pinkie.** SCCS., 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.4. Synonym for **Teutonia Pink**.


**Pinku-kingyoba.** (Fishtailed Pink) (*C.japonica*) from Chiba Pref. *Japan Camellia No 59*, May 1999: A natural seedling of **Shirokingyoba-tsubaki**. Pale pink, semi-double, medium to large, blooms mid to late season. Leaves fishtailed. Originated by Atsushi Itoh.

**Pinlangjian.** (Betel Nut Paper), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi* The colour is reddish purple, similar to betel-nut pattern paper. Different reading: ‘Pin Lang Chien’.

**Pinnacle.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1966, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.108: Glowing coral red. Large to very large peony form. Medium, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late.. Originated by Harvey Short, Ramona, California, USA. Sport: **Pinnacle Variegated**.


**Pinto.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.59 with colour photo; Leaves are elliptic and splashed and stripe with yellow-orange variegation. Small white semi-double flower with petals somewhat incurving. Vigorous growth. Originated by Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

**Pinzochera.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.118. Description not seen. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**PIO IX.** Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Cameline*, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Pie IX.**
Pio Nono. van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:44. Synonym for Pie IX.

Pio X. (C. japonica), Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Large blood red with nearly all the petals striped soft rose, imbricated. Originated in Italy. Description reads the same as for Pie IX.

Pionaeflora. Michael Floy, 1823, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for Paeoniiflora.

Piovan Toscaneli. (C. japonica), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Rose carmine, veined a deeper colour and striped and bordered white, petals diaphanous. Perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Toscanelli.

Pipperi. (C. japonica), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.28 as ‘Pipperii’. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).

Pippin. (C. japonica), Charles van der Geert Catalogue, 1847-1849, p.61. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Piragmone. (C. japonica), Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1846, p.73. No description or history located. (Believed extinct.)

Pirate’s Gold. (C. japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1970, p.168, Reg. No.1106: A 10 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1967; originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, spreading, open and average with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The loose, double flower is 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 34 petals and 34 petaloids. Colour is dark red. Some petals are 6 cm wide. It has a solid cluster of gold tipped stamens and blooms midseason to late. Sport: Pirate’s Gold Variegated. Chinese synonym: ‘Haidao Zhijin’.


Pirco. (C. japonica), Verschaffelt, 1852, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book I, pl.II: Supplied by van Geersdale, Ghent, Belgium. Large blossoms with broad petals, with lobed margins, vivid rose coloured with pearly tints. Leaves are large, dark green, widely serrate. Originated in Italy according to Verschaffelt, 1852, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book 1, pl.2.


Piroliana. Berlèse, 1843, Iconographie, pl.213. Orthographic error for Pirolleana.


Pirzio Prima. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for Pirzio.


Pisi Xiansheng. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* ‘Mr. Pitts’.


**Pitonessa.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: In full bloom the blossoms form an elongated cone, terminated by a rose shaped centre made up of small, serried petals; the following are regularly imbricated, deflected, rounded, obtuse to bilobate at the summit; the colouring a bright cherry-red, streaked with a few white lines. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: ‘Pittonessa’.


Pitonessa. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for Pitonessa.

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


Pixie. (*C. japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, Bright red veined white. Small, semi-double, with few stamens in the centre. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, USA.


Pizarro. (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:17: Milky white, imbricated, somewhat bushy. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.II as ‘Pisaro’: A good sized, pure white blossom, with perfect imbrication. Of Italian origin. One will note the amplitude and rounded form of the petals, their exquisite convexity, the narrow but marked indentation in the summit dividing them into two distinct lobes, and their contrast with the central ones which are smaller, oblong, somewhat pointed and slightly ruffled. Orthographic error: ‘Pisaro’.

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

Pizzo. (*C. japonica*), Henrincq, Aug.1847, *Revue Horticole*, p.284: Obtained in Italy 3 years ago, the flower is 12 cm across; petals of the exterior, rounded, with irregular fringe; those at the centre erect, sometimes pointed and jagged; the colour milk white, sometimes washed with soft rose and striped with rose-pink in the middle. At the moment of flowering the flower forms a bell shape, then, opening out with age, takes a form similar to the Chinese peony.


**Plantation Pink Blanc.** (*C.sasanqua*). J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.1; Large white single. A sport of **Plantation Pink**.


Plate Petala. Onillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1837, p.3. Orthographic error for **Platipetala**.

**Platipetala.** (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1836, *L’Illustration Belge Journal*, vol.3, p.94; Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25 as ‘Platypetala’. According to Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, p.100, there are two camellias under this name. One considered to be comparable to ‘Imperialis’ (*Gray’s Invincible*) has been renamed **Platipetala Vera.** The other under consideration here, resembles **Rawesiana** in foliage, with the flower less bright, though of the same form and size. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic errors: ‘Platipetala’, ‘Platypetala’, ‘Pianipetala’, ‘Plate Petala’.

**Platipetala Vera.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse. 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.204 as ‘Platypetala Vera’: Leaves, 8cm x 6 cm, broad-oval; bud round-oval, flattened on apex, scales whitish; flowers 8-9 cm across, centre depressed, white striped with red, petals in 7-8 rows, round, emarginate, well imbricated with symmetry from the circumference to the centre. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: ‘Platypetala Vera’.

**Plato.** (*C.japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Platypetala. Loddige’s Catalogue, 1836, p.25. Orthographic variant for **Platipetala**.

**Platypetala Vera.** Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.204-205. Synonym for **Platypetala Vera**.


**Pleasure of a Long Life.** Camellias, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.216 with colour photo; Synonym for **Osaraku**.


**Plena.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1946; Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Plena Alba.** Gussone, 1821, *Catalogue Plantarum* as ‘pl. Alba’. Orthographic variant for **Alba Plena**.
Plena Carnea. (C.sasanqua), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.258: Rosy red. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)


Pleno Albo. Michael Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.27. Orthographic variant for Alba Plena.


Pleno Rubro. Michael Floy Nursery Catalogue, 1823, p.27. Orthographic variant for Rubra Plena.


Plumacia. (C.japonica), Berlèse, 1840, Monographie, ed.2, p.192: Leaves 8.8 cm x 6 cm, broad-oval, some very pointed, prominent venation, thick, finely serrulate, medium green; bud obtuse, apple green; flower very large, 10.4 cm across, full, irregular, orange-red; outer petals in many rows, long, oval, becoming smaller to the centre, some spoon shaped, emarginate, marked with a small white stripe; those in the middle, not numerous. long, narrow, disposed in a spiral and forming an irregular, twisted centre.


Plumonia. Berlèse, 1838, Monographie (Translated by Dearborne). Orthographic error for Plumaria.


Pocahontas (Haynie). (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1971, p.49, Reg. No.1157, invalidly as Pocahontas: An 8 year old chance C.japonica seedling, originated by J.M. Haynie, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 4.5 cm. The rose form double flower is 12-13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 19 petals and 2 or more petaloids. The rose colour flower has yellow anthers and light pink filaments. The colour graduates from deeper pink towards the petal tips. Blooms mid-season to late.


Poeniflora Monstruosa. Contini & Nava Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Paeoniaflora Monstrosa**.


Poeoneflora Flore Pleno. Burdin & Co. Catalogue, 1822, p.56, as ‘Poeoniflora fl. pl.’. Synonym for **Paeoniaflora**.


Poeoniflora Monstrosa. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Paeoniaflora Monstrosa**.


Poeoniflora. André Leroy, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1822, p,10. Orthographic error for **Paeoniaflora**.

Poeoniflora Monstre. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Orthographic error for **Paeoniaflora Monstrosa**.

Poeonia Coccinia. Loureiro Catalogo, No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Paeonia Coccinea**.

Poeonia Rosea Portuensis. Loureiro Catalogo No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Paeonia Rosea Portuensis**.

Poeonia Rubra Portuensis. Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic variant for **Paeonia Rubra Portuensis**.


Poeta. Jose Marques Loureiro, 1872-1873, Catalogue No.9, p.41. Synonym for **Castilho**.


Pointed Leaf Goldheart. Synonym for Jianye Jinxin.


Polaris. \((C. x williamsii)\), American Camellia Yearbook, 1965, p.244, Reg. No.804, colour plate facing p.84: A 9 year old seedling of Hishikaraito x C.x williamsii J.C. Williams, originated in USA by J.L. Sparkman, Jacksonville, Florida. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double to open, peony form flower, 11-12.5 cm across x 5-6 cm deep, has 32 petals, separated from each other, narrow and long, scalloped at ends. Colour is radiant pink. Blooms mid-season. Colour pl. inside front cover, 1964, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.19, No.5. Chinese synonym: ‘Beijixiong’.


Poldina Vanturi. André, 1873, L’Illustration Horticole, vol.XX, index. The name is spelt ‘Poldina Venduri’ under pl.135. However the publication of the name as Poldina Venturi in Linden Catalogue, 1873, p.38 is believed to be orthographically correct.


Polinto. (C. japonica). Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.10. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1867-1868, Catalogue, No.11, p.45: Large, perfectly formed imbricated flower is soft pink with a paler centre. Note: This appears to be a different cultivar to the original of this name, given as an orthographic error for Poliuto. This variation is let stand with the valid name Polinto.

Poliuto. (C. japonica). Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelle, p.51: Light red at the centre, darker at the circumference, imbricated in the form of Incarnata. Verschaffelt, 1858, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book IX, pl.I as Polinto: Originally from Italy from where it was sent 4 years ago by Cesar Luzzatti, Florence, this variety is of the highest order of perfections. Its blossoms, above average in size, are of a rich, vivid carmine-cherry colour, especially in the centre, then veined a deeper shade. The petals are ample, rounded, scarcely lobulate at the summit, outspread and imbricated with perfection. Orthographic errors: ‘Polinto’, ‘Polluito’.

Polka Dot. (C. rosiflora hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, March 1996, Issue No.123, vol.XIX, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.373: A white to blush pink miniature, the flowers are 3 cm across x 1.5 cm deep with 8 petals, golden anthers and white filaments. Buds are deep pink. Plant is spreading with slow, open growth and dark green leaves 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late. A chance seedling of C. rosiflora raised by Dorothy Hansen, Waikanae, New Zealand.


Pollone. (C. japonica). Colla, 1843, Camelliorgraphia, p.93 [illstr.]: All the petals are red, charmingly united, the margins sometimes are lightly coloured violet. The flower has most of the petals in 3-4 rows, regular, with the outer round-oval, openly spaced, while those of the interior are much smaller, irregular, intermixed with a few stamens. Originated as a seedling in the garden of Sr. Pollone, Italy, 1841.

Pollone Filiae. (C. japonica), Colla 1843, Camelliorgraphia, p.107, [illstr]: Petals completely red. Corolla of many petals, the exterior 6-9, round-ovate, apart, flat, more or less emarginate; those of the interior smaller, irregular with scanty stamens intermixed. Obtained from seed in 1841 by Sr Pollone, Italy. Similar to ‘Splendens’.


Polly B. (C. japonica), Barnes, 1956, American Camellia Yearbook, p.37: This pink flowering, mid-season blooming plant is a rapid, upright grower. The seedling was originated in USA by Ingleside Nurseries, Macon, Georgia.

Polly Heaton. (C. x williamsii), American Camellia Yearbook, 1976, p.163, Reg. No.1393: A 14 year old seedling, C. x williamsii J.C. Williams x C. japonica Blood of China, that first bloomed 1969. Originated by Houghton Hall, San Anselmo, California, USA. Plant growth is vigorous and pendulous with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is deep
fuchsine pink with a bluish undertone, with gold anthers and pale yellow filaments. Average size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Extra long-pointed buds. Blooms early to late.

**Polly Mitchell.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.353: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Miss Harriet Brandon, Thomasville, Georgia, USA that first flowered 1957. Plant growth is slow and open with leaves 7.5 cm x 3.7 cm. The pure white, semi-double flower, 10-11 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 10-12 petals and 5 petaloids. The inner rows of petals are fluted. Flowers early season.

**Polly Morgan.** (*C. japonica*), *Vanderbilt, 1941, Camellia Research, II*, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

**Polly Simmons.** (*C. japonica*), *McIlhenny, 1950, Introductory List*: A semi-double blossom, 13-15 cm across, 3 rows of very large, rounded, spinel pink petals, deeply V’ed and rabbit eared. The centre is light salmon; filaments tipped deep chrome yellow, interspersed with pink petaloids, sometimes lightly marked white. Leaves very broad. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA.


**Polo Bear.** Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966. Orthographic error for **Polar Bear.**

**Polyanna.** (*C. hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, March 1992, Issue No.111, vol.XVII, No.4, p.47, Reg. No.304*: A seedling by the late Les Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand. The plant is 11 years old and first bloomed 1987. The foliage is dark green on an upright plant of dense growth and medium growth rate; the leaves being 9 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The flower is a rose form double to formal double in rose pink (RHS.CC.58D), with deeper veining, and is 9 cm across x 4 cm deep with 70 petals which have an occasional white stripe.

**Polyanna Maggi.** Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.3. Orthographic error for **Paolina Maggi.**

**Polyantrica.** (*C. japonica*), *Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Deep vivid red, single to semi-double, originated in Italy by Bibbiani.**


**Polydore.** (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.IV: This camellia, originated by Mr Van Eeckaute, Ledeberg, Belgium, is regularly imbricated, of an immaculate pink colouring. Leaves coarsely serrate.


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


Pomegranate Red. Synonym for ‘Shiuliuhong’.

**Pomo Mound.** *(C.grijsii* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; A 5 cm diameter, single white, slightly fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season. A neat compact selection, female parent *C.grijsii*, male parent not known. Originated by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA (HW-89).

**Pomona.** *(C.japonica)*, Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, p.136, [illust.]: Cinnabar red, incomplete double, 8-9 cm across with 10-12 petals, alternatively spaced in 2-3 rows, broad-ovate. Stamens mixed with irregular centre petals. Originated in Italy by Negri, Milan, from seed.

**Pomona (Fiaes).** *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.37, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Formal double, purple red, darker veining, with stripes of white. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes.

**Pompadoura.** *(C.japonica)*, Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Pompadour Magna.** Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.120. Orthographic error for **Pompadoura Magna**.

**Pompadoura Magna.** *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.139, 230: Leaves long-oval, a little reflexed at apex, coarsely serrate; bud oval, scales yellowish; flower about 10 cm across, not very double, cherry-red to crimson lake, depending on season; outside petals in three rows, very large, not numerous, regularly imbricated, a little notched, deep carmine red, clear, lightly veined pale rose, the others few, strap-like and forming a centre of small petals, short, narrow, intermingled with stamens and pistil. Originated in Italy by Borghese, Calciati.


**Pompognoa Mariotti.** Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for **Pomponia Mariotti**.


**Pompon Royal.** *(C. japonica)*, Spae, 1858, *Belgique Horticole*, 8:277: Grown from seed by Donckelaer, Belgium, 1847. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Pomponia Dilecta. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: Medium sized peony form, flesh-carmine with a border of white. Originated in Portugal.


Pomponia Pedrotia. (C.japonica), Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7, pp.103-104; Very large scarlet flowers with many visible stamens within the central cluster; two varieties: one darker than the other. Obtained by Mr. Pedro from the Quinta das Virtudes Nursery. Originated in Porto, Portugal.

Pomponia Perfecta. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Pomponia Plena. Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, pp.56, 58, 64, 125. Synonym for Pompone.

Pomponia Portuensis (C.japonica), Jardim Portuense, 1844, April, No.7, p.103; Commonly called ‘Anagoade Venus do Pedro das Virtudes’. It is a real white pompon (similar to Pomponia) sprinkled all over with many scarlet dots. Obtained by seedling by Mr Pedro, Quinta das Virtudes Nursery, Portugal. Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46: flesh coloured with stripes and sprinkles of pink. Ferreira & Celina, 2000, O Mundo da Camélia, p.104 with colour photo, as ‘Pomponia Portuense’; Pale pink, radial markings of darker pink, central tuft of petaloids, peony form, blooms mid to late season, large size.

Pomponia Rosea. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10; Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, p.64. Synonym for Paeoniiflora.

Pomponia Rosea Alba Cincta. (C.japonica), Medici Spada, 1858, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.7 as ‘Pamponia. Roseo Albo Cincta’. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Pomponia Semi-duplex. (C.japonica), Jacob-Makoy, 1828 Catalogue, p.5. No description. Anonymous, 1832, Annales de la Société Horticulture de Paris, 10:255-256; Presented for inspection by Berlèse, but not specified as being either new or grown by him. Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, p.56 as ‘Pomponia Semi-plena’: Leaves lanceolate, short acuminate, venation a little raised, finely serrate; form, colour and dimensions as Pomponia; buds large, round, scales greenish white; flowers large, 10.8 cm across, semi-double, regular, brilliant white, with often a ray of rose on the larger petals; stamens numerous, disposed in a cluster in the centre. See pl.58, Berlèse, 1841, Iconographie. Orthographic variants:- ‘Pomponia Semi-Double’,


Pond Lily. (C.japonica), Hovey, 1883, The Garden, 24:250: Resembles the pond lily. It has only two rows of petals with a few small ones in the centre, but the outer petals are much larger, thick and bold in outline and in a warm tint of white. First flowered 1847. Originated by C.M. Hovey, Massachusetts, USA.


Pontaderese. (C.japonica), Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie, p.51: Shade of soft pink with deeper venation, sometimes the petals are lined with white, medium size, imbricated.

Pontica. (C.japonica), RHS., Journal, 1895, p.95 in a list of new and not sufficiently known older shrubs, not damaged by low temperatures at Dicksons Nursery, Chester. No description. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: ‘Ponticata’.


Yearbook, 2001, p.97, colour photo p.c15. The 10 year old seedling first flowered in 1994. Flowers measure 8.2 cm across x 5 cm deep, with 85 petals. The dark green leaves are 7.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.


**Pop Gee.** (C. *reticulata* x C.*granthamiana*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1974, vol.II, p.238, Reg. No.1317: An 8 year old hybrid (C. *reticulata* ‘Crimson Robe’, [Dataohong] x C. *granthamiana*) that first bloomed 1968, originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 11-12.5 cm long x 5.5-6 cm wide, resembling the C. *granthamiana* parent. The semi-double flower with the centre resembling ‘Amabilis’, (Yukimiguruma), is Rose Bengal, 25/3-25/1, with 12-16 petals and white anthers and filaments. Size, 16-17 cm across and flat to 3.5 cm deep. Blooms early to late.

**Pop Homeyer.** (C. *reticulata* x C.*granthamiana*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1979, p.110, Reg. No.1505: A very large, deep rose with white and pink radial stripes in centre; semi-double to anemone to peony to rose form double. A cross of C. *reticulata* ‘Crimson Robe’ (Dataohong) x C. *granthamiana*, early to late flowering. Originated by Dr W.F. Homeyer, Macon, Georgia, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. Flower has 15-17 petals, 1-2 petaloids occasionally, white anthers and whitish pink filaments. Size 13-17 cm across x 4-5 cm deep. Growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 7.5 cm. Sport: Pop Homeyer Variegated.

**Pop Homeyer Variegated.** (C. *reticulata* x C.*granthamiana*), Cannon, 1979, ACS., The Camellia Journal, vol.34, No.4 as ‘Pop Homeyer Var’. A virus variegated form of Pop Homeyer - Deep rose, blotched white. Originated in USA.


**Popf.** (C. *japonica*), M.,1883, Gardeners’ Chronicle, ser.2, 20:569: Camellia Popf is a handsome, cream coloured flower, of exquisite colouring that is quite unique. It has been in commerce for many years. The form is perfect. The plant has large foliage and is a robust grower. Originated in England.
Poppy Queen. *(C.japonica)*, Masons Nursery Catalogue. 1968: Large white flecked pink, semi-double; opens flat with yellow stamens. Originated in New Zealand.


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


Port Barrie. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942, p.3. Orthographic error for Port Barre.


Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.51: Flesh colour, all petals lined with white, beautifully imbricated. Originated in Italy.


Portlandica. (*C. japonica*), Vershaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Portlandica Vera. (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.49. No description. (Believed extinct.)


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

Post Time. (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.232, Reg. No.924: A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Dotham, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with light green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower is semi-double, similar to ‘Donckelaeri’ (*Masayoshi*) and is 12.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Colour is pink with golden stamens. Colour fades to lighter pink at petal edge. Blooms early to mid-season.

Potentate. *(C.japonica)*, Hastie Jr., 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.57: A small, rose-red, formal double. An old variety from Magnolia Gardens, it is not known if it is one of Rev Drayton’s seedlings or a renamed, imported variety.


Extremely large. Outstanding imbrication, carmine rose streaked with white. The white blotched form of **Pozzi Vera**. Originated in Italy by Tagliabue. Orthographic error: ‘Possi’.

**Pozzi Vera.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.31: Large, crimson, formal double, perfectly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.II as ‘Pozzi Vera’: Its blossoms, of medium size, are composed of regularly imbricated and remarkably wide petals at the centre; all are of a uniform, delicate pink colour. Van Houtte, 1861, *Flore des Serres...*, vol.XIV, p.275, pl.1499: Unusually large, perfectly imbricated, carmine pink splashed with white. All descriptions after 1861 have white markings, indicating that the stock had become infected with virus. Originated in Italy by Borzone. Orthographic errors: ‘Possi Vera’, ‘Possa Vera’, ‘Possii Vera’.


**Praeclentissima.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*. ed.1, pp.100, 129: Leaves 6 cm long x 5 cm wide, broad-elliptic, slightly acuminate, venation prominent, obscurely serrate, apex reflexed as in ‘Reevesit’ (*Reevesiana*); bud oblong, scales yellowish green; flower 8 cm across or more, double, cherry-red; petals of the circumference 6, oblong, reflexed to calyx in the form of a star, crenate; those of the interior, numerous, short, equally arranged and forming a bowl; style exposed in the centre. Orthographic error: ‘Prae-excellentissima’. Originated in Germany.

**Praeclara.** Mariotti Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.16. Orthographic error for **Praeclara.**


**Praeclara Nuova.** (*C.japonica*), Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.8 as ‘Preclara Nuova’. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Praeclare.** Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.27. Orthographic error for **Praeclara.**

**Praeco.** (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Orthographic error: ‘Procox’. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


**Prae-excellentissima.** Bosse, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartneri*, p.446. Orthographic error for **Praeclentissima.**


**Praemorsa Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Praenitans Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)

Orthographic error for Praenitans.


Prairie Jefferson. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1965, p.244, Reg. No.769: A 14 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mrs W.M. Nolan, Oak Ridge, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright, sturdy, open and average with light green leaves, 10 cm long x 5cm wide. The formal double flowers are 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 10 rows and 68 petals. The colour is rose. In full bloom it resembles ‘Laurel Leaf’. (L’Avvenire). Blooms early to late.

Prate Morandini. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for Prato Molendina.


Prattii. (C.japonica), Marnoch, 1839, Florist’s Magazine; Hovey, ed., 1839, Magazine of Horticulture, 5:338: This variety, known as a seedling of Mr Buist’s, is noticed in The Floral Magazine, where it is stated that it is in the possession of Low & Co, Clapton Nursery, England. It is a beautiful rose colour, the centre of each petal pencilled with white; the flower has a depth of petals, which are rounded and well set, and is equal to the double white (Alba Plena). Buist, 1845, The American Flower Garden Directory, p.221: Bloomed first in 1836. It is our first seedling of merit. Named in compliment of our late and esteemed patron, H. Pratt of Lemon Hill. Synonyms: ‘Prattii’(Nova), ‘Prattii de New York’, ‘Prattii Vera d’Amerique’, ‘Prattii’(Buist’s). Orthographic errors: ‘Pratti’, ‘Pratti’, ‘Prattii Nova’, ‘Pratti’.


Prattii Major. (C.japonica), Padova, 1855, Catalogi Plantarum Caesarei Regii Horti. No description. Mertens & Fontaine, Collection de cent especes.....camellia, 1845, say “There is also a second plant with this name, obtained in Florence, Italy, at the same time as the USA plant. The Italian plant is perhaps a little pinker than the other, both have the same form”. It is possible that this Italian plant and ‘Prattii (Nova)’ are Prattii Major. (Believed extinct).


Prattillina. (C. japonica), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

Preacher’s Ella. (C. japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1980, p.172, Reg. No.1686: A medium to large size, white, with a mass of incurved petals in the centre; shading to orchid pink on outside, formal double C. japonica mutant of Ella Ward Parsons. Late blooming. Originated by Joe Austin, Four Oaks, North Carolina, USA. This mutant first observed 1977. Size 10-12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep. Plant habit same as parent.

Preciosa. (C. japonica), Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)


Précoce de Nantes. (C. japonica), Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920. Description not seen. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)


Pregnans. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for Praegnans.

Prego (C. japonica), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Prelude Variegated. (C. japonica), SCCS, 1960, Camellia Nomenclature, p.92 as ‘Prelude Var.’: A virus variegated form of Prelude - Turkey red blotched white. Originated in USA.


**Premilland.** Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Preniland**.

**Preniland.** Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.47. Orthographic error for **Preniland**.

**Prenilland.** Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843 as ‘Premeland’. No description.


**Prenitans.** Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.11. Orthographic error for **Preniland**.

**President.** (*C. japonica*), Buist, 1854, *American Flower Garden Directory*, ed.6, p.220: Bright rose-pink, petals pointed, closely imbricated to the centre, cup form; plant of free, upright growth; foliage heart shaped, pale green; flowers freely. Originated in USA by R. Buist, Philadelphia.

**President Allard.** (*C. japonica*), Guichard Soeurs Catalogue, 1910: Pearl white, striped red. Medium size, formal double. Originated in France.

**President Buchanan.** (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1863-1864, p.41: Cherry red, petals outspread and rounded. Originated in USA.


**President Michel Cointat.** (*C. japonica*), Originated and propagated by Alain Jouno. Registered by Parc Botanique de Haute Bretagne, Le Chatellier, France. A 4 year old plant, first flowered 2013. Parentage unknown. To be further propagated by a nursery. A single, cup-shaped flower, 11cm diameter x 7cm deep, red, stamens tubular, anthers yellow, filaments white. Plant is upright, with rapid growth. Dark green leaves are flat, 15cm x 7cm.


Pressley’s Queen Victoria. Paillet, 1844, *In Lemaire*,...p.159. Synonym for *Queen Victoria*.


Press’s Coronata. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:2 as ‘Coronata’ (Press’s). Synonym for *Coronata*.


**Preston Eclips.** Burdin Maggiore & Co Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. Orthographic variant for *Preston Eclipse*.


Preston’s. Franco Agostoni, 1844, Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician. Abbreviation for Preston Eclipse.


Pretty Lady. (C.reticulata hybrid). ACRS, Camellia News, 1997, No.143, p.17, colour photo p.2, Reg. No.492. Originated by Dr R.M. Withers, Donvale, Victoria, Australia. A cross of C.reticulata hybrid Suzanne Withers as seed parent, x C.reticulata hybrid Jean Pursel, which first flowered 1994. The pink (RHS.CC.62B) flower opens formal double, then to informal double with 50 petals. Size is 12 cm across x 5.2 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late on an upright open plant of rapid growth. Leaves olive green, glossy, keeled, elliptical, serrate margins, acuminate apex, 15 cm long x 6.2 cm wide. Petals notched and folded, and a few filaments.

seedling that first flowered 1994. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 12.7 cm diameter clear pink, semi-double to loose peony flower has has interspersed soft yellow stamens on creamy filaments. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.46, with colour photo p.c7. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm.


Pretty Patsy. (*C. hiemalis*). ACRS, *Camellia News*, Autumn 2005, No.167, p.17, Reg. No.555. Originated by Brian W. Flanagan, Eagle Heights Qld, Australia. Seed parent *C. hiemalis Chansonette*, pollen parent unknown. First flowered in 2001. A semi-double, cup-shaped flower of 20 petals, light purple deepening at the petal edges (RHS.CC.63A to 92C), and 6 cm across x 2.6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season on a very slow growing, bushy plant. Leaves dark green, glossy, elliptic and curled, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.


Pretty Penny. (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.98, Reg. No.810: A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by R.W. Wilder, Fairhope, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with light green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, light pink bloom has yellow anthers and filaments with 25 petals and a few petaloids. It measures 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.


Pretty Thing. (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.134, Reg. No.1205: A sport of Nell Ashby, first observed 1967 by Bob Leeton, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with light green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, light pink bloom has yellow anthers and filaments with 25 petals and a few petaloids. It measures 11 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.


Prezio. (*C. japonica*), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.9. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

**Priciana.** (C. japonica), Hovey ed., 1839, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 5:155. No description. Originated by Mrs Hibbert, USA. (Believed extinct.)

Pricilla Brooks.  Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Large white with red stripes, peony form. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as ‘Magnolia Queen’: A large, white-variegated, incomplete double, 10-11 cm across. White with a few red stripes. The petals are upstanding, notched and sometimes folded. The cupped and crinkled petaloids intermix with the central stamens. Filaments are pale yellow, anthers dark yellow. Foliage medium olive green, slightly glossy, lanceolate, 9.5 cm x 4 cm. Tips bend sharply downwards, margins sharply serrate. Originated by Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA from chance seed. Listed by them from 1945 and on as ‘Magnolia Queen’. Orthographic error for Priscilla Brooks.


**Pride of California.** (C. japonica), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978, p.133, Reg. No.1467: Miniature, orange pink, formal double, C. japonica chance seedling. Blooms mid-season. Originated by W.L. Gilmore, Conroe, Texas, USA. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1967. Flower has 65 petals. Size 6 cm across x 3.7 cm deep. Plant growth average and slow in rate with deep green leaves, 6 cm x 3.5 cm.


**Pride of McComb.** Camellia Digest, 1(3), 1943. Synonym for McComb Cheerful.

**Pride of Moss Point.** Griffin ed., 1958, Camellian, 1:5. Synonym for Moss Point Red.


**Pride of Rosebud Farm.** Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941. Synonym for Lady Mackinnon, erroneously as ‘Lady de Saumarez’.

**Pride of Sasanquas.** (C.sasanqua), Hazlewood & Jessup, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.258: White, single, medium size. Originated in USA.

**Pride of St Simons.** (C japonica), Sea Island Nursery Catalogue, 1956-1957. No description. Originated in USA.

**Pride of the Emperor’s Garden.** Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1940-1941. Synonym for Elegans Variegated as ‘Elegans (Chandler) Var.’


Priestley’s Victoria Vera. Lemaire, 1844, in Paillet *Des Genre Camellia, Rhododendrons, Azaleas...,* p.159. Synonym for *Queen Victoria*.

Prima. (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:22: Satiny pink, extra double, magnificently imbricated. Originated in Italy.


Prima Donna. (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: Received from our Italian correspondent who put it for sale in 1850. Its petals are rounded, or sometimes lanceolate, very full, arranged in the form of a star. They are pink at the base with white or roseate margins and pink veining. Orthographic variant: ‘Prima Dona’.


Prima Donna. (*C. japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: From the Tea Gardens. Large, open blooming semi-double coloured bright pink, with veined petals. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A medium to large, bright pink, incomplete double, (semidouble to anemone form) 8-10 cm across x 4 cm deep. Petals are round, about 5 cm. in diameter, notably veined with the apex shallowly notched. There are a few crinkled and folded petaloids which are intermixed with the central stamens. Leaves glossy, dark green, 7.5 cm. x 3.8 cm, oval, blunt apex, margins shallowly serrate; vigorous, bushy growth. Blooms late. One of the old Tea Garden varieties previously known as ‘Tea Garden No.283’, believed to have originally been imported from Europe and renamed, but no relation to *Prima Donna* above. For illustration see p.284, Hertrich, 1954, ‘Camellias in the Huntington Gardens’, vol.I. Orthographic variant: ‘Primadonna’. Sport: *Prima Donna Variegated*.


Prima Esposizione Italiana. (*C. japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Flowers imbricated and concave, delicate pink, venation a little deeper at the centre; with metallic bands in the
middle of the petals. Originated in Italy by Botti, Chiavari. Abbreviation: ‘Prima Esposiz. Italiana’.

**Prima Esposizione Romana.** *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: Petals numerous, perfectly imbricated, with rare examples in other forms; at the periphery, smooth, rounded and imbricated like a rose; those intermediate cup-shaped, the central ones channelled, pointed, imbricated in a star shape. Outer and intermediate a lilac rose colour, while the centre is white, faintly rosy. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.


**Prime Fragrance.** *(C.japonica)*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.361: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. The flower is deep red (RHS.CC.53B), peony form with yellow anthers and white filaments, 16 petals, 112+ petaloids and is 8.5 cm across x 6 cm deep. The plant is upright with medium growth rate, and has dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late, weathers well and is self grooming. A fragrant seedling of *C japonicas Tama-ikari* x Kramer’s Supreme.

**Prime Time.** *(C.reticulata x C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1980, p.172, Reg. No.1671: A very large, deep red, semi-double. *C.reticulata* hybrid ‘Crimson Robe’ *(Dataohong)* x [‘Cornelian’ *(Damanao) x C.japonica Mrs D.W. Davis* that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 6 year old hybrid first bloomed 1977. Average flower size 14.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm x 7 cm.


**Primizia de Rossi.** *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellia che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane*, p.7: Originated in Italy by F.Albertini. Large, vermilion, peony form.


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


*Prince Albertii.* Haskins Camellia List, 1959, p.3.62. Synonym for *Albertii*.

**Prince Alfred.** *(C.japonica)*, Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)


Prince Charlie. (*C.japonica*), ACS., Quarterly, 1951, 6(2):7: A seedling of unknown parentage from the Tea Garden, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. Age 9 years. First flowered 1949. Originated by L.A. Walker. Plant growth is upright, compact and slow. Leaves are heavy, rounded and dark green. Flowers are semi-double, dark red, 11 cm across. Flowers mid-season to late. Reg. No.108 with the ACS.


Prince Consort. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nurseries Catalogues*, p.188. Synonym for *Albertii*.


Prince d’Oria. Vuylsteke, Charles, Catalogue, 1876-1877, p.20. Orthographic error for *Principe Doria*.


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Prince de Galles. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic variant for Prince of Wales.


Prince Frederick. Warren’s Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.37. This is probably meant to be ‘Grand Frederic’ because the only ‘Prince Frederick’ of 1844 was the 5 year old son of Frederick William IV, Emperor of Prussia. It was also given as a synonym of *Floyi*.

Prince Frederick of Prussia. Giles & Son Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Orthographic error for *Princess Frederick William*.

Prince Frederick William. Prudente & Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic error for *Princess Frederick William*.

**Prince Frederick William.** (*C.japonica*), Sheather & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1872. A delicate shade of light pink. (RHS.CC.China. Rose 024/3) A perfectly imbricated formal double, hardy, vigorous and erect, with ovate, light green foliage. Originated in Australia by Sheather, Paramatta, N.S.W. See pl.IX, Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*. *Prince Frederick William* was listed a number of times in Europe from 1865 on, but this seems to be an orthographic error for *Princess Frederick William*. The name ‘Early Prince’ was given for a supposedly early blooming form, but the difference seems insufficient to warrant a separate name and it is...


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Prince Sibert.    (C.japonica), Tennant Nursery Catalogue, 1934. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Prince Troubetzkoy.    (C.japonica), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61 as ‘Prince de Troubetski’. No description. Verschaffelt, 1851, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book VI, pl.1: It is of Italian origin and was dedicated to Prince Troubetzkoy, patron of horticulture. It is a very large bloom, irregular, peony shaped, of the most vivid pink, with one or two rows of extremely ample petals, convex, reflexed, and of an immense number of much smaller ones, quite compact, diversiform, and imitating perfectly the floral arrangement of the peonies. Orthographic variant: ‘Prince de Troubetzkoy’. Orthographic errors: ‘Prince de Troubetski’, ‘Prince Tranbezkozy’, ‘Prince Troubetykoy’, ‘Principe Trobetskoy’, ‘Prince de Troubetzkoi’.


Prince Victor.    (C.japonica), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)


Princeps Magna.    Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.188. Orthographic error for Princeps Magnus.


Princept’s Seedling.    (C.japonica), Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

Princesa de las Camelas. Escuela de Agricultura, 1882. Orthographic variant for Princeza das Camellias.


Princesa Real. Escuela de Agricultura, 1882. Orthographic variant for Princeza Real.

Princess. (C.japonica), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)


Princess Adeline. (C.japonica), Luddeman’s Pacific Nursery Catalogue 1895-1896: Rose colour with white edge, medium sized rose form double. Originated in USA.


Princess Elizabeth. (C.japonica), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1950-1951, p.3: A large, full double bloom, 9.5-10 cm across. Outside four rows of large petals are blush pink, standing straight out from base; other four rows are white and irregularly placed, some compressed, pointing upwards, irregularly grouped around a loose centre of low, white stamens, tipped primuline yellow. Originated at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Synonyms: ‘Billy Porter’, ‘Bill Porter’. See illustration p.21, Hertrich, 1959, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, pl.III, as ‘Bill Porter’.


Princess Frederick William. (C.japonica), van Houtte, 1857, Flore des Serres..., vol.12, p.181, pl.1277: A variety brought from China by Robert Fortune for the nurseryman R. Glendenning. It was illustrated by Verschaffelt in the 1858, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book V, pl.II. Blossom of medium size and matchless perfection, with a delicate pink ground, liberally striped and fasciated with crimson like a picotte. Proceedings of the RHS., 1861, p.165 as ‘Princess Frederic William of Prussia’: ... proves to be one of the most constant and beautiful of the


Princess Lavender Variegated. \((C.japonica)\), Mark S Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.9 as ‘Princess Lavender Var.’: A virus variegated form of Princess Lavender - Lavender pink and white. Originated in USA.

Princess Lear. \((C.japonica)\), American Camellia Yearbook, 1959, p.279, Reg. No.361: A 5 year old seedling of King Lear, originated by R.W Ragland, Orange, California, USA which first flowered in 1955. Plant growth is open, upright and rapid. The high built, peony form flower, 9-10 cm across x 6 cm deep is rich coral pink with shadow streaks. There are 36 petals, 20 outer ones, 5 cm x 4 cm and 16 inner ones, folded and wavy, with small groups of stamens interspersed. Flowers mid-season.


Princess Luise. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Orthographic error for Princesse Louise.


Princess Mary. (C.japonica), Downing, 1858, Catalogue, p.15: Perfectly imbricated, first class, delicate rose; petals always divided by a line of pure white. Originated in the USA.


Princess Nagaskie. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for Chiyoda-nishiki. There has been confusion between this and ‘Princess Nagasaki’ which has also been used as a synonym for Chiyoda-nishiki as well as ‘Nagasaki’. Orthographic errors: ‘Princess Nagaski’, ‘Princess Nagashie’.


Princess Royal de Francfort. van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for Circe as ‘Albicans’.

Princess Royal de Gruneberg. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:19 as synonym for ‘Schachkoenigen’, itself synonym for Circe as ‘Albicans’.


Princessa Maria Pia. Le Texnier, 1911, *Le camellia, essais sur l’histoire de quelques fleurs d’ornement*. Orthographic error for *Principessa Maria Pia*.


Princesse Bacciotsii. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847, p.61. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi**.

Princesse Bacciochi. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de camellias présentée à sa majesté L’Imperatrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*. Orthographic error for **Princesse Baciocchi**.


**Princesse Baciocchi.** (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 956: Admirably imbricated; 70 petals. The four first rows of petals are a velvety dark crimson, the others are accentuated by white bands. Originated by Boffi, Desio, Italy. Named for Maria Anne Elisa Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon I and wife of Félix Baciocchi. She became Princess of Piombino and Lucca. Félix Baciocchi’s surname is variously spelled in different references. However, the evidence from Italian authorities, which includes Félix’s baptismal certificate (as well as his many signatures), clearly established ‘Bacciocchi’ as the correct orthography. It is also the spelling used in the prior valid listing of the camellia name. Besides suffering considerably in its orthography, it was confused in America, with three other cultivars, viz: **Margherita Coleoni Variegated**, Chiyoda-nnishiki and another unidentified cultivar which retains the name **Princess Baciocchi**, as against **Princesse Baciocchi** for the valid clone. Its many orthographic errors and variants include:

- ‘Princesse Bacciochi’, ‘Princesse Bacciocchi’,


**Princesse Caraccioli.** (*C. japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1846, p.6. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Princesse Charlotte.** (*C. japonica*), Burdin, Chambery Nursery Catalogue, 1834, p.19. No description. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IX, pl.II: Pure white blossoms. At the heart a most delicate pink. The regularly imbricated petals, in spite of the small size of the flower, are numerous, lanceolate or rounded, whole or emarginate, slightly concave, outspread and
convex at the circumference. Originated by A. Verschaffelt, Belgium. Orthographic variant: ‘Princess Charlotte’.

**Princesse Clementine.** *(C.japonica)*, Lemaire, 1843, *L’Horticulteur Universel*, 4:369-372: Originated in France by Mr Tamponnet, Paris; Scheidweiler, Brussels, June, 1843, *Journal d’Horticulture Pratique*, p.122: In the account of the camellia collection of M. Tamponnet. Flower, 8-9 cm. across, double white with some central stamens, petals in 5-6 rows, thin, transparent, elongated, indented, embossed and regularly imbricated, outer petals white, centre petals pale yellow. Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.115: Leaves variable, 9 cm x 3 cm, some elongated, acuminate, others oval, slightly pointed, prominent venation. coarse serrations. mid-green; buds oval-obtuse, scales blackish at base, sepals whitish. Flower, 9-10 cm across, rose form. white, double with petals in 5-6 rows, thin, transparent, extended, emarginate, inclined and imbricated with some regularity; sometimes with stamens visible at the centre giving a tint of pale yellow. Orthographic variant: ‘Principessa Clementine’.


**Princesse de Lamballe.** *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.II: Obtained form seed in France. The blossoms, with large, rounded and regularly imbricated petals, are a delicate rosete white with crimson stripes; the nearly pure white centre is faintly tinged yellow. Orthographic variant: ‘Principessa di Lamballe’. Orthographic error: ‘Principessa Lambell’, ‘Princesse de Lampolla’.


**Princesse de Prusse.** *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 8, pl.2: Flower is first class. Few white camellias can be compared with it for the regularity of its form. Blooms are large with numerous petals imbricated with mathematical regularity, decreasing gradually from the circumference to the centre and arranged in the form of a star. Mr. A. Topf, horticulturist from Erfurt acquired the ownership. Verschaffelt, says it is of Italian origin, while Makoy, 1858, says that it is from Haage. Synonyms: ‘Prinzen von Prennus’, ‘Princesse von Prussien’, ‘Prinipe de Prusse’, ‘Princess of Prussia’. Erroneously given as a synonym for **Virgine Colubini**.


**Princesse des Asturies.** *(C.japonica)*, Luzzatti *Catalogue*, 1853. No description. Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.III: Originated by Mr Bauwens, Ghent, Belgium. Blossoms are small, of perfect form with the petals of the circumference imbricated, while those at the centre are grouped in a ruffled heart; the colouring is cherry-red with broad pale pink or whitish longitudinal stripes.


Princesse Gnone. (*C. japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873: Pink, formal double to rose form double with white stripes. Originated in France.


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Princesse de Preussen. Seidel, 1870, Pflanzen Catalog, p.10. Synonym for Princess de Prusse.


Princesa Maria Amelia d'Orleans. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.25, 1889-1890, p.95; Formal double, virginal pink, carmine veining, bordered white all around. Originated in Portugal.


Principe Amedeo.  
*Camellia japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Large ivory white, formal double. Originated in Italy by Botti.

Principe Amedeo Vera.  
*Camellia japonica*), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881, p.33: Large, formal double, wine red streaked with white at the centre. Originated in Italy.

Principe Anatolio Démidoff.  
Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Synonym for Principe Demidoff.

Principe Borghese.  

Principe Borghesi.  
Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for Principe Borghese.

Principe Cancio.  
*Camellia japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1878-1879, 179-ZZ:23: Pure white, imbricated. From Rovelli, Italy.

Principe Carlo di Schwartzenberk.  

Principe Corsini.  
*Camellia japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, Traité de la Culture du Camellia, p.119. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Pricipe d’Asturia.  
Fréderic Bournier, 1853, Catalogue de l’Etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Orthographic variant for Principe d’Asturias.

Principe dell’Asturias.  

Principe d’Oria.  
Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.7. Orthographic error for Principe Doria.

Principe da Beira.  
*Camellia japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue No.14, 1888: Formal double. Rose edged white. A sport of Dom Pedro V, Rei de Portugal. Originated in Portugal. Possibly a synonym for Eugénie de Massèna, but the colours have been reported as different.

Principe de Canino.  

Principe dell’Asturias.  
Medici Spada, 1858, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.7. Orthographic variant for Principe d’Asturias.

Principe Demidoff.  
*Camellia japonica*), Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1851-1852, Catalogue Général, p.17 as ‘Prince Demidoff’. Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie, p.52: Bright carmine striped with white, beautifully imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1856, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book VIII, pl.IV: About 5 years ago Mr Franchetti sent us this camellia. Amongst the perfections, it is distinguished by blossoms of medium size, of a delicate pink colouring, with more vivid tints and intersected by broad, white stripes. The petals which compose them are oval, full or scarcely emarginate, outspread, perfectly imbricated. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence. Synonym: ‘Principe Anatolio Demidoff.’

Principe de Prusse.  
Hazlewood & Jessop, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.190. Orthographic variant for Princesse de Prusse.

Principe de Salerno.  
Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20. Orthographic variant for Principe di Salerno.


Principe di Valmontone. *(C. japonica)*, Villa Pamphilj Catalogue, 1858, p.7.: Carmine rose, formal double. Originated in Italy.

Principe di Wassembler. *(C. japonica)*, Giardino Allegra, *Catalogo Generale* No.74, 1926. p.35. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Principe Marc-Antonio. (*C. japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.65, 1869-1870, p.57. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


**Principe Umberto.** (*C. japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Enormous flower, perfectly imbricated, vivid carmine, sometimes spotted with white in the centre, sometimes in the form of a star. Originated in Italy by Botti.


**Principessa.** (*C. japonica*), William Bull Nursery Catalogue, 1869, p.80. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Principessa Belgiojoso Nova. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:22. Orthographic error for *Principessa Belgioioso Nuova*.

Principessa Belgiojoso. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.52. Orthographic variant for *Principessa Belgioioso*.

Principessa Belgiojoso Nova. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Orthographic variant for *Principessa Belgioioso Nuova*.

Principessa Borromeo. *C.sasanqua*. Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2003, No.2, pp.6-7 with colour photo; Loose peony to rose form double, small, diameter 5-6 cm, 25-30 petals, elliptic-cordate, blade smooth, margin entire, pure white (RHS.CC.155B), 20 stamens, irregular and dispersed, filaments light yellow anthers yellow. Flower bud does not show any pink tinges. Leaves 5 cm x 2-2.5 cm, upper surface dark green, lower light green. Originated by Pietro Capecchi Nursery, Masiano, Italy in 2002. Upright, open growth.


Principessa Clotilde. *I Giardini, giornal d’orticultura*, 1862. Synonym for *Clotilde*. 


Principessa di Lambell.  Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for *Princesse de Lamballe*.

Principessa di Piombino.  *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: Large flower, incomparable perfection - petals numerous, small, oblong with incurved margins, imbricated in a globe similar to a dahlia; the petals of the periphery are varied shades of soft rose, intermediate and central petals deeper colored. The recurving of the petals shows the darker underside and the apices have off-white blotches. Originated at the Villa Ludovisi, Rome. Orthographic variant: ‘Princesse di Piombino’.


Principessa d’Oria Nova.  Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. Orthographic error for *Principessa Doria Nova*.

Principessa Doria.  *(C.japonica)*, Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7: Large flower, true peony form, pure white, with inside the groove of the translucent petals a few stripes of carmine rose. Originated in Italy by Mauri. Synonym: ‘Marchesa Dorea’


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

Principessa Margherita. (C.japonica), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1870-1871. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Principessa Maria Pia. (C.japonica), Verschaffelt, 1850, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book III, pl.II: The shape of the flower recalls certain well opened Bengal roses. All the petals are erect, hooded, nearly the same size. The colour is bright pink with a white border and streak in the middle of each petal and delicately veined. Leaves are notably coarsely serrate. Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie, p.53: Small size, formal double, rose-purple, often striped with white; imbricated. Originated in Italy by Prudente Besson, Turin. Orthographic variant: ‘Princesse Maria Pia’. Abbreviations: ‘Principessa M. Pio’, ‘Princessa Maria Pia’.


Principessa Mathilde. Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie, p.52. Orthographic variant for Principessa Mathilda.


Principeppa Sofia. Jose Maria Serra Establecimiento de Horticultura 1855, Catalogue, p.8. Orthographic variant for *Princess Sophie*.


Principessa Vidoni. (*C. japonica*), Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.25: Tuscany. Very full, imbricated, bright red flower, transparent petals, covered and ruled with metallic white stripes; of extraordinary beauty. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.I: Of Italian origin. The petals of the first two rows are rounded, spread out; while the following ones are more numerous, rounded, erect, imbricated like a rose; at the centre, which is a large space, are numerous, much smaller ones, lanceolate and pink while all the others are cherry-red. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.53: One of the most remarkable varieties for its colour, its form, and the arrangement of petals. The outer rows, broad, outspread, vivid
cherry-red with some silvery white stripes. Central petals recurved towards the centre with some white lines. The heart of the flower is soft pink with some white spots and formed of small, flat petals, well imbricated. Orthographic variants: ‘Princesse Vidoni’, ‘Princess Vidoni’. Orthographic error: ‘Principesse Vidoni’.

**Principessa William.** Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Synonym for **Princess Frederick William.**

**Principesse Aldobrandini.** Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.35. Orthographic error for **Principe Allebrandini.**

**Principesse Rospigliosi.** Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.43. Orthographic error for **Principessa Rospigliosi.**

**Principessa Vidoni.** Auguste van Geert, 1854, Catalogue, No.36, p.43. Orthographic error for **Principessa Vidoni.**

**Principessso Adelaide.** Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847, p.61. Orthographic error for **Princesse Adélaide.**

**Principus Magnus.** Lenton, 1964, *Gardeners’ Chronicle*, pp.239-240. Orthographic error for **Princeps Magnus.**

**Prins Albert.** de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.132. Synonym for **Albertii.**

**Prins Charles de Schwartzemberg.** de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.132. Synonym for **Prince Charles de Schwartzemberg.**

**Prins de Salerne.** de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.132. Orthographic variant for **Principe de Salerno.**

**Prinses Amelia.** de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.132. Synonym for **Marie-Amelia.**

**Prinses Maria.** de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.132. Synonym for **Princesse Marie de Saxe.**

**Prinz Albert.** Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.10. Synonym for **Albertii.**

**Prinzein von Prennus.** Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17, as ‘Prinzein v. Prennus’. Synonym for **Princesse de Prusse.**

**Przipesssa Bacciochi.** Seidel Nursery Catalogue, 1911. Orthographic variant for **Princesse Baciocchi.**


**Priscilla Rose.** (*C.hiemalis*), C.Aust., *Camellia News*, No.193, Spring 2013, p.26 with colour photos; Grown and registered by Cedric D. Bryant, Albury, NSW, purchased as a chance seedling, first flowered early 2000s.. Regarded as probably a seedling of **Shishigashira.** Deep rose pink, informal double to irregular semidouble flowers are 6.5cm diameter x 4-4.5cm high with notched and wavy petals and petaloids. Low-growing, spreading and distinctly weeping plant with average growth rate. Dense, dark green, glossy foliage. Leaves flat, elliptic, finely serrate, bluntly tipped 8 cm x 5 cm with acute apex, petiole 1cm. Flowers mid to late sasanqua season.

**Prism.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.59 with colour photo; Light purple, single flower. Leaves medium size, oval, heavily bordered and splashed with yellowish-white. Originated by Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.


**Private Secretary Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Cannon, 1962, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.18, No.1, back cover as ‘Private Secretary Var.’: A virus variegated form of **Private Secretary** - Red blotched with white. Originated in USA.

**Prizio Secondo.** McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellia for Sale*. Orthographic error for **Pirzio Secondo**.

**Proclara.** de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.4. Orthographic error for **Praeclara**.


**Procrastinana Alba.** Franco Agostoni, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician*. Orthographic error for **Procrastinans Alba**.

**Procrastinans.** Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Maddalena**.


**Proecox.** Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846. p.58. Orthographic error for **Praecox**.

**Proemorsa Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. No description. (Believed extinct.)


**Prof. C.S. Sargent.** Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1933-1934. Synonym for **Professor Sargent**.

**Prof. Cesar d’Ancona.** Mercatelli Catalogue, 1894. Abbreviation for ‘Professore Cesar d’Ancona’.

**Prof. Charles Sargent.** Paterson, 1950, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, p.65. Synonym for **Professor Sargent**.

**Prof. Charles S. Sargent.** Rubel, 1935, *Southern Gardens and Greenhouse Culture List* No.63. Synonym for **Professor Sargent**.


Prof. John Talmadge. Dodd, 1968, Adventure with Camellia Seedlings, p.11. Abbreviation for Professor John Talmadge.


Prof. Phillip Parlatore. Vanderbuilt, 1940, Camellia Research, p.6. Orthographic error for Professore Filippo Parlatore.


Professeur Zanetti. Verschaffelt, 1860, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book IX, pl.III. Orthographic variant for Professore Zanetti.


Professor. (C.japonica), Vanderbilt, 1940, Camellia Research, p.6. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Professor Biancheri. (C.japonica), Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie, p.53: White with all petals striped vivid red, very large, 80 petals, very double, superbly imbricated. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72-23: White, imbricated, streaked with vivid red; large, very double flowers. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Professor Banchieri'.
Professor Bruzzo. Angelo Longone Catalogue, 1891. Orthographic variant for Professor Bruzzo.


Professor Charles Sargent. SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.17. Synonym for Professor Sargent.


Professor Chas. S. Sargent. Coolidge Rare Plant Garden Camellia Catalogue, 1950. Synonym for Professor Sargent.

Professor Charles Sprague Sargent. Rubel, 1933, *Choice Pot Grown Camellias List*, No.63 as ‘Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent’. Synonym for Professor Sargent.


Professor Ferdinando Zannetti. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895 as ‘Prof. Ferdinando Zannetti’. Synonym for Professore Zannetti.


Professor Gianmario Motta. (*C.saluenensis* hybrid), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.308 with colour photo; Stated to have been obtained by Professor Motta from a nursery. Introduced and named in China by Gao Jiyin in 2004. Flowers red with subtle purple tone, single, small to medium size, 6-8 petals, narrow-long, reflexed at tips, prominent column of stamens with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Dense flowering. Leaves dense, dark green, small, elliptic. Plant compact and vigorous. Flowers mid-season to late. Chinese synonym ‘Mota Jiaoashou’.


Professor Giuseppe Meneghini. (*C.japonica*), Burnier Catalogue, 1855-1856: Brilliant rose, sometimes with white lines in the centre of the petals. Imbricated in a spiral. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione*
**di Camelie**, p.53: (from Florence). Bright rose with some white lines on the central petals. Spiral imbrication. Originated in Italy.


**Professor John L. Spencer.** (*C. reticulata*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2682: A chance seedling that first flowered 2002. Originated by John L. Spencer, Lakeland, Fla., USA, propagated by Spencer Camellias, Lakeland. The 9.5cm diameter, red, rose form double flower has yellow anthers and rose filaments. Plant is upright, open, spreading and vigorous. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.64 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9.5 cm x 5 cm.

**Professor John Talmadge.** (*C. japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.11 as ‘Prof. John Talmadge’ with colour photo: Pale blush pink, semi-double with colour deepening slightly to petal edge; petals long-ovate, channelled, slightly notched, slightly twisted and waved towards the apex. Compact central column of stamens. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


Professor Parlatore. Rollisson’s Plant Catalogue, 1871. Abbreviation for Professore Filippo Parlatore.


**Professor Philipo.** (*C. japonica*), Smith, Caledonia Nursery Catalogue, [ca.1920]: A very fine foliage plant with magnificent, rosy-red flowers. Believed to be the red sport of Professore Filippo Parlatore.


Professor Rossi di Parma. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72-23. Orthographic variant for Professore Rossi di Parma.

Professor Sargent. (C.japonica), Berkmans, 1908, Country Life in America, p.548: Large, of vivid dark crimson; the centre petals raised, outer petals imbricated. A remarkable anemone-form flower. The plant is of vigorous growth and a free and early bloomer. Rubel, 1928, Azaleas and Camellias from Longview Catalogue, p.4, fig. p.5 as ‘Prof. Sargent’: One of the best of the dark varieties, a rich deep crimson. Flowers are 8 cm in diameter, globular, solid and compactly built, usually has 12 wide, slightly rumpled guard petals while inner petals are long, narrow, curled or rolled and distinctly incurved, having the appearance of an incurved chrysanthemum. Some of the inner petals are occasionally veined with pink or white, but this is seldom visible due to the compact formation of the flower which usually carries 220-230 petals. Early flowering. Fendig, 1949, American Camellia Catalogue: A tight, peony form with many petaloids; shading from rose-pink to dark red, 9-10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 12 outer petals and the centre an irregular mass of petaloids. Leaves dark green, thick, broad-elliptic, 10 cm x 5 cm, acuminate apex on a tall, vigorous, fast growing plant. Sports: Woody Estes, Professor Charles S. Sargent Variegated. The name has collected many orthographic variants including: ‘Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent’, ‘Prof. Charles S. Sargent’, ‘Prof. C.S. Sargent’, ‘Prof. Charles Sargent’, ‘Professor Charles S. Sargent’, ‘Professor Chas. S. Sargent’, ‘Professor Charles Sprague Sargent’, ‘Professor C.S. Sargent’. The origin of the variety is unknown. Professor Hume believed it may have been imported into USA by Berkman’s Nursery (later Fruitland) from Seidel Nursery, Germany, then to Magnolia Gardens where it was named by the Rev. John G. Drayton for Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, then Director of the Arnold Arboretum. See colour photo, p.112, Macoboy, 1981, The Colour Dictionary of Camellias. Chinese synonym: ‘Sajinte Jiaoshou’.

Professor Sartori. (C.japonica), Medici Spada, 1858, Delle nuova Camellie che si vengono ottenendo dalle Semine Romane, p.7: A magnificent variety from Sig. Delgrande, Rome, who named it for his Doctor who cured him of a serious illness. Flower medium, imbricated with rare perfection, resembling a ranuncula; petals decidedly pointed; colour vivid coral.

Professor Tsai. SCCS., 1951, The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature. This name was given for what was thought to be a seedling from the cross of C.reticulata Houye Diechi x Mudan Cha with the Chinese name of ‘Mayediechi’. It is now considered a Western synonym for Maye Taohong. See p.55, Feng et al. 1981, Yunnan Shancha Hua.

Professor Veal. Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue. Orthographic error for Prosper Vial.


Professor Zanetti. Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for Professore Zannetti.

Professore Amici. (C.japonica), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Large flower of vivid rose, lighter in the centre. Formal double. Originated in Italy.


Professore Filippe Parlatore.  da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.18. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore**.


Professore Giovanni Santorelli.  da Silva, 1882 as ‘Prof. Gio. Santorelli’. Orthographic error for **Professore Giovanni Santarelli**.

Professore Meneghini.  Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, pp.119-120. Abbreviation for **Professor Giuseppe Meneghini**.

Professore Phillippi Parletoni.  Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33. Orthographic error for **Professore Filippo Parlatore**.


Prolific. (*C. japonica*), Waterhouse, 1944, Camellia Grove Catalogue: Bright semi-double, rose colour; free flowerer. Originated as chance seedling in the Rookwood Cemetery, N.S.W., Australia and named by E.G. Waterhouse.


originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, N.S.W. Dark rich crimson, two outer rows of petals, large and well shaped, the centre quite filled up with small petals, twisted in the manner of the Waratah Camellia, handsome. Not very large. Has not been identified and considered extinct. Orthographic error: ‘Prosperina’.


Prudence. (C. pitardii hyb.), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1971, vol.VII, No.3, Reg. No.56: Originated by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand as an open pollinated seedling of C. pitardii var. pitardii. The flower is semi-double with up to 15 petals in 3-4 rows, margins notched, size 4-4.5 cm across. The colour is pink (RHS. Red Group,55B). Foliage is dark green with small, narrow leaves, 4 cm x 1.5 cm, keeled, finely serrulate. Plant habit is small and upright.


Psiché. Luzzatti, 1851, Collezione di camelie, p.32: A soft, roseate white, petals streaked with the colour of lacquer. Orthographic variant for Psyché.


Pu Tuo Ze Guan. ACS, Yearbook 2012, p.58 with colour photo; Different rendering and orthography for Putuo Ziguan.


Puddington Beauty. (*C. hybrid*), ICS Journal 2013, p.170 with colour photo; An 8 year old seedling of Donation, pollen parent unknown, first flowered 2009. Raised by Charles Brabin, Puddington, Cheshire, England. Propagated by Harding’s Nursery, Puddington. Plant is bushy and of average growth rate, with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 3.5 cm. Flower is stated to be a flat single when grown outdoors, but tending to a semidouble with raised and separated petals when grown under glass. Colour dark pink (RHSCC red-purple 67D) with considerable red veining. Size 12-13 cm wide x 6-7 cm deep, with yellow anthers and creamy-white filaments. Flowers midseason and flowers fall whole.


Pudica. (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1844-1845, p.28. No description or history. (Believed extinct.)

Puella. (*C. japonica*), Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, *Collection de cent especies ou variétées du genre Camellia*, p.65, pl. p.69: Medium size, light pink double, tending to be formal. Originated in Belgium by François Vandermaelen, Brussels, from seed from China.


Pukekura. (*C. japonica*), Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, p.28 with pl.XIX: It was found growing in Pukekura Park, New Plymouth, New Zealand and is believed to be a local seedling. It has large, informal double, white blooms, 12 cm, and more across and very large, rounded outer petals. The tall, central stamens are pure white with yellow anthers. Some stamens are transformed into petaloids which are surrounded by 5 or 6 tall, folded petals. Synonym: ‘Pukekura White’.


**Pulchra.** (*C.japonica*), Francisco Agostoni. 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician*. No description. Originated in Italy by Guicciardini. A well branched shrub. Flower full rose type to peony form with external petals in 4-5 rows. imbricated but separated and irregular; those internal, numerous, unequal and forming a centre large and irregular. Colour vermilion.

**Pulverulenta.** *(C. japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, pp.205, 206, 235: Leaves, 9 cm x 6 cm, ovate-oblong, well acuminate, recurved, dull green; buds large with blackish scales; flower about 9 cm across, full, roseate white with red stripes; exterior petals in 2-3 rows, spread out, reflexed, large and notched; those of the interior, numerous, short, irregular and intermingled with fertile stamens. Originated in England.


**Pumen Cha.** *(Pumen Camellia), (C. reticulata)*, Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22: Light carmine. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.99 colour photo as ‘Pumencha’: Leaves ovate, apices short pointed, bases broad-cuneate to obtusely rounded, 6-8.5 cm long x 3-5 cm wide, Flowers pink (RHS.CC.65A), diameter 14-15 cm. Petals about 30 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner curved. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups by folded petals. Pistils well developed or rudimentary, seldom fertile. This cultivar was found in Fengqing County during the 1963 Camellia survey. It is widely cultivated in that county and there are some trees over 100 years old. One with a girth of 90 cm is estimated at 350 years. Flowers mid-season. Pumen is the ancient name of Fengqing County. Synonyms: ‘Pumen Camellia’, ‘Pumen’s Camellia’. Different reading: ‘P’u-men Ch’a’, ‘Pumencha’.

**P’u-men Ch’a.** Yü & Bartholomew, 1980. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Different reading for *Pumen Cha*.


**Punctata.** Edwards, 1829, *Botanical Register*, vol.15:1267. Synonym for *Gray’s Invincible*.

**Punctata Boutourlin.** *(C. japonica)*, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: White stippled pink. Medium large peony form. Originated in Italy by Burnier & Grilli.

**Punctata Candida.** *(C. japonica)*, Arnaud Catalogue, 1839. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Punctata Casoretti.** *(C. japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. No description. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5 as ‘Punctata Cazoretti’. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Punctata Cazoretti.** Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.5. Orthographic error for *Punctata Casoretti*.


Punctata Major Plena. Tagliabue, 1840, Nomenclatore Camelliae.... Synonym for Gray’s Invincible.

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


Punctata Perfecta. (C japonica), Bergami Catalogue, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Punctata Rosea. (C japonica), Berlèse, 1840, Monographie, ed.2, pp.98, 227: Flower about 11 cm across, full, of a deep rose, a little like that of Preston Eclipse. The pink sport of Gray’s Invincible. Originated in England by Professor Lindley. Mertens & Fontaine, Collection de cent espèces.....camellia, 1845, pl. 51..


Punctata Santarelli. (C japonica), Luzzatti, 1851, Collezione di Camelie, p.32 as ‘Punctata Santerelli’: Superb flower, roseate white dotted and striped with red. Imbricated and peony form. Originated in Italy.

Punctata Santerelli. Luzzatti, 1851, Collezione di Camelie, p.32. Orthographic error for Punctata Santarelli.

Punctata Semi-plena. (C japonica), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.10. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Puniciflora. (C. japonica), Berlèse, 1837, Monographie, ed.1, pp.110, 130 as ‘Punicaeflora’: Flower 8 cm across, semi-double, irregular, deep orange red, inclined to a pomegranate colour. Originated in France by Cachet, Angers. Berlèse, 1849, Annales de la Societe Central d'Horticulture de France, says that it is a waratah form and ascribes its origin to Gruneberg, Germany. Orthographic errors: ‘Puniflora’, ‘Puniciflora’.


Punini. (C. japonica), Catalogo della Stabilimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).


Pure Scarlet.  SCCS., 1958, Camellia Nomenclature, p.77. Synonym for ‘Seihi’.

Pure Silk. (C.sasanqua), Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1988, p.15: Medium size, semi-double flower similar to Little Pearl, but growth more vigorous. Buds are pink and open pure white. Strong, upright growth with pendulous lateral branches. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated in Australia.


Purity.  


Purple.  

Purple Anemone Flowered.  


**Purple Blue.** *(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, cupped corolla.


Purple Camellia.  


**Purple Crystal.** *(C.japonica)*, *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.46; Purple sparrow group, purple flower, plain petals. Magnolia to bowl type corolla, mid-flora, mid-folia, leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic.

Purple Dawn.  

Purple Dawn Variegated.  

**Purple Dot.** *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.6. White and purple camellia from Poole Bros Nursery, USA.

Purple Emperor.  

Purple Empress.  

**Purple Fire.** *(C.pitardii) hybrid*, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.8, Reg. No.456. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance seedling from a C.pitardii var. pitardii seed parent that first flowered in 1994. Flower is a single of 6-7 petals, 8 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, and the stamens, with gold anthers on pink filaments, form a compact central mass. The flower is a bright, deep rose-purple colour (RHS.CC.61C to 67A
as the flower ages) and there is some veining of a deeper colour. The plant is of average height, dense structure and slow to medium growth rate, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers early to late. The distinctive features are its long flowering season and the unusual colour.

Purple Flower Goldheart. Synonym for Zihua Jinxin.


**Purple Joy.** *(C.japonica)*, *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


**Purple Passion.** *(C.japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2013, p.26 with colour photo, Regn No.2862; ACS, Yearbook, 2013, p.134 with colour photo; Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Ga, USA. Registered and propagated by County line Nursery, Byron, Ga. Medium size, 10cm diameter x 1.8cm deep, flower has reddish purple inner petals and deeper purple outer petals. Dark purple radial veining. Flowers fall whole. Upright, dense plant with average growth rate. Dark green leaves average 9.5cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers midseason to late.


**Purple Petaloid Stamen.** *(C.japonica)*, Collected Papers, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...,* Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Semi-double pendent group, purple flower with white veins, both petaloids and stamina.

Purple Pine Flower. Synonym for Zisonghua.

**Purple Plate.** *(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, cupped corolla.


Purple Red Lotus. Synonym for Zihonglian.


Purple Swirl. *(C.japonica)*, Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.6. No description. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1962-1963, p.223, Reg. No.610: A 12 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed 1951. Originated by Mrs Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with glossy, dark green leaves, heavily serrate and veined, 9.5 cm long x 5 cm wide. The formal double flower averages 7.5 cm across and is old rose in colour, turning rosy purple in cold weather and consisting of 5 swirls ending in the centre of the flower. Blooms mid-season to late.


Purplerose. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing’s Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: Like a loose peony in its form, this rose-red to purple wine red variety with its 10 cm flower, is notable for the way it changes with the weather. In warm weather it is a deep pink tone, in cold weather, lavender to purple. Stamens are mingled with petaloids in the centre. Glossy, deep green foliage on a vigorous, spreading variety. Blooms mid-season. Originated by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA. See colour pl.189 G.G. Gerbing, 1945, *Camellias*.


Purpurea Group. Ackerman, 1974, American Camellia Yearbook, pp.100, 102. Collective epithet for all the so called ‘Black Camellias’. They are also known as C. iodium but this has no taxonomical standing.


Pupurea Plenissima. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:tt as the synonym of Belle Clymène.

Purpurea Reale. (C. japonica), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.73, 1875-1876, p.69. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Putzeija. de Jonghe, 1851, Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweken von Camellias, p.133. Orthographic variant for Putzeys.

Putzeys. (C. japonica), de Jonghe, 1851, Traité de la Culture du Camellia, p.119: Very large, imbricated flower of soft rose or white, petals entirely or partly white, others entirely rose coloured; very
floriferous. Originated in Belgium by de Jonghe and named for the President of the Horticulture Society of Brussels.


