N.


Nabeshima. (Nabe Island), (C.japonica), Iwasaki, 1828, Honzô Zufu: Flower is single and white and petals are small and have narrow, pink dapples. See: Yokoyama, CS., 1981, Tsubaki, No.20, p.107. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nadina. (C. japonica), Luzzatti, 1851, Collezione di Camelie, p.28: Very bright rose, with a tint of violet with irregular marks of white, both large and small, in almost all petals, which are round and disposed regularly to form a cup-shape, of a kind, quite new in imbrication, globose. Verschaffelt, 1855, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book X, pl.IV: A real miniature as to perfection, being composed of numerous, small petals, flawlessly imbricated, rounded in the exterior rows, the others oval, all of a vivid rose colour with a tint of violet; some broad, white streaks, themselves striped pink. Originated in Italy by Nencini, Florence.

Nadine Eshelman. (C. japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.360: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by R.W. Ragland, Orange, California, USA, which first bloomed 1955. Plant growth is medium with dark green leaves, 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers are 10 cm across x 5 cm deep, of a shaded, soft pink. There are 20 petals, notched, with one or two fluted petals in the centre amongst the stamens. Flowers mid-season.

Naidong. Collected Papers. ICS Congress, Jinhua, 2003, p.45, “Naming new cultivars of “Naidong” camellia….; Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui”. A group name for C. japonica from the Qingdao region, China, which have much higher than average cold hardiness.


Nafu. Chinese synonym for USA C. reticulata hybrid Lila Naff.

Nagaba. (Long Leaf), (C. japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.101 & 696: Large, red, single, opening flat, 5 petals, surrounding a full stamen column. Leaves long and lanceolate with a long, acuminate apex. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nagaoka-shibori. (Nagaoka Variegated), (C. rusticana), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.106, colour photo, p.234 description: Large, semi-double, soft, blush pink ground with deep pink stripes and speckles; petals in 3 rows, outer broad, notched, rounded; inner oval, semi-erect, flared; stamens short, irregular. Leaves, broad, elliptic, serrulate, apices acute. Originated in Naga’oka City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Nagara. (Name of originator), (C. japonica), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.132, p.66, description, p.127: Leaves, green to dark green, obovate-elliptic, suddenly acuminate, flat, coarsely denticulate, 7.4-9.5 cm long x 3.3-5 cm wide; petioles 6-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers, pink (Rose Madder 23/2) with a few stamens; irregular, incomplete double, petals 15-32, diminishing towards the centre, with a few petaloids. Stamens poorly developed, if any. Gynoecium often absent. Flowers late season. Originated in the Buddhist Temple, Jôryûji, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Nagareboshi. (Shooting Star), (C. rusticana), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.367, p.187, description, p.199: Leaves, olive green, oblong to broad-elliptic, slightly acuminate, dullish, obscurely crenate, 4.8-8.2 cm long x 2.4-3.9 cm wide; petioles, 3-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers, rose
form to formal double, pink (Carmine 21/3), striped rose (Carmine 21/1), petals incurved and embracing, 34-44, sometimes with small accessory petals inside. Late flowering. Originated in the Buddhist Temple, Jôryûji, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.


Nagasaki. Waller, 1889, The Garden, 36(930):247: This name is now regarded as a synonym for Mikenjaku, hō, Ko’emon, 1879. It was widely distributed in the Western World from shortly after its receipt by the Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Isles, in 1887 from Louis van Houtte, and it received a great number of synonyms which include: ‘Nagasaki Special’, ‘Princess Nagasaki’, ‘Princess Nagaski’, ‘Candida Elegantissima’, ‘Lonjan’, ‘Lady Audrey Buller’, ‘S.Peter Nyce’, ‘Tenjin-kwan’, ‘Marguerita’, ‘Vinneanna’, ‘Bikashi Bia’, ‘Conibere’, ‘Variegata Perfecta’, ‘Nagasaki’(Coe), ‘Nagasaki Special’. In effect, these must now all be regarded as synonyms for Mikenjaku. There are also three other names which have been erroneously applied to Mikenjaku as ‘Nagasaki’ and must be regarded as pseudonyms. They are Marguerita, the solid red form of Mikenjaku, Empress of Russia, a variety released by McIlhenny in 1942 and Adolphe Audusson Variegated, the variegated form of the French variety, Adolphe Audusson.

Nagasaki (Coe). SCCS., 1954, The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature, p.69. This was a heavily white variegated form of ‘Nagasaki’, (Mikenjaku), but being virus variegated, is most unstable and must be regarded only as a synonym for Mikenjaku as ‘Nagasaki’.


Nagasaki Special ... SCCS., 1947, The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature. Together with ‘S. Peter Nyce’ and ‘Nagasaki’(Coe), this is an unstable, virus variegated form and is considered as a synonym for Mikenjaku as ‘Nagasaki’. Orthographic error: ‘Nagasaka Special’.


Nagashibina. (Drifting Doll), (C.japonica), ICS., Apr.1990, Japanese Camellia Cultivar List, p.17. No description. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: Following the Doll’s Festival on 3rd March, paper or clay dolls were floated away on a stream to take away misfortune from girls.

Nagashima. (Personal name), (C.japonica), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki in the section for variegated leaves: Red, small size, single. See JCS., 1969, Tsubaki, No.7, p.37. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nagashima. (Personal Name), (C.japonica), Satomi. 1956, Camellia Cultivars of Japan: Red, small, single. Originated in Japan.


Nagatsuka. (Long Bundle), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.196, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep scarlet, single, with 6-7 petals, some pointed, and a central stamen column, long filaments pinkish, joined for their lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic to elliptic, mid to light green, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in the Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Fumio Hironaka in 1981.

Naga-tsubaki. (Long Camellia), (C.japonica). Chinka Zaifu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.223: White, semi-double with crimson streaks, 3 rows of petals and a small, compact cylinder of stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nagoriyuki. (Linering Snow), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.57 colour photo and description: Small size, white, bowl-shaped single, with 5-6 concave, emarginate petals of unequal sizes and a central stamen column with white filaments, joined for their lower half, and light yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, with pale yellow speckling, broad-elliptic, apices tapering acute, margins finely to obscurely serrulate. Late flowering. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Selected and named by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1985.

Nagoya-kyokkô (Rays of Rising Sun at Nagoya), Yokoyama, 1975, Gendai Tsubaki Meikan, p.176: Large sized white, semi-double with pink and red stripes and dashes. Central, small, stamen cluster. Petals, large, overlapping in 3 rows. Synonym for Kyokkô.


Nagoya-shibori. (Nagoya Variegated), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.284, colour photo and description: Large size, white with red streaks and pink patches, saucer-shaped single with 7 large, rounded, overlapping petals and a large, circular burst of yellow stamens. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.


Naishi. (Ancient Imperial Female Court Rank), (C.rusticana), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.62, p.31, description, p.103: A snow camellia cultivar with bushy, dense foliage. Leaves, olive green, small, ovate, obtusely acute, undulate, impressed venation, 5.8-7.4 cm long x 3.5-4.2 cm wide; petioles 2.5 cm long, hairy. White, formal double with 60-75 petals, acutate at the apex and recurved. Late flowering. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.


Naitômakie-sakazuki. Different reading: Naitô-de-makie-sakazuki.

Naitong. Chinese group name for C.sasanqua.

Naitong Cha. Chinese group name for C.sasanqua.

Nakabijiro. (Nakabi’s White), (C.japonica), Satô, 1975, Chûbu no Tsubaki, p.28, colour photo and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.106: A small, campanulate, single white, sometimes with a faint touch of blush pink, 6-7 rounded, emarginate, overlapping petals about a compact, central column of stamens, pinched in at the top, yellow anthers. Leaves, glossy green, broad-oval, blunt-acute apex, margins shallowly crenate. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1970. Nakabi is the place where this cultivar originated. Different reading: ‘Nakabishiro’.

Nakabishiro. Different reading for Nakabijiro.


Nakagawa. (Middle River), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.270: Large, semi-double, white with pink and red stripes and central stamen column with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nakakan. Different reading for Chûkan.
Nakakane. (Place name), *C. japonica*, Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.309: Small, deep scarlet, single, opening flat with large, golden, central stamens group. Different reading ‘Chûkin’. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nakakane. (Place name), *C. japonica*, Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.613: Small, crimson, single with a cushion centre of white petaloids, similar to Bokuhan. Different reading Chûkin’. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nakakuni. (Place name), *C. japonica*, Okumura, [ca. 1810], Chinka Hin’i. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nakasumi. Different reading for Nakazumi.

Nakawa. (Uncertain), *C. japonica*, Uekiya, Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1: Large, white, double with 6-7 rows of petals, imbricated, showing golden stamens when fully open. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nakayoshi-sôshi-arai. (Cordial Terms - Washed book), *C. japonica*, JCS., 1989, Japan Camellia, No.31, p.4: Medium size, semi-double of 14-16 rounded petals in 2-3 rows apart and a small, irregular stamen column with yellow anthers. Leaves glossy mid-green, elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Flowers are pure white or blush pink, densely speckled and striped red. The name Sôshi-arai, refers to an ancient Japanese story, when Komachi, a famous member of the Rokkasen (Six Poets) of the 9th century was accused of plagiarism by her rival during an Imperial poetry competition, who produced a copy of a book containing the poem she had just recited. Komachi established her innocence by washing the book in water, when the fresh ink of the poem disappeared, leaving the rest of the text intact. Sport of Sôshi-arai. Introduced by Tomoji, Kobayashi, Nagasaki Prefecture.


Naki-no-miya. (Uncertain), (C. japonica), Mizuno, 1681, Kadan Kômoku: Semi-double, white with red splashes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading ‘Nagi-no-miya’.


Nambansei. Different reading for Nanbanboshi.

Namikawa. (Nami River), *(C.japonica)*, Chinka Zuji, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.464: Medium size, white, semi-double with circular petals and a small stamen cluster, pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nan Crowell. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, Apr.1949, *The Camellia Review*; Fendig, 1953 *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, pink, incomplete double, 10-11 cm across x 2.3-3.8 cm deep. Colour is a chromatic pink. There are about 38 petals, which average 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. A few small petaloids show when bloom is fully open. Leaves, medium, dull green, oval, 10 cm x 5 cm; texture stiff, curls downward, apex rounded, serrations shallow. Plant habit is open,

**Nan Ford.** (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2843; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.129 with colour photo; A 12 year old seedling, first flowered 2004. Very large, 14cm diameter x 6.5 cm deep flower is semidouble to loose or full peony, and dark pink with 9+ petals with heavy texture. Stamens are rarely shown, but have yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Upright, dense, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves average 10cm x 5cm with medium serration. Flowers early to midseason.

**Nan Ford Variegated.** (*C.japonica*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2013, p.25 with colour photo; Regn No.2844; Originated, registered and propagated by Vernon E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA. ACS, *Yearbook*, 2013, p.129 with colour photo; First flowered 2006. A red, variegated white, form of *Nan Ford*. Flower size 14cm x 7.5cm. Other details as for *Nan Ford*.


**Nan S. Dodd.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.218, Reg. No.1438: A medium, light blush, shading to pink at the edges, rose form double. A 17 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1968 of *Nina Avery*, formerly known as 2-2-9. Originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The rose form double type bloom, shades pink at the edges with yellow anthers and filaments. Size is 8 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

**Nan Shan Zi Yu.** ACS, Yearbook 2012, p.54 with colour photo; Different rendering of *Nanshan Ziyu*.


**Nan Wood.** (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.24, Reg. No.236: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1971. The upright, dense plant has dull, light green leaves, 7-8 cm long x 3 cm. wide. The semi-double, 9 cm across, bright rose flowers have firm textured petals.


**Nanabake-tsubaki.** (Camellia of Seven Changes), (*C.japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*. Flower resembles *Beni-wabisuke* but leaves deformed into 7 shapes. May be the same as the modern *Shichihenge-tsubaki*.


Nance O’Mara. (C.japonica). Dodd, 1968, Adventure in Camellia Seedlings, p.6 colour photo: Large, semi-double with about 4 rows of irregularly imbricated, small, emarginate petals; red with a fine veining of a deeper colour. Few irregular stamens with yellow anthers. A seedling of Galilee originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


Nancy Callaway. (C.reticulata). American Camellia Yearbook, 2000, p.5, colour photo p.c12. A dark red, rose form double chance seedling with a light purple cast. Originated by Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga., USA, and propagated by Manson Markette, Americus, Ga. Flowers mid-season to late. Average flower size is 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 38 petals showing heavy texture and a fluorescence or sheen, white anthers and filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and average rate, with dark green serrated leaves 12.5 cm long x 6.5 cm wide.

Nancy Coleman Strother. (C.japonica), Dodd, 1968, Adventure in Camellia Seedlings, p.6, colour illustration: A medium sized, soft, pale pink, open, informal, incomplete double, with a centre of stamens, petaloids and small, fluted petals. A seedling of Imura raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Nancy Comerford. (C.japonica). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.21, Reg. No.387. Registered by J.M. Reeves, New Plymouth, New Zealand. A seedling of unknown parentage, having the general characteristics of C.japonica. Flower is a large semi-double, 11 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with 15-20 lightly waved petals, and a very wide flat ring of stamens reminiscent of a clematis. Colour is white with a shading of lightest pink, having no RHS.CC. colour match. Plant is of average growth habit and medium vigour, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late.


**Nancy K.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camelia Yearbook*, 1993, p.70, colour photo p.73, Reg. No.2269: A medium size pink with darker flecks and streaks, semi-double *C. japonica* chance seedling, blooming mid-season. Originated by Ed & June Atkins, Shalimar, Florida, USA. The 6 year old seedling first flowered 1989. Average flower size is 8.3 cm across. Plant has excellent growth habit and is cold hardy with long lasting flowers that do not shatter. Plant growth habit is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.


**Nancy Mandarich.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*. 1961, p.228, Reg. No.572: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1957; originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with glossy, dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6-8 cm. The loose, semi-double flowers, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep, are blush with golden stamens, 13 large, round, notched, outer petals with 15 upright, inner petals which are wavy and wrinkled. Mid-season blooming.

**Nancy Raynes.** (*C. hiemalis*) *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Nov. 2008, p.18, Regn No. 482; A chance seedling of ‘Hiryu’ (*Kanjiro*), male parent unknown, raised by Mrs Bobby Hepworth, Auckland, NZ. A miniature semi-double, 4.5cm wide by 2 cm deep, with 25 – 30 soft petals and about 6 petals. It has a strong dusky scent. Cream filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mauve pink, shading from purplish pink at the edges (RHS 80D) to RHS 70C at the centre. Flowers early to mid-season. Small light green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm.

**Nancy Reagan.** (*C. reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.103, Reg. No.1721: A very large, medium rose-pink, semi-double hybrid *C. reticulata* chance seedling; originated by W.F. Goertz, San Marino, California, USA. The 11 year old seedling first bloomed 1975. Size, 15 cm across x 6 cm deep with 18-20 petals and gold anthers. Plant growth is upright and
medium with mid-green leaves, 10 cm. x 5 cm. See colour photo, Front cover, 1981, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.43, No.1. Chinese synonym ‘Nanxi’.


Nancy’s Fancy. (*C.japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.488: A chance seedling which first flowered 1954, originated by Mr & Mrs Charles G. Heflin, Marshallville, Georgia, USA. The shiny, dark green leaves average 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The pure white, formal double flower, 7.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep has 96 petals. Early flowering.


Nanette. (*C.sasanqua*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1980, p.171, Reg. No.1612: A miniature, brilliant deep pink, rose form double, *C.sasanqua* chance seedling; originated by Mrs L.V. Teeter, Fort Valley, Georgia, USA. The 10 year old seedling first bloomed 1976. Average flower size, 6 cm, across x 2.5 cm, deep, with 40 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 4.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.


Naniscah. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: Medium sized semi-double, deep, reddish pink with a double row of large guard petals and a shaving’s brush centre of pink petaloids and stamens. A seedling of Galilee, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Naniwa. (Ancient Ôsaka), (*C.sasanqua*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*, according to Asai, Keitarô, 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82: Single, deep red with stripes of light red. Originated in Japan. The characters for ‘Naniwa’ also translate as ‘Shipwreck’ but are then written as ‘Nampa’. (Believed extinct.)

large petals having an equal proportion of red and white stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Naniwagata-Kansai. Synonym for \textbf{Naniwagata}.


Naniwa-shibori. (Naniwa Variegated), \(C.sasanqua\), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, \textit{Honzô Hanamakie}, vol.16: Semi-double, white with small red streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Naniwazu. Different reading for \textbf{Naniwa-no-tsu}.

Nanjing Manao. (Nanjing’s Agate). \(C.japonica\), Gao, Jiyan, 2007, \textit{The Identification....Outstanding Camellias}, p.166 with colour photo; Originated in the Nanjing area, Jiangsu, China. Flowers red with white or pink patches, semi-double to peony, medium to large, petals broad


Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), \(C.reticulata\), \textit{Chinka Zufu}, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.81: Large, deep crimson, semi-double, with large, fluted and waved petals. Originated in Japan.

Nankin. (Chinese City Nanting), \(C.reticulata\), Kaempfer, 1712, \textit{Amoenitatum Exoticarum}. Large, pink, semi-double with waved and fluted petals. Originated in China. It is thought that this cultivar may have been synonymous with \textbf{Captain Rawes}. See Andoh, 1989, JCS., \textit{Tsubaki}, No.28, p.9.


Nannetiana Alba. Berlèse, 1841, Iconographie, text facing pl.7. Synonym for ‘Splendens Alba’ (Belle Nannette).


Nannie Simmons. Deutch, 1950, Camellian (9)35. Synonym for Mrs Charles Simons.

Nanobotan. (obscure), (C. japonica), Cho, Nisen, [ca.1800], Chinkafu, Illustr. p.18-19. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nanpû (Soft Wind), (C.hybrid), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.86, description, p.87, colour photo: Small size, pale pink, higo-like single, opening flat with 6-7 emarginate, ruffled,
overlapping petals and a large, central burst of numerous stamens with small, golden anthers. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apices blunt acuminate, margins serrate. Fragrant. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan as a hybrid between *C.rusticana* Kaonajimi x *C.lutchuenensis*. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasangua Meikan*, 1998, p.186 with colour photo; English translation p.129. White, or pink changing to white. Parentage stated to be *C.saluenensis* x *C.lutchuenensis*. Originated and released by Kaoru Hagiya.


**Nanshan Xianggu.** (Nanshan Fragrance Valley), *(C.hybrid)*. China Regn No.56, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Aug. 2009, No.16, p.51 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif, USA. A hybrid between ‘Camellia D(3)4’ x **Superscent**. Flowers pink, single, 10-11 cm diameter x 3.5 cm deep. Petals tiled when fully open, margins rumpled. Anthers yellow, white filaments in cylinder form. Flowers fragrant at room temperature, weaker at lower temperatures. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant erect, average growth rate. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apices caudate, bases wide cuneate, flat, margin obtuse, 12-13 cm x 5.5-6.5 cm.

**Nanshan Ziyu.** (Nanshan Purple Jade). *(C.reticulata hybrid)*. China Regn No.55, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Aug. 2009, No.16, p.51 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif, USA. Flowers rose form to formal double, 9-10 cm diameter, imbricate, pink-purple, apices of petals inward curved. A seedling of **Suzanne Withers** x **Nuccio’s Jewel**. Plant erect, growth rate average. Leaves deep green, elliptic flat, 11.5-13.5 cm x 5.0-7.5 cm, apices acuminate, bases wide cuneate.

**Nanshan Ziyu Southmountain Lavender.** ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.14 with colour photo; Raised by John Wang, Calif., USA. Valid name **Nanshan Ziyu** plus English translation.


**Nanten Pink.** *(C.x williamsii)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1961, p.228, Reg. No.535: An 8 year old hybrid *(C.saluenensis x C.japonica)* that first bloomed 1957. Originated by Mr K.M. White, Hazelhurst, Axminster, Devon, England. Growth is medium and open, with light green leaves, 8 cm x 3.7 cm. The soft pink, semi-double flowers are 10 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with yellow stamens, resembling **Salutation** but deeper coloured and fuller with 15 petals and 6 petaloids. Flowers mid-season to late.


**Nantesensis.** Miller, John, *Nursery Catalogue*, 1838. Orthographic error for **Nannetensis**.

Nishi-tonami District, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hideo Hori in 1980s.


Nanzihan. Chinese synonym for USA *C. japonica*, Man Size.


Naomi. *(C.hybrid).* A 35 year old seedling of unknown parentage, but with some *C.x williamsii* characteristics. Originated by W. G. T. Hyde, Woodlands Nursery Gardens. Registered by Mrs Rosemary Legrand, West Moors, Dorset, UK. Plant is upright and bushy, with average growth rate. Leaves dark green, averaging 8cm x 3.8cm. The single, open trumpet shaped flower is 10cm x 6cm, (RHSCC 62C), blushed 62A on the edges of some petals. Central cylinder of stamens has yellow filaments and deeper yellow anthers. Flowers midseason to late.


Napaulensis. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*. as *Camellia napaulensis*; synonym for *C.kissi.*


Napoleon Bonaparte Variegated. *(C.japonica)*, SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.86 as ‘Napoleon Bonaparte Var.’: A virus variegated form of Napoleon Bonaparte - Rose-pink blotched white. Originated in USA.


Napoleon II. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.45. Orthographic error for Napoleone III.

Napoleon III. Auguste van Geert, 1855, Catalogue No.38, p.27. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic variant for Napoleone III.


Napoleone de Fresner. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.23. Orthographic error for ‘Napoleon’ (Defresne), synonym for Napoleon.

Napoleone Superba. *(C.japonica)*, Ridolfi, Florence Nursery Catalogue, 1848, p.8 as ‘Napoleona Superba’. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Napoleone. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic variant for Napoleon.

white stripe at the summit of each petal, disappears towards the centre. The blossom is not less than 9-10 cm across. It is noticeable for its large, vigorous, glossy, elongated-oval, pointed leaves, regularly serrate and smooth venation. This variety from Italy, must not be confused with another under the name Napoleon obtained in Belgium a few years ago by Mr Defresne of Liege. Orthographic variants: ‘Napoleon d’Italie’, ‘Napoleone’ (d’Italia), ‘Napoleon d’Italia’, ‘Napoleon de Italy’. Synonyms: ‘Grand Napoleon’, ‘Napoleone il Grande’, ‘Napoleon-le-Grand’. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence.


Napoleone Makay. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23, Orthographic error for ‘Napoleon’ (de Makoy), synonym for Napoleon.


Napoleon III d’Italie. van Houtte Catalogue, 1859. Synonym for Napoleon III.

Nara. (C japonica), Williams Nursery Catalogue, 1891, p.42: This is a fine, large, bold petalled flower of soft rose colour; some of the petals entirely rose, while others irregularly mottled or striped with white. Imported from Japan.


Nara-no-miyako. (City of Nara), (C japonica), Mizuno, 1681, Kadan Kômoku: White, spotted red. Double. Originated in Japan. See: JCS., 1965, Tsubaki, No.5, p.29. (Believed extinct.)


Narara. (C japonica), ANZCRS., 1960, Camellia Annual, No.6, p.27: Loose, informal double white. Good clean colour and floriferous. A chance seedling from a cottage garden in Narara, N.S.W., Australia

Narasaka. (Nara Slope), (C japonica), Itô, Ihei, 1695, Kadan Chikinshô, #166; Kasuya, Kamégorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki: White flower, variegated with red spots in various designs.

**Nara-shichifukujin.** (Nara’s 7 deities of Good Fortune), *(C.japonica)*, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.333, p.147, description, p.340: Campanulate, semi-double white with a few crimson streaks. Flower colour vary in many ways. The centre stamens group is broken into a number of fascicles by a few small, erect petals. Leaves, darkish green, elliptic, acuminate, shallowly, blantly serrate. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Synonym: ‘Byakugōji-goshiki-tsubaki’. The original tree is in the the precincts of the Byakugōji Temple, Nara City, Nara Prefecture, Japan. It is said to be one of the three notable camellia trees in the Nara Prefecture, together with **Chiri-Tsubaki** in the Denkōji Temple and **Norikoboshi** in the Tōdaiji Temple. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.107, 235.


**Naraya.** (Possibly a Personal name), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.171: Small, deep red, somewhat irregular, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Narayama-ichigô.** (Mount Nara No.1), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.199, Colour photo and description as ‘Narayama-ichi-gô’: Small size, deep crimson, campanulate single of 6 wide, overlapping, emarginate and serrate petals, and a central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves bright mid-green, ovate to broad-ovate, apices abruptly acute, margins serrate. Late flowering. Selected from the wild camellias in the Saitama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around 1980.

Narazaka. Different reading for Narasaka.


bushy and spreading with light green leaves, 9 cm x 4 cm. Flowers semi-double, with 12-15 petals and occasional petaloids; stamens yellow, filaments cream, 13 cm across. Flowers early to late season. Originated by L.E. Jury, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

**Narihira.** (Name of one of the Rokkasen), *(C.japonica)*, Okumura, [ca.1810], *Chinka Hin’i; Chinka Zafu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.266: Medium sized, white, semi-double, 3-4 rows of circular petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. The ‘Rokkasen’ were six famous poets and artists of Japan, of the 9th Century AD. Ariwara, Narihira was a poet and the grandson of the Emperor Saga. (Believed extinct.)

**Narihira.** (Name of one of the Rokkasen), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zafu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.586: Red with pale edges to petals, semi-double with overlapping petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Narihira.** (Name of one of the Rokkasen), *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Hin’i; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.266: Medium sized, white, semi-double, 3-4 rows of circular petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. The ‘Rokkasen’ were six famous poets and artists of Japan, of the 9th Century AD. Ariwara, Narihira was a poet and the grandson of the Emperor Saga. (Believed extinct.)

**Narihira**. *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Hin’i; Chinka Zufu*, Watanabe, 1969, pl.266: Medium sized, white, semi-double, 3-4 rows of circular petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. The ‘Rokkasen’ were six famous poets and artists of Japan, of the 9th Century AD. Ariwara, Narihira was a poet and the grandson of the Emperor Saga. (Believed extinct.)

**Narihira**. *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, Watanabe, 1969, pl.586: Red with pale edges to petals, semi-double with overlapping petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Narihira.** *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Hin’i; Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.266: Medium sized, white, semi-double, 3-4 rows of circular petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. The ‘Rokkasen’ were six famous poets and artists of Japan, of the 9th Century AD. Ariwara, Narihira was a poet and the grandson of the Emperor Saga. (Believed extinct.)


**Narukami.** *(Thunder), (C.japonica)*, Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*, No.31: Deep rose with deep petal serrations, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Naruko-shichihenge.** *(Bell Clapper - Seven Changes), (C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. p.152, description, p.152, colour photo: Small size, cherry red, tubular single with mid-green leaves, thick, concave, ovate, smooth margins, strongly deformed into various shapes, some leaves are vase shaped which make a noise like a clapper, as the name implies. Blooms midseason. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan as a mutation of a wild japonica. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1989.


**Narume-Gata.** Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.5. Corruption of the Japanese name *Narumigata.*


**Narumigata.** *(Narumi Bay), (C.sasanqua)*, Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*: Large size, single to semi-double, white with a red margin; Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.26: A small to medium single, cup-shaped. White with pink margins. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* as ‘Narumi-gata’: Large to medium sized, white-variegated, single, 7-8 cm across, cupshaped. The colour is white with delicate magenta-pink margins. There are 6-8 notched and creped petals, 4.5 cm across. The yellow stamens are central and flare outwards. The flower has a musty fragrance. Leaves, dark, olive green, 6 cm x 3.2 cm; texture stiff, bends upward from the midrib, apex and base, bluntly rounded. Habit vigorous, spreading and
hardy. Imported to America in 1930 by the Star Nursery, Montebello, California as **Narumigata** and by McIlhenny in 1931 from Veitch & Son Ltd. Exeter, England, under the invalid name ‘Oleifera’, under which name it also became widely dispersed in Australia and New Zealand. It was originated by Ashizawa, Kantô district, Japan in 1898. Sport: **Covington**. For colour photos see plate facing p.50, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954 and pl.547, p.216, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pp.216, 389. This cultivar has been established to be a pentaploid and was used in crossing with *C.reticulata* to produce the hybrids **Flower Girl, Show Girl** and **Dream Girl**. Corruption of the name: ‘Naruma Gata’, ‘Narume Gata’, ‘Narumi-Nada’, ‘Narumijata’, ‘Nuramigata’. Synonyms: ‘Narumi Bay’, ‘Narumi Beach’ and erroneously ‘Oleifera’. Different reading: ‘Narumi-gata’. Received an RHS., Award of Merit in 1953. Chinese synonym ‘Minghaixie’.

**Narumi-gata.** Margaret Tapley, 1996, “Growing Camellias”, p.84. Corruption of the name **Narumigata**. See ICS Register, p.1339.

**Narumigata.** (Narumi Lagoon), *(C.oleifera)*, Yokoyama, 1955, *Engei Yôran*, p.16: Outer petals red, inner white. Large size, single. Originated in Japan. Possibly the same as the above.


**Narumi-Nada.** Semmes Nursery Catalogue, [before 1950]. Corruption of the Japanese name **Narumigata**.


Nassiana. Oudin Catalogue of Plants for the Conservatory, 1845, p.3. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

**Nassinani.** *The Gardeners’ Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, No.12, Mar.24, 1856, p.208. Orthographic error for **Nassiana**.

Nassinania. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.6. Orthographic error for **Nassiana**.

**Nassiniana.** (C. japonica), Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. No description. Anonymous, Jun.1839, *Revue Horticole*, pp.205-207 as ‘Nasinian’. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:aaa: Magnificent pink camellia. Well imbricated, veined and magnificently spangled with small white spots. In 1841 van Houtte gave this name as a synonym for **Landrethii**, then in his 1843-1844 catalogue he rejects this. In his 1857 catalogue he gives Ré, **Bijou de la Garza** and **Il 22 Marzo** as synonyms. However Ré is a Mariani seedling, while Bijou della Garzia was raised by Ugoni and Il 22 Marzo came from Burdin and while they are somewhat similar it is most unlikely that they are synonymous. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.48: Bright pink, striped white at the centre of each petal, sometimes spotted, sometimes self coloured very pale pink; imbricated. Originated in Italy by Lechi. Orthographic errors include: ‘Nasinian’, ‘Nassinania’, ‘Nassiana’, ‘Nassiniano’, ‘Nastini ana’, ‘Nassiniona’, ‘Nassisiana’, ‘Nassissiona’, ‘Nassinani’. Synonyms: ‘Hearn’s Ecstacy’, ‘Nassiniana Vera’. In America the name, at one time, became erroneously applied to **Madame Hovey**.

Nassiniana Vera. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2. Synonym for **Nassiniana**.


Nassisiana. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937, p.4. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.

Nassissiona. *Camellia Digest*, 1(2); 1943. Orthographic error for **Nassiniana**.


**Nasu.** (obscure), (C. japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.586: Medium sized, white, semi-double to rose form double with some pink shading and a few crimson streaks. Petals rounded in 3-4 rows and a small stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Natalia. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.188. Orthographic variant for **Nathalia**.

**Natalia dei Medici.** (C. japonica), Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.155: Of Italian origin. Flower regularly imbricated, vivid red ground, variegated or striped in white.

Natalie Carol. (*C. hybrid*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX, No.4, p.22, Reg. No.393. Registered by M.G.P Hurley, Manaia, Taranaki, New Zealand. A putative seedling of *C. x williamsii* **South Seas** x an unknown pollen parent, which first flowered in 1989. Flower is a medium size, 8 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, rose form double with about 60 narrow petals and about 10 small petaloids, all showing a little darker veining. Colour is mid-pink (RHS.CC. 62B) for the main outer petals, shading to 62D in the innermost small petaloids. Plant is upright and dense, with a long flowering season.


Nathalia. (*C. japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.I: This variety belongs to the perfection class, due to the regular imbrication of its petals, which are white with a yellowish tinge in the centre, distinctly undulate, with a great number at the centre, where they are slightly créped. Originated at the Villa Quiete, Rome, Italy. Orthographic variant: ‘Natalia’.

Nathan Humphrey. (*C. japonica*), American *Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.240, Reg. No.1348: A 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1964; originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves measuring 7.5 cm long x 3.7 cm wide. The rose form double bloom is dark red and white. Size is 10.5 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with 35 petals. The centre does not form a firm bud, but tends to twist and curl with no stamens. Mid-season blooming. Synonym: ‘Nathan Humphrey Variegated’.


Natori. (Professional Name Received from One’s Teacher), (*C. japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.169: Medium sized, semi-double, white with dark crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Natsugumo.** (Summer Clouds), *C.japonica*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.209: Medium to small, semi-double, white with gold anthers and white filaments. Three rows of oval petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Natsugumo.** (Summer Clouds), *C.japonica*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.292, 523: Large, open, incomplete double, white, peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Natsuki.** (Woman’s Personal Name), *C.japonica*, Kurume Camellia, 1997, English translation, p.9; Light pink, small to medium campanulate single with tubular stamen cluster. Originated by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.


**Natsuyama.** (Summer Mountain), *C.japonica*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.240, 488, 528: Large, variable, semi-double with 2-3 rows of petal, colour variable from light pink to pink fading to white at the petal margin, with crimson streaks. Anthers yellow, filaments white. The centre is usually broken by the odd, erect petal. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Natsuyama-nishiki.** (Summer Mountain Brocade), *C.japonica*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.485: Sport of *Natsuyama* with deep pink ground, white petal edge and occasional crimson streak. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Natsuyuki.** (Summer Snow), *C.japonica*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.293: Small to medium, white, with a few red stripes, single with 7-9 petals, urn-shaped with some guard petals, opening flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Natsuyuki.** (Summer Snow), *C.japonica*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.385, 631: Medium sized, white, semi-double with 3 rows of oval, emarginate petals, outer rows
recurved. Stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Navajo.  *C.sasanqua*, Wylam, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.72: Sun tolerant. Intense red. Blooms appear all red on first opening but develop into a large white semi-double with a red border. Plant habit is vigorous, bushy and upright. This variety was purchased by Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California in a collection of camellias which originally came from Japan, but the name was lost and it was renamed Navajo. See colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.3.


Nebulosa.  *C.japonica*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.167: Flower, 8 cm across, double, dark, cherry-red; exterior petals not numerous, oval, rounded, of average size, unequal, waved;
those of the interior, very small, irregular, unequal, with the centre of the flower depressed. Originated in Italy by Sacco, Milan.


Neddy Boy. (C.japonica), McIlhenny, 1937, 600 Varieties of Camellias, p.10: Small, white, double; outer rows of petals imbricated; inner petals, small and upstanding. Late flowering. Originated in USA by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana.

Nedra Ann Mathis. (C.reticulata hybrid). ACS, The Camellia Journal, Sept. 2008, p.31 with colour photo, Regn No.2739; A cross of Suzanne Withers x Jean Pursel, which first flowered in 1996. Originated and propagated by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga, USA. The 14.5 cm diameter x 9.5 cm deep flower is semidouble to peony form, very light pink, with golden anthers and white filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. Plant is upright, spreading and vigorous. American Camellia Yearbook, 2008, p.122 with colour photo; Dark green leaves 11.5 cm x 8.2 cm.

Neelia Little. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.395: An 11 year old chance seedling, originated by E.P. Little, Handsboro, Mississippi, USA which first bloomed 1953. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green, heavily veined, thick, leaves, 8 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double flowers resemble 'Herme' (Hikarugenji) with 20 petals and 6 petaloids of camellia rose, 8 cm across x 6 cm deep. Early to mid-season flowering.

Neely Jahnz. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.444: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs E.M. Prevatt, Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The semi-double, red and white flowers, 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. have 18-20 petals and 3-5 petaloids with yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season. Orthographic error: ‘Neely Janz’.


Negishikô-kurenai. Different reading for Negishikô.


Nei. (Place name), (C.rusticana), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.89, p.45, description, p.112: Snow camellia of upright growth. Leaves shiny, olive green, oval-elliptic to broad-elliptic, shortly acute, a little recurved, venation impressed, margins minutely serrulate, 6.2-6.7 cm long x 3.3-4 cm wide; petioles 5-7 mm. long. hairy. Petals, 8-10, with an occasional deformed petal. Flowers, semi-double, widely cup-shaped, blush pink; anthers yellow, filaments pale yellow. Late flowering. Originated by Ikuta, Kenkichi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Nei is the name of place of origin.


Neil Armstrong. *(C.japonica x C.reticulata)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1972, p.133, Reg. No.1222: A 9 year old chance hybrid seedling, that first bloomed 1965; originated by Dr R.K.Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is spreading and slow with light green leaves. 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. The semi-double ‘Donckelaeri’, *(Masayoshi)* style bloom is dull pink with yellow anthers. It has 12 petals and 80-90 petaloids - 10 cm across x 2.5 cm. deep and has a bluish cast. Flowers mid-season to late. A seedling of *C.japonica Debutante* x *C.reticulata*. Orthographic error: ‘Neal Armstrong’.


Neippergii Major. *(C.japonica)*, Joseph Baumann, 1849, Prix Courant, p.6. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Neisha Gamlin. *(C.saluenensis)*, New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.22, Reg. No.151: A chance seedling of *C.saluenensis* which is a putative hybrid, originated by A.P. Gamlin, New Zealand that first flowered 1974. The plant has an open spreading habit of growth. The leaves are dark green, 9 cm x 5 cm. The blooms are peony form with up to 64 petals and petaloids, intermingling with golden stamens. Colour is rose-pink with some ruby outer edges, 13 cm across x 9 cm deep. Mid-season flowering. Orthographic error: ‘Nechia Gamlin’.


Nel Prevatt. *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.49, Reg. No.1135: A 6 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1963; originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose form double flower is strong red, 13 cm across x 8 cm. deep with 51-55 petals. Mid-season blooming. Sport: *Nel Prevatt Variegated*.


with 80 petals. Plant growth is spreading and average with dark green leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide.

**Nell Hooper.** *(C.japonica)*, ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.37, Reg. No.157: Originated by G.W. Hooper, Bexley North, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from **Great Eastern** that first bloomed 1970. It has a spreading, vigorous, dense, growth habit. The rose-red flowers, 10 cm across, are formal double and are produced early to mid-season. The deep green leaves, 8 cm x 5.5 cm, are lanceolate, acuminate and bluntly serrate.


**Nell Reid.** *(C.x williamsii x C.reticulata Wild Form)*, ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.302, colour photo back cover: Originated by J.B. Reid, Castle Hill, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling of *C.x williamsii Lady Gowrie*, that first bloomed 1977. Flower 13-14 cm across, white to off-white in the centre, merging to light pink, with deeper pink edges; semi-double with some rabbit ears. Blooms mid-season. The upright, open plant has 9 cm x 3.2 cm mid-green leaves, narrowly elliptic, finely serrate. Note; Examination of the plant, flower and fruit indicate that the pollen parent was the *C.reticulata* Wild Form growing close to the seed parent.


**Nellie Bly.** *(C.japonica)*, Fendig, 1951, American Camellia Catalogue with colour pl.: Large, bright, deep pink with darker veins, incomplete double anemone form, 12 cm across x 3.8 cm deep. Small petaloids have replaced the usual stamens of ‘Lady Clare’ so that the flower resembles **Elegans** in form. Leaves are shiny, deep green, oval, 10 cm x 5 cm with thick texture and coarse serrations. Plant habit is vigorous, compact and spreading. A sport of ‘Lady Clare’, *(Akashigata)* observed in 1945 by R.C. Holt, Thomasville, Georgia, USA. It is Reg. No.81 in *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.326. However due to its lack of stability it is often considered as a synonym for **Akashigata.**

**Nellie Cohen.** *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing’s Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939: (One of our hybrids), A semi-double to loose, peony form flowers of a pleasing shade of pink, 9-10 cm across with some golden stamens amongst twisted petals. The plant is a bushy grower, foliage is round and medium green. Vigorous, open, willowy grower. See colour pl. p.163, Gerbings, 1945, *Camellias*. A seedling of **Marchioness of Exeter** originated by G.G. Gerbing, Fernandina, Florida, USA. Reg. No.105, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.326. However due to its lack of stability it is often considered as a synonym for **Akashigata.**

**Nellie Eastman.** Sanlando Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Abbreviation for **Mrs Nellie Eastman.**


Nellie K.  (*C.japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1972, p.134, Reg. No.1190: A 15 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by Twin Pines Nursery, Theodore, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 12.5 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The semi-double to peony form bloom is deep pink with yellow anthers, white filaments, 20-30 petals, 30-40 petaloids, 11 cm across x 7 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late.

Nellie McGrath.  (*C.japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1956, p.64, Reg. No.250: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Mrs B.J.Welp Jr., Jacksonville, Florida, USA, that first flowered 1954. Plant growth is rapid, dense and upright with mid-green leaves, 11 cm long x 5 cm wide, acuminate and heavily veined. The neyron pink to rose-pink blooms are incomplete double with 30 petals and a few petaloids, 13-15 cm across x 6-7 cm deep. Early flowering. Sport: Nellie McGrath Variegated.


Nemesis. (C. japonica), Charles van Geert, 1847, Catalogue No.101, p.17: Beautifully imbricated form, large and full; white streaked with carmine. Originated in France.

Nena Somalgia. (C. japonica), Medici Spada, 1857, Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete, p.13. No description. Originated in Italy by Giarnetto. (Believed extinct.)


Nencini Rosea. (C. japonica), SCCS, 1981, Camellia Nomenclature, p.121: ‘Sport of Contessa Nencini. Rose-pink, miniature semi-double. Originated in USA by W. Wylam, California.’ It is unlikely that it is a sport of Contessa Nencini which is a formal double, similar to Incarnata and its rose sport is Contessa Giulia Gherardesca.


Neon Tetra. (C. reticulata x C. saluenensis), ACS., 1987, The Camellia Journal, vol.42, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.2029, with colour photo: Large, lavender violet, single, C. hybrid (C. reticulata ‘Crimson Robe’ [Dataohong] x C. saluenensis 3PI 2438624). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Maryland, USA. American Camellia Yearbook, 1987, p.82: The 21 year old seedling first bloomed 1968. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 6-8 petals, some dark red, and some orange anthers and pink filaments. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 10 cm x 4 cm.

Nepalensis. (C. japonica), L.L. Liebig, 1839 Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen... Rosen, p10. Originated in Germany. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Neride. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error ‘Nerede’.

Nerifi\textit{flora} Major. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.27. Orthographic error for Nerifi\textit{flora}.


Nerii Flora. Fendig, 1953, \textit{American Camellia Catalogue}. Orthographic variant for Nerifi\textit{flora}.

Nerifi\textit{flora}. (\textit{C. japonica}), Berlèse, 1840, \textit{Monographie}, ed.2, p.191: Leaves, lanceolate, 13.5 cm long x 5.8 cm wide, twisted; buds obtuse, scales yellowish; flowers, 9.5 cm across, full, deep orange red; outer petals in two rows, imbricated, broad, thick, a little reflexed, intermingled with a few, very small, unequal, twisted petals. The formation of the centre is irregular, about 5 cm across, similar to \textit{Atrorubens}. Originated in Italy by Mariani. Orthographic errors: ‘Neriflora’, ‘Neri\textit{flora}’, ‘Nerifolia’, ‘Neri\textit{floria}’, ‘Nerii Folia’, ‘Nerifi\textit{flora}’, ‘Neri\textit{floria} Major’, ‘Neri\textit{flora} Major’. Synonym: ‘Neri\textit{flora} Major’.


Nerima Nigô. (Nerima No.2), (\textit{C. japonica}), JCS., 1973, \textit{Tsubaki}, No.12, colour photo, p.13: Large single, white with pink towards the centre and variously marked with dark crimson streaks and flecks, central cylinder of stamens with dull yellow anthers and whitish filaments. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi. Flowers mid-season to late. Similar to \textit{Washi-no-yama}.

Nerima Shigô. (Nerima No.4), (\textit{C. rusticana}), JCS., 1973, \textit{Tsubaki}, No.12, p.4, colour photo: Large to medium sized white, flower form varying from peony form with large guard petals and a central mass of petaloids and small, erect petals, to anemone form and loose informal double. Leaves ovate, hirsute, shallow, coarse serrations. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi.

Nerima Shichigô (Nerima No.7), (\textit{C. japonica}), JCS., 1973, \textit{Tsubaki}, No.12, p.4, colour photo: Small, white, variform, semi-double to open peony form with dense red striping. The centre is a mixture of stamens, petaloids and small, erect petals. Leaves, dark green, long-ovate, sharply acute shallow, coarse serrations. Late flowering. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ôdaira, Kazutoshi.

Nerima Hachigô. (Nerima No.8), (\textit{C. japonica}), JCS., 1973, \textit{Tsubaki}, No.12, p.4, colour photo: Large, silver pink, semi-double, 2 rows of oblong, emarginate petals, 16-19, with a small, irregular group of aborted stamens with white filaments. Flowers late season. Leaves, dark green, apex
sharply acute, serrations shallow and coarse. Originated in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan by Ōdaira, Kazutoshi.


Nerone. (C. japonica), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. No description. Verschaffelt, 1849, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book VII, pl.I as ‘Néron’: Flowers are large, 11 cm across, and resemble the rose ‘des Peintres’. It is a bright cherry-red, growing fainter suddenly, at the petal margin. Originated by M. Paillet, Paris, France. Orthographic variant: Néron’.

Nesbette. (C. japonica), Anonymous, 1949, American Camellia Yearbook, p.318; 1954, p.326, Reg. No.30: A seedling from Cheerful x Rubra Virginalis; originated by Mrs Vaughn Nesbitt, Shreveport, Louisiana, USA. First flowered 1948. Plant growth is average and compact with large, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers vary from single through incomplete double with large petaloids, to complete double, incompletely imbricated with more than 25 petals. Colour is rose-pink.


Never-no-More. (C. japonica), Dodd, 1968, Adventure in Camellia Seedlings, p.12, colour photo: Palest blush pink, formal double, with some pink about the petal apices. Medium sized with a little irregularity in the centre. A seedling of Nina Avery raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


New Horizons. (C. japonica), Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.6. No description. SCCS., 1960, Camellia Nomenclature, p.87: Sport of Uncle Sam. Medium size, rose form double to formal double of light rose to dark china rose, delicately brushed and streaked off-white, with every petal variegated a deeper rose. Originated in USA by A.H. Kineger and F.L. Ramsey, Monterey Park, California, USA.


New Moon. (C. japonica), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA.


New Year. (C. reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1972, vol.VII, No.6, p.37, Reg. No.78: A seedling of unknown origin from the Eden Gardens, Auckland; originated by Jack Clark. First flowered 1965 and has an upright habit and dark green foliage, 11 cm x 6 cm. The flower is semi-double with 15 petals and measures to 16 cm across, yellow anthers and cream filaments. The colour is Crimson RHS.CC.52A-B.


Neyuki. (Base Snow), (C. rusticana), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.9, p.59, black and white photo No.10: White double to rose form to near formal double, 8-10 cm across, 5-6 rows of petals, about 35 total, centre of small, hooded petals. Stamens about 150, filaments pale yellow. Collected in Itoigawa City, Niigata Prefecture, 1960.
Nez Smithwick. *C. japonica*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.204, Reg. No.449: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1956. Originated by Mr & Mrs T.M. Smithwick, Dawson, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is dense, spreading and rapid with mid-green leaves, 12.5 cm x 6 cm. The shell-pink flowers, 12.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, are peony form similar to *Debutante* with 12 petals and 50 petaloids, stamens interspersed. Early flowering.


Ni Hung Cha. Different reading for Nihong Cha.


Niccolo Macchiavello. *C.japonica*, Nutini Catalogue, 1869-1870: Vivid rose; all petals striped with white. Originated in Italy.

Nice Fragrance. *C.japonica hybrid*. *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 1998, Issue No.129, vol.XX No.4, p.20, Reg. No.384. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between a seedling (*C.japonica Mrs Bertha A. Harms* x C.hybrid *Salab*) x *C.lutchuensis* hybrid Scentuous. A medium to large peony form, 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, which sometimes tends to a rose form double. Colour is bright pink shading deeper into the centre, with slight veining (RHS.CC. 62B shading to 55B). It has a moderate rose-like fragrance. The plant is slow growing, of average shape and density, with dark green leaves 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.


Nichirin. (Round of the Sun), (Higo), Tokio Nursery Catalogue, 1896, p.14: Large, red, Higo, 10 cm across with 8 large, overlapping petals with fine, deep coloured venation, emarginate, somewhat crinkled with a circle of about 120 stamens, anthers golden, filaments creamy. Originated in Japan.


white flecking, peony form (informal double) with no visible stamens. Size is 7 cm across x 3 cm deep.


Nick Adams Variegated. (C.japonica), Mark S. Cannon, Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.8 as ‘Nick Adams Var.’: A virus variegated form of Nick Adams - Dark red blotched white. Originated in USA.


Nicka. (C.sasanqua), ACRS., 1978, *Camellia News*, No.70, p.16, Reg. No.205: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.SW, Australia. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1975. The plant is upright and open with lanceolate. 4.5 cm x 1.7 cm leaves. The semi-double to incomplete double flowers are deep rose, 5 cm across and the stamens are mixed with petals and petaloids. Early flowering. Chinese synonym ‘Fennika’.


Nick’s Thirteen. (C.japonica), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.165, Reg. No.1019: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958. Originated by Nick J. Adams, Albany, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves, 9.5 cm x 5.5 cm. The semi-double flower is 10-12 cm across and has 19-24 petals and several petaloids. Blush pink - lighter at apex and deeper pink underside, with rich, yellow stamens and white filaments. Heavy texture, some petals crimped or fluted and folded. Blooms midseason. Orthographic variant: ‘Nick’s 13’.


Nicky Crisp. (C. pitardii x C. japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1979, Vol.XI, No.3, p.20, Reg. No. 143: A hybrid raised by Mrs A.B. Durrant, Rotorua, New Zealand from a cross C. pitardii var. pitardii x C. japonica, which first flowered 1972. The plant is compact, slow growing with dark green leaves, 8.5 cm x 3.5 cm., keeled and finely serrate. The flowers are an open semi-double, 11 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 16 petals with deeply notched margins, cream filaments, gold anthers, which remain after the flower has fallen. The flower is pale lavender pink (RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group, 62C-D with 62B on reverse). Flowers early to late. Chinese synonym: ‘Kelisibo’.


Nicola Bianchi. (C. japonica), Italian CS, Notiziario, 2008, No.1, p.6 with colour photo; Formal double, imbricated, diameter 9.5-10.5 cm x 5.5 cm deep. Petals 75, elliptic, outer petals convex and reflexed inner petals incurved, margins finely serrate. Outer petals dark pink (RHS.CC. 50B and 19D), inner petals colour 59. White patches of variegation on the outer petals but not on the inner. No stamens or petaloids. Leaves 9.5-10 cm x 4.5-5 cm, ovate, apex acuminate, margins finely serrate, upper surface dark green, lower surface light green. Raised by Vincenzo Bianchi, Zoverallo (VB), Italy, first flowered in 2000. A seedling of ‘Magnoliaeflora White’ (Miyakodori) x General Colletti. Flowers early to mid-season. Pyramidal growth.


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


Nicolao Tolentino. (C. japonica), José Marques Loureiro, Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.36; Formal double, dark pink, striped. Originated in Portugal.


Nicolo. (C. japonica), Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.23: Very large, regular vivid red. Early flowering. Originated in Italy by Dr Sacco, Milan, Italy.


Night Watchman. (C. japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1982, vol.XII, No.7, p.52, Reg. No.186: A seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mr & Mrs W.H. Peters, Tauranga, New Zealand that first flowered 1978 at 10 years of age. Growth rate is medium with a spreading habit and dark green leaves, 10.5 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double blooms, 8.5 cm across x 3.7 cm deep with 40 petals, are cardinal red (RHS.CC.Red-Purple Group, 53B). Inner petals have a lighter shading; stamens yellow.


Nigatuz. (Place Name), *C. japonica*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.227, colour photo and description: Small size, deep crimson, campanulate single of 5 petals, pointed due to lateral margins being rolled in, and a central stamen column with red filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate, Mid-season to late flowering. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Takahama, Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1980. The dark red colour of this flower is similar to Kuro-wabisuke or Konronkoku.

Nigiwai. (Jovial Crowd), *C. rusticana*, Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.375, p.191, description, p.201: Leaves, oval, rounded at base, shortly acuminate apex, minutely serrulate, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers double, white, striped rosy pink (Spinel Pink 0625-0625/1) with petals 40-54, largest 4.5 cm long x 4.1 cm wide, rounded at apex; inner petals suddenly diminished in size, 21-27 in number. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Fuku’oka Prefecture, Japan.


Nihongami. (Japanese Hairstyle), *C. rusticana*, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki*, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai, pl.175, p.57, description, p.212: Small to medium, 8 cm across, rose form double, dusky red with white blotches; petals in 4-5 rows, rounded, slightly emarginate, opening to show a few

Chinese synonym ‘Ribenfa’.


**Nihonhomare.** (National Honor), *(C.japonica)*, Nagao, Sôsei-en Catalogue,1959: A red flower with white at the base of the petals. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Based on the same characters as *Nihon-no-homare.*

**Nihonichi.** Different reading for *Nippon-ichi-tsubaki.*

**Nihon-ichi-tsubaki.** Different reading for *Nippon-ichi-tsubaki.*


**Nihon-nishiki.** Different reading for *Yamato-nishiki.*


**Niigata Number 3.** *(C.rusticana)*, Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.23, colour photo, as ‘Niigata No.3’: Soft pink, rose form double, 5-6 imbricated, outer rows
of emarginate, cupped petals and an irregular centre of small, erect, irregular petals and yellow stamens. Leaves, yellowish green, broad-elliptic, blunt acute, wide, shallow serrations. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.


**Niigata Number 8.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.28, colour photo as ‘Niigata No.8’: Semi-double, white with pink blush to petal base, variable, sporting white with pale pink base and solid red colour on the one bush. Small, twisted green leaves. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan.


Nijû-tairin. Different reading for Futae-tairin.


Nikagetsu. (Two Months), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.437: Small, deep red, formal double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nike Nika. (C.japonica), Durrant, 1960, RHS., *The Rhododendon and Camellia Yearbook*, No.14, p.120: A double white, with a fleck of pink and the centre a pale cream; a star-shaped formation with waved outer petals. Late flowering. Origin unknown.

Nikeer. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.japonica* Nicole.


Nimen. Different reading for Futa-omote.


Nina. (C japonica), Thomas Horton Ltd., Nursery Catalogue, ca.1915, p.76. Striped red and white. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

Nina. (C japonica), Hume, 1931, Camellias and Azalea. 1st ed., p.33: Pure white, bell-shaped single, free flowering. Originated in USA.

Nina Annulette. (C japonica), ACS, The Camellia Journal, June 2006, p.28, colour photo p.29, Reg. No.2683; A chance seedling that first flowered 2000. Originated by John D. Gentry, North Augusta, S.C., USA, propagated by John D. Gentry Jr, Richmond Hill, Ga. The 9.5 cm diameter, peony form flower is deep rose red with slight purple hue, and white splotched mottling. Yellow anthers and white filaments are dispersed among the inner petals. Heavy petal texture. The plant is upright and blooms mid-season to late. American Camellia Yearbook, 2006, p.63 with colour photo; Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 5 cm.


Nina Bridges. (C japonica), Mercatelli Catalogue, 1895. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Nina Durasso. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue No.54, p.44. Orthographic error for Nina Durazzo.

Nina Poggi. (C.japonica), Auguste van Geert, 1862, Catalogue, No.52, p.42. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).


Nina Zilkha. (C.japonica), ACS, The Camellia Journal, June 2008, p.32 with colour photo, Regn No.2729, later corrected to 2704; A sport of Joy Kendrick, first observed in 2001, and introduced by Bob Ross, Houston, Tex., USA. The 10 cm diameter x 3.8 cm deep, solid deep pink formal double flower has heavy petal texture, and petals curl inwards noticeably at the edges. Flowers mid-season. Plant is upright and spreading, with average growth rate. American Camellia Yearbook, 2008, p.123 with colour photo; Flower has 80 petals. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 3.8 cm.


Ninfa Amorosa. Medici Spada, 1858, Delle Nuove Camellie, che si vengono ottendo dalle Semine Romane, p.7: Large flower, imbricated in a star shape, petals gradually reflexing, those on the periphery large, lobulate; the others oblong and more or less channelled; colour soft rose, brightening towards the centre, with veins of vivid rose from the extreme edge to the petal centre, and a rosy white that sometimes diffuses as stripes in half the petals. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.


Ninfa dei Sette Colli. (C.japonica), Medici Spada,1858, Delle Nuova Camellie, chi si vengono ottendo, dalle Semine Romane, p.7: Large flower, 10 rows of petals, those at the periphery, large and
outsprea
d while in the middle and centre they are oblong and concave, folded shell-like apices, those of the centre being more reflexed. The colour is an intense rose at the circumference and centre, while there is a median band much softer in colour. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.


Ninfa del Tebro. (C. japonica), Medici Spada, 1858, Delle Nuova Camellie, chi si vengono ottendo, dalle Semine Romane, p.7: Large flower, perfect imbrication at the periphery, cup-shaped centre; external petals rounded, large lobes; those in the middle and centre, disposed in continued rows. Colour cherry-red with deeper veining and reflections of vivid carmine in parts of the centre. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.


Ninfa dell’Bosco. (C. japonica), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:20. No description; 1860, 83:50: Bud that I have yet seen develop; the petals are very numerous, imbricated, pure white splashed with carmine red. Originated by Delgrande, Rome, Italy. Orthographic error: ‘Nifa del Bosco’. Synonym: ‘Regina del Bosco’.


Ninfa della Selva. (C. japonica), Medici Spada, 1858, Delle Nuova Camellie, chi si vengano ottendo, dalle Semine Romane, p.7: Large flower, hexagonal imbrication, petals channelled and disposed in a star-shape. The colour of the rose ‘Centifolia’ with a reticulation of more intense colour, scarsely visible in the central petals which are unequal and much paler, with different, rosy white, longitudinal marks, now single, now double, ornamenting the petals. Originated in Italy.


Ninima. *(C sasanqua)*, Coolidge Gardens Catalogue, 1945-1956: Soft lilac colour; large, single. Originated in USA.


Ninnikusen. (Mountain of Fortitude), *(C japonica)*, Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.70: Small, orange red, semi-double to rose form double with 4 rows of petals and tubular stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Ni-no-kura. (Second Godown), *(C japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.192, description, p.193, colour photo as ‘Ninokura’: Medium size, deep red, wide, vase-shaped single of 5 broad, overlapping petals and a broad stamen column with white to pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, and yellow anthers. Leaves bright, glossy green, round to broad-ovate, apices blunt acute, margins obscurely serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Ni-no-maru. (Second Rampart), *(C japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.80, colour photo, p.81, description, as ‘Ninomaru’: Medium size, faint pink, saucer-shaped single with 5 broad, overlapping, emarginate petals, and a large, broad stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and golden anthers. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apices tapering acute, margins strongly serrate. Blooms early to late. Originated in the Chûbu area Japan. The original tree is in the garden of the second rampart of the Nagoya Castle. Named and released by Haruichi Sakuragi in 1988.


Nioi-otome. (Fragrant Maiden), \textit{(C.rusticana)}, Tuyama, 1968, \textit{Camellias of Japan}, pl.75, p.38, description, p.107: Leaves elliptic, shining dark green, venation impressed, 6-7.7 cm long x 2.6-4.1 cm wide; petioles 4-6 mm long, a little hairy. Flowers palest pink (paler than Rose-pink 427/3), petals 50-62, largest 4.1 cm long x 2.6 cm wide, bilobate at apex; inner ones smaller and irregularly wrinkled. Centre of flower, 7-9 petaloids and up to 15 stamens. Originated in Japan by Mr Keiji Matsui, Toyama Prefecture.


*Nippon-nishiki.* Different reading for *Yamato-nishiki*.

**Nirai-kanai.** (Legendary Place Name), *(C.japonica)*, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.178, colour photo and description: Small size, deep crimson, star-shaped single with 5 long, ovate or pointed petals and a pinched in stamen column, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Leaves linear to narrow-elliptic to narrow lanceolate with long, tapering acuminate apices and obscurely serrate margins. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. The original tree is at the garden of the Agriculture Facility, Kagoshima University. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1985. ‘Nirai-kanai’ is the legendary utopian land under the sea. A legend told in the Okinawa and Amami Islands.


**Nishijin.** *(Place Name)*, Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.56. This name ‘Nishijin’ is used in the Kyûshû area for *Kyôbotan*.

**Nishiki.** *(Brocade)*, *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zu fu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.496: Peony form to semi-double, white base, red stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Nishiki.** *(Brocade)*, *(C.japonica)*, *Chinka Zu fu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.77: Small, 5 petalled single white with blush towards the petal base and dark crimson stripes. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Nishiki-bukuro.** Different reading for *Kintai*.


**Nishiki-kingyo.** (Brocade Goldfish Leaf), Craig, 1972, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.55: This is the ‘fishtail leaf’ camellia with heavy marbling of yellow on the leaves and the typical, single, red flower. Originated in Japan.


**Nishiki-kirin.** (Kirin Brocade), *Camellia japonica*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.37: Medium size, 8 cm across, peony to anemone form with a double row of large, outer petals
and an irregular centre of petaloids and small, erect, folded petals; blush pink with dense, deeper pink streaking and splashes. Leaves small, ovate with distinct venation. Originated in Higashikanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1958, the original tree was lost in a flood and the cultivar is now very rare. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966. See: Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, Senchinshū, pp.108, 235. Corruption of name: ‘Nishiki Kiren’. Note: A Kirin is actually not a giraffe but an imaginary creature.

Nishiki-mino. (Straw Raincoat Brocade), Nippon Engei Kaisha Ltd., Catalogue, 1904, p.9: Medium sized, peony form of pale pink with deep pink markings. In 1935-1936, Chūgai Nursery Catalogue p.25, listed ‘Nishiki-mino’ as ‘White with crimson variegations, full double at centre’. McIlhenny imported this to America and catalogued it with the same description in 1937. According to Satomi, 1956 Gondo-shibori and Ezo-nishiki are synonyms but this is rejected as they are both separate and distinct cultivars. Kanaoka Camellia Gardens Catalogue, 1963, listed the variety without description and Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan pl.388, p.197 described and illustrated it. This cultivar produces many different colour types, and Tuyama’s colour pl.388 is different from the colour photo in Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour, vol.I, 1972, p.163 as Shibori-karaku, but they are the same variety. It was originally listed in Kasuya, Kamégorō, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanoyose Irotsuki as Shibori-karaku and it is known by this name in Kansai area and as ‘Shibori-bokuhan’ in the Chūbu area. For further comments see Tuyama, 1966, Camellia Cultivars of Japan, p.370.


Nishiki-no-mai. (Dance Brocade), (C. japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.284, description, p.285, colour photo: Medium size, white with broad, deep deep scarlet stripes and pink patches, single, widely opening, of 5-6 large, rounded, overlapping petals and a central yellow stamen cylinder. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic with acuminate apices and serrate margins, Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Gifu Prefecture, Japan.


**Nishimura.** (Personal name), *(C japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.187: Large, semi-double, dark red with lobed petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Nishi-no-kyô** (Western Kyôto), *(C japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.190, 228: Small, red, in some cases with white stripes, peony form with paler edges to petals, centre of small, hooded petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: ‘Saikyô’.

**Nishi-no-kyô** (Western Kyôto), *(C japonica)*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.96: Lavender pink with a darker centre, semi-double, opening flat with an erect centre of stamens and petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Nishoku. Different reading for *Futa-iro*.


Nithi-getsu-sei. Claude Thoby, 1993, *Camélias*, pp.12, 18, 55. A corruption of the Japanese name ‘Nishigetsusei’, different reading for *Jitsugetsusei*. However, from the descriptions it would appear that it is erroneous for *Jitsugetsusei*.


Nittai. *(C.japonica x C.trichoclada)*. Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1992, No.25, p.17, colour photo No.60: Originated by Kôji Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan. A seedling of the cross *C.japonica Yobukodori* x *C.trichoclada* that first flowered at six years of age. The flower size is 4 cm across, neatly shaped, miniature single of 4-5 petals. Shaped like a plum blossom with notched pink petals, with a vague white margin. Intense fragrance inherited from *C.trichoclada*. Leaves like *C.trichoclada* but larger. Branchlets, buds and leaf midribs covered
with fine hair. Vigorous and profuse flowering. Its name comes from the combination of Nippon and Taiwan due to its origin of a Japanese camellia pollinated by one from Taiwan.


Niushanhong. (A name of Mount Heiniu) (C. reticulata) Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong, p.69 with colour photos. The maternal tree is located at Xiaiachun of Jiufang Village, Zhongshan Town, Chuxiong, China. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flowers semi-double, pink, 5.5-8 cm diameter with 14-18 petals. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 8.5-10.8 cm x 3.3-6.9 cm. Apices acuminate, bases cuneate, blade flat, margins serrate. Flowers early


Nivea Vera. (C. japonica), Berlèse, 1840, Monographie, ed.2, p.83 and also pl.79. Berlèse, 1841, Iconographie: Flower about 7 cm across, semi-double, white; exterior petals broad, rounded, scallopped, anthers almost sterile, with a group of 5 or 6 central petals, very small, long, strap-like. Originated in Italy. Synonyms: ‘Nivea Nova’, ‘Nivea de Caporelli’.

Nivelhema. (C. japonica), Mertens & Fontaine, 1845, Collection de cent especes ou variétés du genre Camellia, p.124, pl.85. The flower was first seen in 1838. Composed of 4 rows outside of petals rounded, curved, reflexed and enchançréed. The centre petals are deformed, curled and folded. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

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


No Regrets. (C. reticulata hybrid) SCCS, Supplementary List 2011. Light orchid pink. Medium size, loose peony form with many petals upright, folded and with wavy margins. Slow but strong upright growth. ([(C. pitardii var yunnanica x Forty-Niner) x [(C. pitardii var yunnanica x Zipao ‘Purple Gown’) x (C. saluenensis x C. transnokoensis)])]. Originated in 2006 by Daniel Charvet, Fort Bragg, Calif., USA.

Nob Hill. (C. japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1968, p.134, Reg. No.982: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by Harlan S. Entriken, Sacramento, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 13 cm long x 6 cm wide. The rose form double flower is 13-15 cm across x 8 cm deep with 28 petals and 4 petaloids. Clean white with vivid yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Outer guard petals undulate. Mid-season blooming.


Nobilissima. (C.japonica), Loddiges Catalogue, 1836, p.25. No description. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Harrison, ed., 1837, *The Floricultural Cabinet*, vol.V, p.267 as ‘Double White’. Berlése, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, pp.55, 125: Leaves, 8.5 cm long x 6 cm wide, roundish-oval, a little acute, much dentated, green; bud, oval, obtuse, scales yellowish; flower, large, 7.5 cm across, full, white; exterior petals large, numerous, recurved; those of the interior, smaller, crowded, rumpled; in appearance like Pompone. In the synoptic tables Berlése gives it as introduced from Belgium in 1834. There are two accounts of its origin. In Berlése, 1841, *Iconographie*, p. facing pl.153, it is said to be raised from the same fruits as ‘Madame la Duchess de Nemours’ and *Lefévriana* while Le Texnier, 1911, p.21 says that it was introduced by Lefévre in 1835. On the other hand it is found to be similar, if not the same as a Japanese cultivar known in the USA as ‘Fujiyama’ and it has been considered by some authorities to have possibly been introduced by von Siebold together with *Tricolor*, ‘Donckelaeri’ and *Ochrroleuca* 1829-1830. According to Schiavonne, 1981, *Il Giardino nell Camelie*, it was figured for Sacco, 1830-1833. However the evidence establishes that the valid cultivar of this name was raised as a seedling by Lefévre in Belgium about 1834. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 19. Orthographic errors: ‘Nobilissima’, ‘Nobilissima’, ‘Nobilisima’, ‘Nobelissima’, ‘Nobelissima’, ‘Nobilissima’, ‘Nobilisima’. Synonyms: ‘Fostine’, ‘Fujiyama’, ‘Fugiama White’, ‘Maman Cochet’. Baumann, 1881 gives ‘Waddi’ as a synonym. For colour pl. see p.124, Fairweather, 1979, *Rhododendrons and Azaleas*. Chinese synonym ‘Baimuobo’.

**Nobilissima de Sacco.** (C.japonica), Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.3. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Nobilissima Rosea. Ouillon, Angers Nursery Catalogue, 1837, p.3. Orthographic variant for *Nobilissima Rosea*.


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


**Nobilissima Superba.** (C.japonica), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research. II*, p.5: A form of *Nobilissima*, larger and similar to *Frizzle White*. Originated in USA.
Nobilissima Supresse. (C.japonica), Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II* p.5. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


Nobilissima. de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for *Nobilissima*.


Noble Pearl Variegated. (C.reticulata), Tammia Nursery, 1988, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, p.3 as ‘Noble Pearl Var.’: A virus variegated form of ‘Noble Pearl’ (*Baozhu Cha*) - Bright purplish red blotched white. Originated in USA.


Noblissima. Rollisson Catalogue, 1871. Orthographic error for *Nobilissima*.


Nochiseyama. (Mount Nochise), (C.japonica), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: There are two different camellias named *Nochiseyama* in this publication. This one is a large size, white, lotus shaped sport of *Kara-nishiki*. See: JCS.. 1969, Tsubaki, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nochishôjô. (Latter ‘Shôjô’), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.47: Medium sized, deep crimson spotted white, semi-double; three rows of petals and a small stamens duster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: “Shôjô” are imagined creatures, fond of sake although the word has been used for the Orang Outang and for a heavy drinker.

Nochitorizome. (obscure), (C.japonica), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki: White with red spots and flecks, 3-4 rows of petals. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1969, Tsubaki, No.7, p.28 and ibid, 1982, No.21, p.104. (Believed extinct.)


Noda. (Place Name), (C.japonica), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe. 1969, pl.359: Small, pink, open peony form, with the colour fading to petal margins. Originated in Japan. “Noda” is also a popular personal name in Japan. Resembles Chiri-tsubaki. (Believed extinct.)


Nodami-ushiro. (obscure), (C.sasanqua), Olrick, 1945, List of Camellias in Capitol Park, Sacramento. No description. SCCS., 1951, The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature: Rose-pink. Large, single. Imported from Japan by Domoto Nursery, Hayward, California about 1934. Hertrich, 1959, Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, vol.III, p.317, black and white photo, p.314, description: Flower, single to semi-double; China Rose 024/1 at margins, to 024/2 at centre and base; 9 cm across. Petals: 6-12, some obcordate, to 4 cm long x 4 cm wide, some apices notched, margins crimped and undulated. Stamens from compact to spreading, filaments 2 cm long, light yellow, anthers small, golden yellow. Leaves: oblong to broad-elliptic, dark glossy green, 7.5 cm x 3.5 cm, broad to coarse serrations, apices short pointed, venation obscure. Plant habit upright and vigorous, free flowering early. Corruptions of name ‘No Dami U Shiro’, ‘Nodami Shiro’.

Nodosa. (C.japonica), Franchetti, 1855, Collezione di Camelie, p.48: Vivid red formal double with reflexed petals. Originated in Italy.


Nô-ishiô (Nô Drama Costume), *(C. japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Red with petaloids, red, white or pink; small to large with 5 thick, large, broad petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: ‘Nô-isyo’. (Believed extinct.)

Nô-isyo. Different reading for Nô-ishiô.


Nokori-yuki. Different reading for Zansetsu.


**Nolwen.** *(C.japonica)*, Originated by Roger Salaûn, “Stervinou”, Guipronvel, France. A seedling of unknown parentage, first flowered 2005. Plant is upright, dense and fast growing, with dark green leaves recurved at the apex, 8-9cm x 5cm. Young leaves lighter green. Flowers bright almond rose, semi-double to informal double, diameter 8-8.5cm, yellow stamens sometimes mixed with petaloids. Flowers late to very late.


**Nominoé.** *(C.japonica)*, Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.18; Single pink.


streaks. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.116: Large imbricated flower, rounded petals, flesh pink spotted with white. Originated by the Marquis Ridolfi, Florence, Italy according to Roda, 1885.

**Nonatensis.** (*C.japonica*), Warren’s Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extict.)


**Nôni-shiratama.** (Nôni’s White Jewel), (*C.japonica*), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.490: Medium to small, irregular, open, peony form white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extict.)

**Nono-ichi.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. No.1, p.60. No description. Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour, vol.I, 1972, p.371; ibid. vol.II, 1978, pl.327: Small, soft pink, campanulate single, 7 petals, Early flowering. Leaves obovate elliptic, green, finely serrate, apex acuminate. It flows from very early to late. For colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha., 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.110, as ‘Nonoichi’. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.70. Originated in Japan. This cultivar is an old variety from the vicinity of Nonoichi-chô of Ishikawa Prefecture and the flower was named for the district as associated with the flower trade. Large trees were cultivated by the Kaneko Ikebana shops of Hashiba-chô, of Kanazawa City and today, from the Nonoichi to the Tsurugi area, there are many camellias of the same kind. This variety is quite distinct from the single white *Nono’ichi-jiro*.

**Nono’ichi-jiro.** (Nono-ichi White), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.10, p.5, description, p.87: Leaves, thick, broad-elliptic to rhombeo-elliptic, coarsely serrate, 7.9-9.5 cm long x.2-4.9 cm wide; petiole short and hairy, obtusely acute. Flower broadly cup-shaped, lustreless white; petals 5, orbicular, manifestly incised, 6 cm x 5.7 cm, stamens 3.5 cm long x 3.3 cm across at the apex of the staminal ring, filaments thick, creamy. Early flowering. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Note: No connection to *Nono-ichi*.


**Nonomiya.** (Title of Nô play), (*C.japonica*), Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.206: Small size, deep scarlet with white spots, open peony form with lobed petals. Originated in Japan. Nonomiya is also the name of an old sacred palace.
Nonose. (Personal Name), *C.japonica*, Chinka Zufu, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.607: Small to medium size, deep crimson, single with a centre of small petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


Nonpareil. *C.japonica*, Bull, W. Nursery Retail Price Lists, 1866, p.3. No description. Dombrain, H.H., 1866, *The Floral Magazine*, vol.5, pl.295: A medium sized flower of regular outline, (formal double) the colour is a delicate flesh, barred and irregularly striped deep pink. William Bull, 1867, Catalogue, p.74: The flowers of this variety have great regularity of outline, fine thick petals, colour a delicate flesh, barred, splashed and regularly striped a deep pink. Compact habit and a free bloomer. The name has been used erroneously for *Paeoniiflora Pallida*. Orthographic errors: ‘Nonpariel’, ‘Non Pareil’, ‘Non Darcil’.


Noonie Carroll. *C.japonica*, ACS., 1988, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.43, No.4, reg. No.2099, front cover colour photo: Nature creates imbricated petals in a 5 swirl design. Rosy pink lined lighter pink, 60 formal double petals, medium size. Mid-season blooming, long lasting, abundant bloomer. Chance seedling originated by Sam. & Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*. 1989, p.126: the 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1986. Average flower size, 9.5 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 60 petals, all petals imbricated in 5 swirls. Plant growth is upright, average, open and medium in rate with light green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.


Nora. *C.sasanqua*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.278, Reg. No.366: A 5 year old chance seedling *C.sasanqua*; originated by Henry B. Rehder, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA, which first bloomed 1956. Plant growth is rapid, upright and open with dark green leaves, 6 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. The rose-pink flowers, with pink tipped, yellow stamens, average 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, semi-double. The flowers open with a tight bud and then become fully blown. Early flowering.

Nora Lawson. *C.japonica*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1970, p.167, Reg. No.1076: An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962; originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Antioch, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with small, dark green leaves. The anemone form flower is white, pink splashed, with yellow anthers and white filaments. It measures 13 cm across x 5 cm deep with 10 petals and 8-20 petaloids. Early blooming.

Zealand. First flowered 1984 and the plant shows slow, spreading growth with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. The peony form flower is 12-13 cm across x 7 cm deep. Mid-season to late flowering. Buds show colour for some time before opening. There are about 30 petals and odd petaloids or pinky-red stamens. Colour is RHS.CC.Red Group, 52A. This plant produces very heavy blooms, often showing three distinct centres. Lasts well and falls clean.

Norbitonia Alba. (C.japonica), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Noren. (Business Goodwill), (C.rusticana), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.8, p.18, illustration: Small size, deep red, 4-5 cm across, semi-double with 3 rows of guard petals, 27 in number, and rare small, erect centre petals and petaloids, with 5-10 short stamens, lotus shape. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, mid-green. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinhû, pp.110, 236. Collected from Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1962.


Norikoboshi-Tôdaiji. Synonym for Norikoboshi.

Norina. (C.hybrid). New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.14, Reg. No.401. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A seedling of Alpen Glo, pollen parent unknown. It has small, perky, semidouble to anemone form flowers, 4 cm diameter x 2 cm deep, with 11-13 petals and 6-30 petaloids, the petaloid number being high mainly on the later-season flowers. Overall flower colour is a striking fuschia pink (RHS.CC. 61C) becoming lighter towards the petal bases and in the younger petals (RHS.CC. 61D). The
plant is very free-flowering, and is upright of medium growth rate and average density, with long, wandy branches. Leaves are mid-green, 5 cm long x 2 cm wide.


Norma. van Geert Nursery Catalogue. 1845. Abbreviation for La Norma.

**Norma Borland.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.339, Reg. No.215: A 9 year old seedling of Duchess of Sutherland; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Florida, USA. First flowered 1952. Plant growth is average and compact with medium large, heavily textured, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers are white with an occasional red dash, 11-15 cm across, incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to Nobilissima, with petals, petaloids and stamens intermixed. Early flowering.

**Norma Knight.** *(C.japonica)*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.243, Reg. No.796: A 9 year old chance seedling of General George Patton that first bloomed 1961; originated by C.A. Knight, Beaumont, Texas, USA. Plant growth is slow with light green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The flower is anemone to peony form, 11 cm across x 6 cm deep; strong red with yellow anthers. It has 37 petals and 35 petaloids. Early blooming.


**Normanni.** *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.I: This variety was obtained from seed in England and named for Mr Norman of Hull. Leaves are 8-9 cm long x 5-6 cm wide, deep green, elongated-oval, apex acute, margins serrate. The flower is nearly 10 cm across, of soft pink, tinged a pale lilac shade towards the circumference and white near the centre, where the petals, which are emarginate at the apex, are smaller. Orthographic errors: ‘Normanni’, ‘Normani’, ‘Nordmanii’. This cultivar is very similar to Sacco but, according to Verschaffelt, is a separate cultivar.


North Star. *(C.sasanqua)*, Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.172 as ‘North Star FN’: Colour white tipped pink. Usually five petals, long and narrow, folding backwards slightly, ruffled tips, 7 cm across. Stamens 2.5 cm long in the centre. Foliage, dark green, 5 cm x 2.5 cm, apex acute. Plant habit upright and dense. Originated at Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA.


Northern Light. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943: Dark pink. Large semi-double to loose peony form with narrow petals. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA. Sport: Northern Light Variegated.


Nosin Wabisuke. *(C.japonica x Wabisuke)*. *Collected Papaers*, ICS Congress, Cornwall, 2008; Tamanono-ura Camellias, Hiruki, Chuji, p.VIII 2; Dark red with white petal edges, very small cylindrical single with no pollen. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A cross of Tama-no-ura x Shimofusa-wabisuke, originated by N. Hirai, Japan.
Notaris. de Jonghe, 1851, *Beknopte Handleiding tot het Kweeken von Camellias*, p.130. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Nova Brusselliensis. *(C.japonica)*, Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae*... Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova de Calvert. *(C.japonica)*, L.L. Liebig, 1839 *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen*..., p.10. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Nova de Cerasina. *(C.japonica)*, Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Nova de Ruxelles. *(C.japonica)*, Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.52. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)

Nova Foliolosa. *(C.japonica)*, José Marques Loureiro Catalogue, No.9, 1872-1873: Flower irregular rose form, large, scarlet.

Nova Idea. *(C.japonica)*, Piantaio Comunale Romano, 1858. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


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

**Novelty.** (*C japonica*), *The Garden*, 1911, p.249: White splashed with rose. Originated in England by Paul. (Believed extinct.)


**Novick’s Seven.** (*C japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.243, Reg. No.723: (SCCS., No.63-17) A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959; originated by Henry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. The loose, anemone form bloom to peony form, is medium pink with golden stamens, 10-12 cm across x 6 cm deep. Flowers mid-season to late.


**Novissima Plena Alba Variegata.** (*C japonica*), Ridolfi, 1843, Catalogue of Camellias Cultivated at Bibbiani, as ‘Novissima pl. al. Variegata’. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Nowake. Different reading for Novaki

**Nowake.** (Cold Blast), (*C japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, p.16: Large size, single, white with fine red streaks and narrow petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Noyo Princess.** (*C reticulata* hybrid), Heartwood Nursery, Seedling List 2009; Medium pink, peony form, flowering early to mid-season. Strong, upright, well branched plant. A cross of *C pitardii* var *yunnanica* x ‘Purple Gown’ (Zipao). Sister seedling of ‘Bolero’ (Heartwood Bolero), but earlier flowering. Originated in 1981 by Daniel Charvet Fort Bragg, Calif., USA

**Nozaka.** (Place Name), (*C japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.17: Large size, pink ground, shading to white, formal double. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan.

**Nozawa-aka.** (Nozawa’s Red), (*C rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.228, p.115, description, p.158: Leaves, broad-elliptic, acute both ends, venation impressed, 6.8-8.6 cm long x 3.6-4.2 cm wide; petioles 3-7 mm long, copiously hairy. Flower, double, red, (Currant Red 821/3) petals, 18-22, deeply emarginate, crenate. Stamens, 1.5 cm high, filaments orange to cadmium yellow with a touch of pink, intermingled with small, variously shaped petaloids. Flowers midseason. Originated at Nozawa Shrine, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.
Nozomi. (Hope) (*C.hybrid*) from Tokyo. *Japan Camellia* No.60, August 1999: Thought to be a natural crossing between *Wirlinga Belle* and *Baby Bear*. Pale pink, 3 to 4 cm across, blooms early to mid-season. Leaves small. Tree upright growth. Found by Yaichirô Fujimoto around 1992.


**Nuccio’s Cameo Variegated.** (C. japonica), Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; A virus variegated form of **Nuccio’s Cameo**. Chinese synonym ‘Fuse Niuxi’ao Diaoshi’.


Nuccio’s Compacta. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.257. Synonym for **Compacta (Nuccio)**.


**Nuccio’s 404.** (C. japonica), Williams & Thompson, 1952, *American Camellia Yearbook*. p.6: Seedling of unknown parentage which produced 15 cm flowers of semi-double to incomplete double form; white with a few red stripes. It sports a pink, red and white form Originated by Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.
Nuccio's 515. (C. japonica), Williams & Thompson, 1952, American Camellia Yearbook, p.6. A seedling of Caprice, 12.5 cm across, semi-double. Resembles a rose. Colour a pink shade with blush or lavender overcast. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.


Nuccio's Ruby. (C. reticulata), Nuccio’s Nurseries Catalogue, 1974: (N #7017): Large to very large, darkest rich red, ruffled petals. Semi-double. Upright, bushy plant, Mid-season blooming. American Camellia Yearbook, 1979, p.110, Reg. No.1515: A large to very large, darkest red, ruffle petalled, semidouble chance seedling C. reticulata, mid-season flowering; originated at Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA, that first flowered 1970. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm. x 2 cm. Sport: Nuccio’s Ruby Variegated.


Filaments bright. Fragrant. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apices acute, bases broad cuneate, flat prominent veins, 10.5 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers mid-season.


**Nukadahime.** (Princess Nukada), (*C.rusticana x C.lutchuensis*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.54, colour photo and description: Small size, white, single with 5-6 ovate, somewhat reflexed petals and a short, spreading, light yellow stamen group. Fragrant. Leaves dark green, ovate, apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Plant habit drooping. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. A hybrid between *C.rusticana Kazahana* x *C.lutchuensis*. Different reading: ‘Nukatahime’. Nukadahime refers to Nukada-no-ôkimi in the Manyô-shû; a distinguished lady of the court and a poet of the 7th century. She was loved by both Tenchi and Tenmu Emperors and gave birth to a daughter by Tenmu while he was crown prince, but she was never an Empress as this was not possible for a lady of her class. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.189 with colour photo; English translation p.131. Parentage stated to be ‘Hûka’ x *C.lutchuensis*. Originated and named by Kaoru Hagiya in 1974.


**Nukijiro.** Different reading for Nukihude.


**Nukijiro-tairin.** Different reading for Nukishiro-tairin.

**Nukijiro-yaе.** Different reading for Nukishiro-yaе.

**Nukijiro-yaе-nagai-ichimas.** Different reading for Nukishiro-yaе-nagai-ichimas.


Nukishiro. (Fabric Design), (C.japonica), *Chinka Zafu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.703: Large, double pale pink with waved petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: ‘Nukijiro’.


Nukishiro-tairin. (Large flower of Nukishiro), (C.japonica), *Chinka Zafu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.320, 473: Large, very soft pink, paler towards the petal edge, open peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: Nakijiro-tairin’. Thought to be the same as the *Chinka Zafu* ‘Nukishiro’, pl.703.

Nukishiro-yae. (Double Camellia of Nukishiro), (C.japonica), *Chinka Zafu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.371: Large white semi-double, with very irregular, waved and fluted petals, yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: ‘Nukijiro-yae’. Thought to be the same as the *Chinka Zafu* ‘Nukishiro’, pl.703.


Number 1. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940 as ‘No.1’. Synonym for *Shell Pink*.

Number 2. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, as ‘No.2’. Synonym for *Feastii*.


Number 3. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942 as ‘No.3’. Synonym for *Tricolor*.


Number 5. Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940, p.25, as ‘No.5’. Synonym for *Cliveana*.

Number 6. (C.sasanqua), Kiyono Nursery Catalogue, 1941-1942, p.31 as ‘No.6’: A very dwarf variety of *C.sasanqua* with narrow leaves and single, pink flowers. Growth low, bushy and very slow. Originated in USA.


Number 8. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942 as ‘No.8’. Synonym for *Number 8 Red*.

Number 8 Red. (C.japonica), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as ‘No.8 Red’: Medium large, bright red, peony type. Originated in USA.

Number 10. (C.japonica), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942 as ‘No.10’: Medium large, light pink, flecked deeper pink, peony type. Originated in USA. Sport: *Number 10 Variegated*.

Number 10 Variegated. (C.japonica), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as ‘No.10 Var.’: Light pink and white. A variegated form of *Number 10*. Originated in USA.

Number 11. (C.japonica), Lindo Nursury Price List, 1940-1941 as ‘No.11’: Peony type. Medium pink flecked with deep pink. Medium large. Originated in USA. Sport: *Number 11 Variegated*. 
Number 11 Variegated. \((C.japonica)\), Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940-1941 as ‘No.11 Var.’- A virus variegated form of Number 11 - Pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.


Number 21. \((C.japonica)\), Williams & Thompson, 1952, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, p.7: A 12.5 cm diameter, light pink, semi-double to incomplete double; a shade lighter than \textbf{Virgin’s Blush}. Large petals of good texture with a few stamens intermixed. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Mr Uyematsu, California, USA.


Number 27. \((C.japonica)\), Williams & Thompson. 1952, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, p.8 as ‘No.27’: An early white, semi-double with a long flowering season. Its 12.5 cm blooms have some stamens intermixed and are 5 cm deep. Flowers early to late. Originated by Mr Uyematsu, California, USA.

Number 32 Middleton Place. \((C.japonica)\), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945 as ‘No.32 Middleton Place’. No description. Originated in USA.


Number 41. \((C.japonica)\), Williams & Thompson, 1952, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, p.8, as ‘No.41’: White, semi-double with 12.5 cm. diameter ring of guard petals standing horizontally from a large centre of folded petals and stamens. Originated in USA.

Number 44 Tea Gardens. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as ‘No.44 Tea Gardens’. Synonym for \textbf{Prima Donna Variegated}.


Number 55. \((C.japonica)\), Malbis Nursery Catalogue, 1939-1940: A variegated red and white peony form. Originated in USA.

Number 75. \((C.japonica)\), Williams & Thompson, 1952, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, p.8 as ‘No.75’: A white, semi-double; shaped like \textbf{Blush Hibiscus} but with more petals; the flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Some petals are folded and upright, some are pinecone type. There are a few stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA.

Number 77. \((C.japonica)\), Carter, 1953, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, p.73 as ‘No.77’: Larger in size and more radiant than \textbf{Mrs Charles Cobb} and more densely petalled. A seedling of ‘Aspasia Macarthur’originated by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California, USA.

Number 88. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945, p.27 as ‘No.88’. Synonym for \textbf{Julia Drayton}.


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Number 103, Tea Garden. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as ‘No.103 Tea Garden’: Medium to large, semi-double. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA.

Number 105. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as ‘No.105’: Large, loose, peony form, rosy red flowers, similar to a *C.reticulata*. Foliage dark green, curved; tall, upright growth. Late flowering. Originated in USA by G.G. Gerbing, Florida, USA.

Number 106. *(C.japonica)*, Bolens, Florist and Camellia Garden Catalogue, 1940 as ‘No.106’: Large, semi-double to peony type, soft salmon pink. Originated in USA by Bolens.


Number 113. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942 as ‘No.113’. Synonym for Grandiflora Rosea.


Number 138 Tea Garden. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943 as ‘#138 Tea Garden’. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, St John’s Island, South Carolina, USA.


Number 143. *(C.japonica)*, Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as ‘No.143’: Very big, red flower. One of the largest of Shackelford’s introductions. Originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.

Number 144. *(C.japonica)*, Wine, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.44 as ‘No.144’: Big, dark red, complete double, irregular flowers similar to Woodville Red. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.


Number 156. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1940 as ‘No.156’. Synonym for Robert Norton.


Number 181 Tea Garden. *(C.japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943 as ‘#181 Tea Garden’. No description. Originated at Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA.


Number 240. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as ‘No.240’. Synonym for **Cavalcade**.

Number 243. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as ‘No.243’. Synonym for **Bonfire**.

Number 245. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as ‘No.245’, Synonym for **Rose Royale**.

Number 245 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1953, as ‘#245 Tea Garden’. Synonym for **Rose Royale**.

Number 283 Tea Garden. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as ‘No.283 Tea Garden’. Synonym for **Prima Donna**.


**Number 454. (C.japonica),** Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as ‘No.454’: Double, light pink with white markings. Originated in USA.

**Number 583. (C.japonica),** Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943 as ‘No.583’: No description. Imported from Japan. (Believed extinct.)

**Number S-40. (C.japonica),** Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.283 as ‘S-40’: Incomplete double white, with stamens intermixed with centre petals, 6 cm across x 6 cm deep. Very early flowering, slow growth. Originated by J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida, USA.

**Number S-46. (C.japonica),** Stowe, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.283 as ‘S-46’: Irregular complete double of soft pink, 10 cm. across x 6 cm deep. Originated by J.L. Kahn, Pensacola, Florida.


Numpha del Tubro. de Bisshop Nursery Catalogue, 1937. Orthographic error for **Ninfa del Tebro**.


Nuova Iride. (C.japonica), Luzzatti, 1851, Collezione di Camelie, p.29: Beautiful flower, perfectly imbricated, the petals of the circumference, light rose, striped a whitish rose shade. Fratelli Rovelli, 1852, Catalogue, p.20, as ‘La Nuova Iride’: Imbricated, outer row of petals deep pink, intermediate petals pale pink, centre slightly deeper pink. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: ‘La Nuova Iride’.

Nuova Marie Theresa di Lucca ... (C.japonica), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. A sport of Maria Teresa di Lucca. Originated in Italy.

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


Nutrata Waratah. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.16 as ‘Nutrata War.’. Synonym for Augusta Rubra Aurantiaca.


Nylan Fran. *(C japonica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1960, p.204. Reg. No.477: A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by W.F. Hutcheson, Texarkana, Texas, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with mid-green leaves, 8 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. The orchid pink, peony form flowers, 10-12 cm. across x 6 cm deep have 8-10 petals, 140-160 petaloids and stamens with dark gold anthers. A few petals are lightly tinted white. Early blooming.

**Nymph.** *(C.lutchuensis x C japonica)*, New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1982, vol.XII, No.5, p.7, Reg. No.174: Originated by Darcy O’Toole, Christchurch, New Zealand from a cross of *C.lutchuensis* x *C japonica* Helen Metson, which first bloomed 1974. Growth is spreading, open and rapid. The light green leaves are 3 cm long. The miniature, semi-double flowers are 5.5 cm across x 1.5 cm deep with 18 petals and a few petaloids. Stamens are cream. Flower is pale pink, flushed ivory (RHS.CC.Red Group,49D). It flowers early to late and is very floriferous. It has light perfume.


**Nympha de Fiaes.** *(C japonica)*, Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Irregular rose form, virginal white with carmine stripes. Originated in Portugal.


Nymphaeiflora. Verschaffelt, 1848, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book IV, pl.IV. Orthographic error for Nymphaeiflora.

Nymphaeiflora. *(C japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:6: No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.10: Very regular and very double red with 6-7 rows of petals; each petal often embellished with a white stripe. Verschaffelt, 1848, Nouvelle Iconographie, Book IV, pl. IV as ‘Nymphaeiflora’: The shrub is bushy with well furnished branches and ovate-oblong, acuminate leaves of deep, glossy green with a few veins and small notching towards the apex. The blossom is large, 9-10 cm across, open and convex; the petals of vivid cherry-red fading to pink, are regularly imbricated, rounded; those of the interior, slightly emarginate, but full and pointed. The flower remains a long time on the plant and acquires a blue tint as it ages. Orthographic error: ‘Nymphae Flora’, ‘Nymphaeiflora’.
