W. Edwards. (C. japonica), Vanderbilt, 1940, Camellia Research, p.7. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


W.L. Smith. (C. japonica), ACS., Aug.1987, The Camellia Journal, vol.42, No.3, p.6, Reg. No.2051: Large, (three colours of blooms on the one bush) #1: White with large, dark red stripes, sometimes covering half the bloom; #2: Dark red; #1 pink with dark red stripes and petals edged in white. Semidouble to peony form C. japonica chance seedling. Blooms midseason. Originated by Walter L. Smith. Tylertown, Mississippi, USA. American Camellia Yearbook, 1987, p.86. The 15 year old seedling first flowered 1982. Average flower size is 11 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves. 10.3 cm long x 5.5 cm wide.


Wabiske. Kitamura, 1950 as *Camellia wabiske f. –bicolor.* Note: The characters for ‘Wabiske’ are usually pronounced as ‘Wabiske’ in Japan, although the correct transliteration is *Wabisuke*. The use by Kitamura has lead to the use of the form ‘Wabiske’ in botanical nomenclature.


Wabisuke. *(Wabisuke),* Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; also listed in the *Zoho Chikinshô*, 1710, Itô, Jukyô, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki’e*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, described this a: Red, small size, single, tubular flower with white spots. Another name is ‘Kochô’. In the *Journal of Japanese Botany*, 1910, Makino gave it taxonomic standing as *Thea reticulata* f. *bicolor*. He revised this to *Camellia reticulata* var. *wabiske*, in 1910, but this remains invalid as Lindley had previously used this designation for a different camellia species. Kitamura finally nominated it as *Camellia wabiske f. bicolor* in 1950. Sealy 1958, lists *C.wabiske* among the doubtful and excluded species. Chang, 1981, does not treat this material as a species at all. Flowers are single, campanulate, petals out-curving; colour crimson, RHS.CC. 22/1 with white spots. Leaves elliptical to narrow-elliptic, apex acuminate.
venation impressed, margins crenulate-serrulate. Blooms mid-season. ‘Wabisuke’ is also a group name for a collection of putative hybrids of ancient origin and very low fertility or totally infertile, in Japan. It is thought that the original cross was between *C.japonica* and *C.sinensis*. Different reading: ‘Wabiske’. The Japanese pronounce ‘wabisuke’ as ‘wabiske’ and this orthography was used by the early botanists before the adoption of the Hepburn transliteration system by the Horticultural nomenclature code. **Wabisuke** is now regarded as the prior and valid latin orthography, although pronounced ‘wabiske’ For various colour illustrations & descriptions see: Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour, vol.I, 1972, pl.459, pp.186, 361; Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.402, p.204; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinchû, pp.164, 257. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description see: pp.12-16, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, Tsubaki Tokushû, No.11. Synonyms: ‘Kochô-wabisuke’, ‘Shibori-wabisuke’, ‘Azuma-wabisuke’, ‘Futairo-wabisuke’, ‘Campanulata Bicolor’, Wabisuke-shibori’. It is known around Kyôto as ‘Kochô-wabisuke’ which is also listed in Itô, Ko’emon, 1879 Chinkashû. ‘Kochô’ is given as a synonym in the Kadan Chikinshô. The synonym ‘Shibori-wabisuke’ is used by the Katayama Nursery for form said to be a little larger in size, so that now the name **Kochô-wabisuke** is commonly used in Japan, for this variety instead of ‘Wabisuke’. The name ‘Wabisuke’ had also been used for the white form **Shiro-wabisuke** by Makino, 1910, but is now corrected.


Wabisuke-tsubaki-no-nakana. (Wabisuke Camellia Group), Yokoyama, 1975, Gendai Tsubaki Meikan, p.243: From earliest times there have been Wabisuke Tsubaki Campanions, as they are known. While there is still this tradition, there have been added in modern times 20 varieties that have the following attributes in common: 1. Ovaries with silky hair. (3 exceptions). 2. Sexual organs retrogressive. 3. Seed cannot develop with rare exceptions. The variety has a small, cup-shaped or campanulate flower with slender cylindrical stamens group with white or no anthers and flowers early season. The leaves are small, narrow-elliptic with sharp serrations. The actual origin of the Wabisuke Tsubaki is unknown. The Japanese word ‘Wabisuke’ has the connotation of loneliness or forlornness.


Originated in Japan. The meaning of the word is given as ‘Lilliputian’, but the characters also make an old word for a Japanese. Different reading: ‘Wajin’.

**Wabiyama.** (Mount Wabi), *(C japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô.* Very small, red with white spots. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Wada-no-hara.** *(Fields of Wada)*, *(C japonica)*, Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû:* Red. Full double with erect inner petals with waved margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)


**Wada’s Gloriosa.** *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Anemone flowered with many thick petals, rosy red beneath, white edged with rosy suffusion. Listed as a giant strain of *C.sasanqua.*


**Wada’s Unique.** *(C.sasanqua)*, Wada, 1941, *Japanese Garden Treasures*, p.32: Anemone flowered with many thick petals, rich pink beneath and white edged with a pink suffusion. The largest sasanquas of all. Originated in Japan by Wada.


Wade Hamilton. Magnolia Gardens & Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Sergeant Barrios.**


Wadi. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:22. Orthographic error for **Wadieana.**


Wadii. Loddige’s Nursery Catalogue, 1836, p.7. Orthographic error for **Wadieana.**


Wagatsuma-shibori. Different reading for Azuma-shibori.


Wagonii. (C.japonica), Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.23. No description. Originated in Holland. (Believed extinct.)


Wairere. (C.reticulata), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1979, vol.XI, No.3, p.21, Reg. No.147: A chance seedling of C.reticulata, raised by H.K. Clark, Matamata, New Zealand, which first flowered 1987. The plant has an upright, dense, growth habit, mid-green, reticulate foliage, 8 cm long x 3cm wide. The blooms are semi-double to peony form with 17-20 petals and an occasional petaloid, white filaments and golden anthers. The flower colour is a rich pink (RHS.CC.Red Purple Group 58B fading to 57D); size very large, 17 cm across x 7 cm deep. Long blooming season.


Waka-ka’ede. (Young Maple), (C.japonica), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, Nihon no Chinka, p.222, colour photo & description as Wakakaede’: Small size, deep vermilion red, wide, vase-shaped single with 6-7 wide, rounded, overlapping, emarginate thick petals, and a central stamen column, with white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, apex acute. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku’oka Prefecture, Japan.

Wakakusa. (Young Grass), (C.japonica), Itô, Ihei, 1695, Kadan Chikinshû, vol.I; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki: Pale pink, with white borders and red streaks. Semi-double; medium size, with 3 rows of petals. The points of the corolla are white with bamboo whisk-like stamens. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name ‘Wanokusa’. (Believed extinct.)


Wakamurasaki. (Light Purple), (C.japonica), Title from old literature, Genji Monogatari, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, Senchinshû, p.164, colour photo, p.257, description: Small size, campanulate single; light purplish red with white blotches, flushing to pink. Central stamen column. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins serrulate, twisted, long


Wakamusha. (Young Soldier), (C.rusticana), Tuyama, 1968, Camellias of Japan, pl.86, p.43, description, p.111: A snow camellia with spreading branches. Leaves oblong-elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, base obtuse, deep, shining green, 5.4-7.3 cm long x 2.3-4 cm wide, petioles green, hairy, 8-10 mm long. Open, vase-shaped flowers, petals 5-7, largest 6 cm long x 4.7 cm wide, inflexed and emarginate, thin, semi-translucent, pale pink, deeper at apex and on petal reverse. Stamens 4 cm high, spreading to 2.6 cm diameter, filaments pale yellow with a touch of orange. Flowers early. From seed collected at Yatsuomachi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.


Wakanahime. (Herb Princess), (C.hybrid), Hagiya, 1986, Studies in Interspecific Hybrids of Camellias, p.5, colour photo 4, p.4: Flower peach pink, outer petals 15, with approximately 40 irregular, small, erect petals in the centre, 5-6 cm across. Petals oval, wavy. Stamens scattered, filaments white, ovary hirsute. Fragrant. Flowers early in leaf axils. Leaves small, ovate, twisted, venation and serration both obscure. Growth habit spreading with slender branches. A seedling of C.x williamsii x C.lutchuenensis, originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan.

Wakanoura. (Wakanoura Bay), (C.japonica), Shirai-Bunko, Higashi-muraya, 1789, Shoshiki Hanagatachô: Double, pale pink with deep red stripes, lotus shape. originated in Japan. Possibly the same as the modern Wakanoura, but not certain.


Wakanoura. (Wakanoura Bay), (C.japonica), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki: Snow white, semi-double in 3 rows, with spots and streaks of red, cylindrical stamen cluster. Somewhat different from the modern cultivar. Originated in Japan. Described as one of the three trees with Moshio and Higuruma.

Wakanoura. (Wakanoura Bay), (C.sasanqua), Shimada, Yaichi, 1957, Kumamoto no Sazanka ni tsuite, Danttairin; Satomi, 1958, Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan, p.16: Pure white. Large, single. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki before 1880. Regarded as one of the finest Higo sasanquas.


Wakô. (Place name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1979, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.176, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, tubular single of 5 rounded, overlapping petals with central stamen cylinder, filaments red, joined for the lower third, anthers bright yellow. Leaves small, lanceolate to lanceolate-ovate, bright green, apices acute, margins serrate. Flowers mid-season to late, Selected from wild japonicas in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Fumio Hironaka in 1976.


Waldon’s Folly. (*C.rosiflora* hybrid). ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1993, No.127, p.9, Reg. No.430: Originated by Diana Waldon, Wodonga, Victoria, Australia. Chance seedling of *C.rosiflora* hybrid *Rosabelle*. First flowered 1984. A semi-double flower of 14-18 petals, light pink in the centre fading to pale pink (RHS.CC.55B fading to 55D), towards the outer edges of the petals, size 6 cm across x 2.3 cm deep. Flowers prolifically mid-season to late on a tall, fastigate, fast growing, open plant. Leaves olive green, elliptic, long tapering, caudate apices, matt surface, serrate margins, 8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. Leaf is smooth with inconspicuous venation. Petals rounded, occasionally notched, with a few petaloids. Filaments in central cluster. A miniature cluster flowering hybrid.


**Walker Lewis.** *(C.japonica)* ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn 2805. Originated by Pat Johnson, Cairo, Ga., USA, and registered by E. Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, Ga. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.82 with colour photo. A 10 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2006. Upright, vigorous growth. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 5 cm. Medium size semi-double to peony form flower (full peony in photo) is 10 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, deep pink with narrow white picotee edge. Heavy petal texture. White anthers and white filaments. Flowers early to midseason.


**Walleri.** *(C.japonica)*, Jean Verschaffelt, 1879, Catalogue, No.21, p.77. No description. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct).

**Wallischi.** Burdin Maggiore & Co, 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Orthographic error for **Wallichii**.

**Wallichi.** Harrison ed., 1843, *The Floricultural Cabinet*. Orthographic error for **Wallichii**.

**Wallichiana de Francfort.** Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845. Synonym for **Sabiniana**.


**Wallichii Nova.** *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.201 as ‘Wallickii Nova’: Leaves the same as Colvillii Rubra; buds oval-obtuse, scales greenish. Flower, 9-10 cm across, full rose form double, clear cherry-red colour, sometimes very deep; exterior petals in 4-5 rows, broad, rounded, concave, imbricated without regularity; those of the centre very small, deformed, not numerous. Originated in the United Kingdom. Orthographic error: ‘Wallickii Nova’.

**Wallickii.** Del Lungo e Girardi, 1928, *Le Camelie*, p.123. Orthographic error for **Wallichii**.


**Wallikii.** Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Wallichii**.

**Wallneri.** Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de camelias éléves à Bollweiler*, pl.29 as ‘Wahnre’). Jacob Makoy et Cie. Catalogue, 1836, p.17. Synonym for **Rosa Sinensis**.

Wally Freshwater. (*C. reticulata* hyb.), American Camellia Yearbook, 1982, p.180, Reg. No.1853: Very large, deep red, semi-double **C. hybrid** (*C. reticulata* ‘Crimson Robe’ x [5XC (*C. reticulata* ‘Cornelian’ x *C. japonica* Mrs D.W. Davis) x *C. reticulata* ‘Cornelian’]). Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 9 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. Average flower size 15 cm across x 5 cm deep. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves 10.5 cm x 7 cm.


Walneri. Colla, 1843, Camelliografia, (illustr.), p.113 as ‘Walnerii’. Synonym for **Rosa Sinensis**.


Walter A. Wilson. (*C. japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1980, p.175, Reg. No.1677: A medium to large, white, formal double **C. japonica**, chance seedling; very late flowering. Originated by Walter A. Wilson, Augusta, Georgia, USA. The 30 year old seedling first bloomed 1962. Average flower size 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 50 petals. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.


Walter Hazlewood. (*C. japonica*), ACRS., 1973, *Camellia News*, No.51, p.37, Reg. No.160: Originated by W.G. Hazlewood, Beecroft, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling from Bokuhan that first bloomed in 1971. It has a bushy, upright growth habit. The deep red, blotched white, 8 cm across, incomplete double flowers open early to late. The olive green leaves have long, tapering apices and shallow serration. Note; Flower has a distinctive centre of several whorls of mixed petaloids and stamens. The white blotching is confined to the petaloids, outer petals solid red.

Walter Homeyer. (*C. reticulata*) ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2004, p.24, Reg No.2632. A very large chance seedling, originated by Dr Walter Homeyer, Macon, Ga., USA. The red, semi-double to peony form bloom is 19 cm across, and shows heavy frosting, with gold anthers and filaments. Flowers mid-season to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2004, p.96, colour photo. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 10 cm long x 7 cm wide.


Waltonensis. (*C. japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:fff: No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, p.14: Superb, very double white. Verschaffelt, 1849, *Nouvelle Iconographie* Book I, pl.III as ‘Alba Illustrata’: Originated in England by Mr Shirving of Walton. Large, rounded-ovate leaves, of dark, glossy green, delicate venation and fine serrations. The blossom is the purest white, imbricated with admirable regularity, 10-11 cm across. The petals are very large, rounded and slightly emarginate, diminishing in size to the centre and giving the blooms a yellowish tint. In some catalogues the same variety is
found under the name of **Waltonensis** or of ‘Skirving’s Seedling’. Synonyms: ‘Alba Illustrata’, ‘Skirving’s Seeding’, ‘Seedling (Skirving’s)’. Orthographic error: ‘Waltoniensis’.


Waltz Time Variegated. **(C.x williamsii)**, McCaskill Gardens Catalogue, 1961, as ‘Waltz Time Var.’: A virus variegated form of Waltz Time - Lilac pink blotched with white. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym ‘Hua Wuhui’.


Wanchunhong. (Late Spring Red), **(C.reticulata)**, Feng et al, 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.89, colour photo and description: Leaves thick, broad-ovate to subrotund, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate, margins deeply serrate, 7.5-11 cm long x 4.5-7.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.57D), small, fully double, regularly arranged. Petals about 30, in pieces. Stamens mostly petaloid. Pistils rudimentary, flattened. Flowering season is late. A new cultivar from
seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden. Different reading: ‘Wanch’unhung’.


Wandik. Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. Orthographic error for *Van Dyck*.

Wandick. Catalogo della Stabilimento Agrario-Botanico di Castagnola e Casabono, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for *Van Dyck*.


Wanduoacha. *(Ten Thousand Flower Camellia)*, *(C.reticulata)*, Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua* pp.130-131, colour photo: Leaves elliptic-ovate, apices long-acuminate and recurved, bases rounded, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. Flowers pink, 10-15 cm. across, petals about 30, outer whorls flat and twisted, inner whors folded, forming a high centre. Stamens numerous, mixed with petals; pistils rudimentary. Flowers mid-season. There is a very old tree in the Yufeng Lamasery, Lijiang County, Yunnan, which also includes a section of a single variety due to stock survival. See colour photo, p.103, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*.


Wanqui. Former Pinyin transliteration for *Wangpæi*.


War Cry. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.102. Reg. No.891: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by G.S. Clarke Jr., Savannah, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium. The dark green leaves are 11 cm long x 7 cm wide. The loose, peony formed flower is heavily veined, velvet red, 15 cm across x 5.5 cm deep, with 12 petals, 21 rabbit ears and 22 petaloids, interspersed with 15 groups of yellow stamens. Mid-season blooming. Sport: **War Cry Variegated**.

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


**Warabe-tsubaki.** (Child Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Kuriya, 1969, *Chûbu Camellia Society Journal*, No.2: An ancient and sacred relic in the Kongôji, Yamaga, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. The camellia has never flowered, the buds always wither and fall, leading to the fable that the priest who originally cared for the original tree in the 15th Century, would return when the tree flowered. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, base cuneate, 7.1-7.2 cm long x 2.2-3.2 cm wide; margins serrated with 24-26 serrations, rather leathery, thick, glossy, deep yellow-green, slightly pinkish upper surface, pale yellow green lower, somewhat undulate. Buds profusely, up to 4 per stem. Originated in Japan.


Warai-okina. Different reading for Shô-ô.


**Warata Spinea Rubra.** (C japonica), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.32; Peony form (similar to Pompone), carmine coloured. Originated in Portugal.


Waratah Anemoniflora. Rubel Longview Catalogue, 1933 as ‘Warratah Anemoniflora’. Synonym for **Anemoniflora**.


**Waratah Aurea**. *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.63, as ‘Warratah Aurea’. No description. (Believed extinct.)


Waratah Carnation. Tagliabue, 1840, *Nomenclatore Camelliae...* Synonym for **Anemoniflora Striata**.


**Waratah Dernii**. Baumann & Baumann, 1829-1835, *Collection de camellias élevés à Bollweiler* as ‘W’tah Dernii’. Synonym for ‘Dernii’, itself a synonym for **Augusta**.


Waratah Incarnata. Tagliabue, 1840, Nomenclatore Camelliae... Synonym for Anemoniflora Carnea.


Waratah Kooper. (C.japonica), Tagliabue, 1840, Nomenclatore Camelliae... No description. (Believed extinct.)

Waratah Kurtzii. (C.japonica), Anonymous, 1835, Magazine of Horticulture, 1:196: Mr Edward Kurtz exhibited a new camellia raised by himself from seed and now it blooms for the first time. The seed was from the old ‘Waratah’, (Anemoniflora). Its form is that of the anemone flowered or Waratah; the large petals are of a clear carmine, veined with a deep tint of the same colour and are cordate; the centre petals are white with occasional sulphur tinges and pencilled with deep, bright pink; many of them edged with yellow. Originated in Maryland, USA. Orthographic error: ‘Warratah Kuttzi’.


Waratah Macrantha. (C.japonica), Catalogo ed Inventario delle Pianti vivi asistentii nei Giardini…, 1856, as ‘Warrata Macranta’. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct).


Waratah (McIlhenny). (C.japonica), McIlhenny, 1937, 600 Varieties of Camellias, invalidly as ‘Warratah’: Semi-double, large, medium red. Originated in USA.


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


**Waratah Petalata.** (C japonica), Anonymous, 1841, Catalogo delle piante esistente nell’imperiale e reale Giardino di Boboli, p.13 as ‘Warrata Petalata’. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

**Waratah Pisani.** Gaetano Savi Catalogue, 1834. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)


Waratah Pomponia. Tagliabue, 1840, Nomenclatore Camelliae .... Synonym for Pompone.


**Waratah Sanguinea.** (C japonica), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.13 as ‘Warratah Sanguinea’: (New), Very vivid red, Magnificent. Originated in Italy.

Waratah Scarlet. Tagliabue, 1840, Nomenclatore Camelliae .... Synonym for Anemoniflora.


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


Ward Daikagura. Santa Rosa Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1949-1950. A form of *Daikagura* with a large amount of white variegation. However as this variegation is virus induced and unstable, this cultivar name is reduced to a synonym for *Daikagura*. Orthographic variant: ‘Ward’s Daikagura’.


Wardii(Floy’s). van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:22 as ‘Wardi’(Floy’s). Synonym for *Wardii*.


Warezumi. Different reading for Waresumi in *Senkaʻoden*, 1851.


Waring’s Red. *(C. japonica)*, Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


Warleyensis. *(C. japonica)*, Slieve Donnard Catalogue, 1938, p.9: Bright red. Originated in UK. Sanders & Fils Nursery Catalogue, 1961-1962, p.12: Large size, semi-double, light red blooms, petals lightly veined. Orthographic error: ‘Warleyense’. Note: The famous gardener Miss Ellen Wilmot lived in Warley Place and it is thought that the camellia may have gone to Kew from her in the 1930’s.

Warm Heart. *(C. japonica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1959, pp.11, 283, Reg No.412: An 11 year old seedling of ‘Donckelaeri’ (Masayoshi), originated by Caesar Breschini, San Jose, California, USA which first flowered 1953. Plant growth is spreading and willowy. The mid-green leaves are large. The semi-double flowers, similar to Finlandia, are coral rose with white stamens, 12-15 cm across x 5-6 cm deep with 12 petals and 3-5 inner, twisted petaloids. Blooms mid-season. Sport: Warm Heart Variegated. Orthographic variant: ‘Warmheart’.


Warrata de la Chine. Cachet, 1840-1841, Catalogue, p.2. Synonym for **Rawesiana**.


Warrata Tricolor de Young. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Waratah Tricolor**.


Warratah Aurora. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.30. Synonym for *Aurora*.


Warratah Sinensis. Soffe, 1840, *Handbuch der Blumengartneri*. Erroneously given as a synonym for *Anemoniflora*, should be for *Rawesiana*.


**Warren Thompson.** (*C.japonica*), ACS Journal, June 2014 with colour photo; Regn No.2920; Originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, Ga., USA.

**Warrior.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio’s Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.10: Brilliant red. Large semi-double to peony form. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, brilliant dark red, varying from semi-double to irregular double (peony form), 10-11 cm across. There are approximately 25 large, round, wavy, outer petals; small petals intermix with stamens in the centre. Leaves light green, ovate, 7.5 cm long x 5 cm wide; apex prominent. texture thin but leathery, tends to curl and twist. Venation raised except midrib, margins serrulate. First bloomed 1943. Originated at Nuccio’s Nurseries. Altadena, California. USA.


**Washingtonii.** *(C.japonica)*, Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, p.157: Superb rose pink, centre scarlet, very double. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.II: The name indicates that its native country is America. It is named for the famous Virginia planter, George Washington. It is a shrub of vigorous growth, covered with large, thick leaves, oval-elongated, acuminate, regularly serrate, glossy deep green. Buds are large, round-oval; the elegant blossom, full and well open, is from 9-11 cm across; the petals are broad, rounded, regularly imbricated from the centre to the circumference, of a cherry-red colour, intersected for the most part, by a white stripe. Originated by Michael Floy, New York, USA. Orthographic errors: ‘Washingtoniana’, ‘Washingtoni’, ‘Washingtonii’, ‘Wasingtoniana’. Synonyms: ‘Washingtonia’, ‘Washington de Floy’, ‘Washington’(Floy), ‘Wahingtonii Vera’. Note: There are three camellias that have been named for George Washington. The first, known as **Washingtonii**, was originated by Michael Floy. The second, a J.B. Smith seedling was introduced by Boll under the name **General Washington**. The third was raised by Dr J.S. Gunnell and named **General George Washington** in 1843.

**Washingtonii Vera.** Henri Goleotti, 1849, Catalogue Botanique. Synonym for **Washingtonii**.


**Washi-no-o.** (Tail of an Eagle), *(C.japonica)*, Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshi Hanagatachô*. Double deep red with white spots, large stamens separated. Note: Shirai-Bunko, 1789 lists Washi-no-o separately from **Masayoshi** indicating that they were not synonyms. Corruption: ‘Washio’.


**Washio.** Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, as synonym for **Masayoshi**.


**Wasingtoniana.** Trillon, 1843, Catalogue, p.9. Orthographic error for **Washingtonii**.

**Wasingtoni.** Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.60. Orthographic error for **Washingtonii**.


**Wassingtoniana.** Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.28. Orthographic error for **Washingtonii**.

Wataridori. (Migratory Bird), \textit{(C.japonica)}, Mizuno, Katsuhiko, 1981, \textit{Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera}, p.107, illustration: Medium size to small, white, cup-shaped single with broad, rounded petals with irregular edges and short, compact stamens cluster. Leaves dull dark green, oval, apex acute, margins shallowly, obscurely serrate. Originated in Kyôto, Japan.


Waters Eliza. *C. japonica*, Feasts Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.17. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


Wawa. Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification...Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica Baby Doll*.


Wedding Cake. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1981, p.106, Reg. No.1689: A large, soft pink, peony form *C.japonica* (*Mrs Bertha A. Harms x Fragrant Frill*), early to late blooming; originated by Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, USA. Average flower size, 12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 16 petals, 130 petaloids and golden anthers. Some fragrance. Plant growth, upright and spreading. Leaves 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. Chinese synonym ‘Xidan’gao’.


Weeks Hall. \textit{(C. japonica)}, Rubel Catalogue No.74, 1940-1941, p.25. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


Weeping Maiden. \textit{(C. sasanqua)}. Lattin, 1959, \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, p.22: Originated by Dr John D. Lawson, Camelliana Nursery, California, USA. A seedling of unknown parentage, a vigorous, rapid growing plant of pendulous habit with long, drooping branches. Foliage is dark green and above average size of sasanqua cultivars. The bloom is a single white, shading to blush pink margins, quite fragrant and reached about 8 cm across. \textit{American Camellia Yearbook}, 1960, p.208, Reg. No.442.


Wei Yih Shan Cha. Common Chinese name for \textit{C. cuspidata}.


Weichu. (Old name for Chuxiong) \textit{(C. reticulata)} Records of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong, p.60 with colour photos. Named by Zhang Fangyu. Flower full rose form double with 33-45 petals, pink. Stamens few and rudimentary. Leaves ovate, thick, 7-9 cm x 4.5-6 cm. Flowers midseason.

Weidelin. Gao, Jiyn, 2007, \textit{The Identification....Outstanding Camellias}, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA \textit{C. japonica Vedrine}.


Weila. Gao, Jiyn, 2007, \textit{The Identification....Outstanding Camellias}, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA \textit{C. japonica Wilamina}.


Weisier. Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* *Ida Weisner*.


Weitaman Huang. Gao, Jiying, Ltr, 30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* *Witman Yellow*.

Wejmatia. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for *Weymarii*.


**Weixi Hong**. (Red Weixi Brook), *(C.reticulata)*, China Regn No.50, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, June 2009, No.12, p.49 with colour photo; Planted in Hemotang Temple in the Ming Dynasty, and propagated in 1992 by the local Shi Zhengyi people. Flowers rose form, deep red, 13-15 cm diameter, Petals 28-32 in 4-5 whorls, slightly incurved. Flowers mid-season. Leaves flat, elliptic, 9.5-12.5 cm x 5-6 cm, apices acuminate and reflexed backward, bases cuneate to wide cuneate, margins prominently serrated. Flowers mid-season.


**Welbankiana**. *(C.japonica)*, Curtis, 1819, *Monograph on the Genus Camellia*: The new white Camellia japonica, called, by the Horticultural Society, *Welbankiana*, after Captain Welbank, who, as well as Captain Rawes, imported a plant in 1816 and both plants bloomed in 1819. Captain Welbank’s at Mr Turners, Rook’s Nest Park, Surrey, and Captain Rawes’s at Mrs Palmer’s Bromley. Loudon, 1825, *The Greenhouse Companion*, p.75 as ‘Wellbank’s Camellia’: Double white. On p.74 this separately lists ‘Luteo-alba’ as ‘Bassington’s yellowish white’. This may be Seidel’s ‘Lutea Plena’ or the plant brought in by Captain Rawes. Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias*, pl.27 as ‘Welbankii’ (Captain Welbank’s White C.): The flowers are of a yellowish white colour, 7.5-8.5 cm in diameter. They be said to rank between the the ‘Double White’ *(Alba Plena)* and the *Pompone*...The petals are not arranged in any sort of order, so that the flower has a confused appearance. The exterior petals are of a roundish form, from 2.5-3.8 cm in diameter, much undulated, a little recurved or divided. The centre petals are irregularly shaped; sometimes they resemble *Pompone*, but are twisted and in tufts, with several parcels of imperfect stamina intermixed. In the Botanical Register (t.708) where it is figured under the name of ‘Luteo-Albicans’, it is stated to have been introduced by the late Mr Bassington, of Stoke Newington. Synonyms: ‘Welbank’s White’, ‘Welbank’s White Flowered Japanese Camellia’, ‘Flavescens’, ‘White Peony Flowered’, ‘White Moutan Camellia’, ‘Luteo-Albicans’, ‘Heptangularis’, ‘Lutea Alba’, ‘Heptangulans Alba’.

**Welbankiana (C.N.).** *(C japonica)*, SCCS., 1949, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.67, erroneously as ‘Welbankiana’: White, occasionally dashed pink and sporting to solid pink. Medium, large anemone form. Loose, spreading growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: **Welbankiana Rosea**. Later issues state ‘China to England (Wellbanks), 1820.’ However this applies to the original *Welbankiana*, which is a different cultivar. The origin of this plant is unknown.


**Welbanksii.** Baumann & Baumann, 1835, *Collection de Camellias élevés à Bollweiler*, No.46. Orthographic error for *Welbankiana*.


**Welcoming Spring Red.** SCCS., 1984, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.129. Western synonym for *Yingchunhong*.


**Well Bucket.** *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.66 with colour photo; Synonym for *Kagotsurube*.

**Wellbanckii.** Vershaffelt Catalogue, 1846, p.60. Orthographic error for *Welbankiana*.


Wen Shan Shan Cha. Common Chinese name for *C.wenshanensis*.


filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and slow, with light green leaves 11.5 cm long x 5 cm wide.

Wendy. (C. japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1976, p.164, Reg. No.1387: A 6 year old chance C. japonica seedling that first flowered 1974; originated by Paul Gilley, Grandridge, Florida, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves averaging 8 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double, ‘Donckelaeri’ (Masayoshi) style flower, is dark red, variegated white, 14 petals, pink filaments and yellow anthers. Average size flower is 12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms early to late. Chinese synonym ‘Wendi’.

Wendy Gaye. (C. japonica), ACRS., 1970, Camellia News, No.40, p.26, Reg. No.120: Originated by E.R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia from seed supplied by the Huntington Gardens, California. First flowered 1968. The upright, open, vigorous plant produces flowers 11 cm across, incomplete double, bright red with white striped petaloids. Blooms mid-season. The bright green leaves are 8 cm x 5 cm, with acuminate apex and serrulate margin.


Wenxing. (Civil Star), (C. reticulata). China Regn No.36. China Flowers & Horticulture, July 2008, No.14, p.43 with color photo; Selected from the wild forest in Tenchong County, Yunnan, China and named by Yin Minlun, Tengyue Town, Yunnan. Flowers peony form, bright red, 12-16 cm diameter. Petals 28-32, outer almost flat, inner dense and curved with some white spots. Stamens divided in 6-9 bundles among the petals. Pistil undeveloped. Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, 6-12 cm long x 3.8-5.7 cm wide, apices acuminate, bases broad cuneate or obtuse. Leaf flat or slightly incurved, margins prominently serrated. Flowers early to mid-season.


West Wind. (C.japonica), SCCS., 1962, Camellia Nomenclature, p.106: Coral red. Large to very large, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Harvey Short, Ramona, California.

Western Pink. (C.japonica), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.239. No description. No valid listing located.

Western White. (C.japonica), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.239. No description. No valid listing located.


Where Oh Kinora. (C. japonica), Dodd, 1968, Adventure in Camellia Seedlings, p.13, colour photo: A medium pink, open peony to open anemone form, with outer row of large, twisted and folded petals, leading to small, erect and twisted petals and petaloids, merging into a centre of yellow stamens. Originated as a seedling of Pink Star by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


Whilthonia. Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for Wiltoniae.

Whimsical. (C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.26. Reg. No.256: Originated by Colin Spicer, Feilding, New Zealand. Seed parent is from an unnamed seedling of C.saluensis x C japonica Gauntlettii which was crossed with Betty Sheffield Supreme. The seed was raised by L. Jury and given to C. Spicer. First flowered 1968. The plant is of medium, upright growth, of average density and slow growth. Leaves pale green, 6-7 cm long x 4 cm wide. The semi-double flowers are soft pink, measuring 11-12 cm across x 6 cm, deep with 23-28 petals and the odd petaloid, yellow anthers and white filaments. The open flowers are mostly soft pink (RHS.CC.63D), with deep pink flecks and streaks. Occasionally a whole petal or flower will be the deeper colour. Flowers mid-season to late.


White Adolphe Ausdusson. SCCS., 1958, Camellia Nomenclature, p.13. Synonym for Adolphe Audusson Special


**White Ball.** *(C.japonica)*, McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.15: A compact, peony type blossom, outer two rows of petals irregular and standing out parallel to the base, inner petals whirled irregularly. Petals occasionally lined rose colour, a few inconspicuous stamens. Originated in USA at Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana. Synonym: ‘Early White Ball’.


White by Gate. Ferey’s Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Abbreviation for **White by the Gate**.


**White Cascade.** *(C.japonica)*, Camellias, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.66 with colour photo; White, tubular to trumpet shaped small single, cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly

White Chandleri. Gerbings Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942. Synonym for **Madge Miller**. The name was also invalidly used as a synonym for **Shiro Chan** by Domoto in 1954.

White Chandleri Elegans. Portland Camellia Nursery Camellia Catalogue, 1947-1948. Synonym for ‘Chandleri White’. However **Shiro Chan** is in such universal use for this cultivar that it is let stand as the valid name.


**White Cleopatra.** *(C.sasanqua)*, Nuccio’s Nurseries Catalogue, 1979-1980: Medium size, white, semi-double sport of **Cleopatra**. Originated at Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.


White Crane. Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1945-1946. Synonym for **Hakutsuru**.


White Daikagura. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Conrad Hilton**. Also erroneously used for **Joshua E. Youtz**.

**White Deb.** *(C.japonica)*, Garner, 1967, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.68: A chance seedling of Frank Maitland, San Fernando, California, USA. It is a chalk white version of **Debutante**, except slightly larger and earlier. It was reported as ‘White Debutante’ but is being registered as **White Deb**.


**White Ear.** *(C.japonica)*, Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1836, p.15. No description. Origin unknown. (Believed extinct.)

**White Eighteen Scholars.** Synonym for Baishiba Xueshi.


**White Empress.** *(C.japonica)*, Vanderbilt, 1943, Camellia Digest, 1(3), No description. Fendig, 1949, American Camellia Catalogue: Large semi-double, 12.5-15 cm across. Mass of yellow stamens gives this pure white a yellow glow. Leaves large, dark green, tapered ends, shallow serrations, 10 cm x 5 cm. Habit vigorous, compact, upright. Free flowering, spreading branches. Originated from seed imported from Japan by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama. First


White Flora. RHS., 1950, *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report*, index, p.130. Synonym for Flora. The white was probably added to distinguish the original clone of Flora from its pink mutation.


**White Guilfoylei.** (*C.japonica*), Abbott’s Nursery Catalogue, 1892-1893, p.11. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)


White Herme. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.27. Synonym for *Colonial Lady*. Also used erroneously by Sea Island Nursery and others as a synonym for *Finlandia*.


White High Hat. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.341, Reg. No.247 as a white sport of *High Hat*, originated by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama. However in the same yearbook on p.32 is the another report of a white sport of *High Hat* named *Conrad Hilton* and this is accepted as the prior name. Fruitland Nurseries in 1946 listed the same white sport as ‘White Daikagura’.


White Hope. (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1943: Cream white. Large, formal double to peony form. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina.


**White Knight.** (*C. japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: White, open peony form. Originated as a chance seedling at Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA.

**White Knight.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.337, Reg. No.164: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated at Knight’s Nursery, Gainesville, Florida, USA that first flowered 1952. Leaves 8-10 cm long x 5-7 cm wide, elongate-ovate, margins slightly undulate, medium to heavy serrations, dark green. Flowers complete double, incompletely imbricated with 75-85 petals in 13 rows, 7.5 cm across x 3.9 cm deep, colour white, early blooming.


**White Mermaid.** (*C.japonica*), Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.20; A sport of Kingyotsubaki (known in America as ‘Mermaid’). Medium size, white, single flowers. Most leaves narrow down, then flare out to three points, giving a “fishtail” appearance.


White Moon Goddess. Synonym for Baichang'e Cai.


**White Pearl.** (*C. japonica*), Lindo Nursery Catalogue (ca.1945). Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

**White Pearl.** (*C. japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1975, p.242, Reg. No.1360: A 12 year old chance seedling japonica that first bloomed 1969; originated by Mrs L.S. Carswell, Waycross, Georgia, USA. Plant growth is average with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The semi-double, Frizzle White type, bloom is white with yellow anthers and 22 petals. Average size, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. As Lindo’s ‘White Pearl’ is not identifiable the name is let stand for this cultivar.


**White Porcelain.** *(C. japonica)*, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Mar. 2007, p.29 with colour photo; Reg. No.2696. A chance seedling that first flowered in 2000. Originated by V.E. Howell, Lucedale, Miss., USA, and propagated by the Camellia Nursery, Lucedale. The 12.7 cm diameter, porcelain white, formal double flower has heavy petal texture, and 45 petals. Plant is upright and open with average growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.72 with colour photo; Flower depth is 5cm. Dark green leaves are 9 cm x 6.5 cm.


Although White Reticulata’ was published first, it has no standing as there was no description or other accompanying data.

**White Ribbon.** *(C.sasanqua)*, A marketing name used for *Paradise Barbara* for a charitable campaign.


**White Satin.** *(C.sasanqua)*, Anonymous, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.171: Colour white, slightly pink tipped in the bud (Outer small petals). Total of 7 petals, all indented like dogwood petals. Stamen cluster 2.5-3.2 cm in diameter. Flower size, 8-10 cm across. Growth habit upright and dense with leaves mid-green, serrate, 3.8-5 cm long x 2-2.5 cm wide. Blooms early. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.


There is no relationship between this camellia and ‘White Star’, the synonym of Candidissima.


White Surprise. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1975, p.242, Reg. No.1362: A sport of ‘LookAway’, first observed 1960; originated by Dr & Mrs H.G. Mealing, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with dark green leaves, 11 cm x 6 cm. The semi-double, ‘Herme’ (Hikarugenji) style, flower is ivory white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Heavy substance, thick petals and is a tetraploid. Blooms early to late.


White Swan (McIlhenny). (C.japonica), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1945-1946, invalidly as ‘White Swan’: Small to medium sized white, peony form with central petals interspersed with a few stamens. Late flowering. Originated in USA.


White Three Scholars. Synonym for Baisan Xueshi.


White Tipped Pink. (C.sasanqua), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues, p.242: White petals, tipped with pink, single. Originated in USA.


**White Velvet.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.208, Reg. No.480: A 4 year old chance seedling that first flowered 1959; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The dark green leaves, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. The rose form double, white flowers are 11 cm across x 5 cm deep with 40-50 petals. The velvet textured petals are waved and overlaid in alternative rows, giving a tiered effect. Blooms mid-season.


**White Wings.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1967, p.234, Reg. No.940: A putative sport of *Mrs Charles Simons*, first observed 1948 and commercially introduced 1963. Plant growth is spreading and open with light green leaves, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep. Colour is white with yellow stamens. Wide, wavy petals, some upright. Blooms mid-season.


**Whitecross.** *(C.sasanqua)*, ACRS., 1980, Camellia News, No.75, p.24, Reg. No.241: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia. A chance seedling that first flowered 1970. The open, upright plant has small, light green leaves, 4.5 cm long x 2 cm wide. The 7 cm across, semi-double, white flowers are given a yellowish colour from the bright yellow stamens. Blooms early to late. Orthographic variant: ‘White Cross’.


Whiteout. *(C.japonica hybrid)*, New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, March 1999, Issue No.132, vol.XXI, No.1, p.17, Reg. No.410. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between *C.japonica* Tama-ikari and C.hybrid Superscent. Flowers are anemone form, 10 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with about 30 petals and 50 petaloids mixed together, and broken into several chambers. Colour is white, and the flower has a very weak scent. The plant is spreading and open, of average growth rate, with dark green leaves 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.


Whooppee. *(C.japonica)*, American Camellia Yearbook, 2000, p.8, colour photo p.c15. The veined red with white margins, semi-double flower is cup-shaped. Some solid red flowers are also produced. A 20 year old chance seedling which first flowered in 1990. Flowers early to mid-season. Originated by Frank A. Wilson, III, Leslie, Ga., USA. Flowers are 7.5 cm across x 6.5 cm deep, with 16 petals. Plant growth is upright and average, with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.


Wilbur W. Foss. Movich. 1972. *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.64. The name selected and registered by the raiser was *Wilber Foss*, therefore ‘Wilbur W. Foss’ must be regarded as a synonym and an orthographic error.

Wild Form. This designation has been used to distinguish the single *C.reticulata* and *C.oleifera* grown from seed collected in the wild.


**Wild Silk.** *(C.reticulata)*, New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1966, vol.IV, No.5, p.32, Reg. No.27: A hand pollinated seedling of *C.reticulata* ‘Wild Form’ x ‘Shot Silk’, *(Dayinhong)*; originated by Dr Jane Crisp, Tirau, New Zealand. The flowers are a loose peony form, 12-15 cm across with 12-14 petals and up to 20 rabbit eared petaloids. The colour is rose-pink (RHS.CC. China rose 024/1- /2) The habit of growth is well furnished and erect. Leaves are long and narrow, midgreen with characteristic reticulata veinings.


**Wildenovia.** *(C.japonica)*, Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.198: Flower 8 cm across, double, orange-red veined cerise. The petals of the outer rows are wide, notched and imbricated, reflexed like a cup, those of the second row are smaller, thickly and irregularly disposed; after the latter there is a repeat of the large petals, irregular, notched and some upright, the others turned down, with the centre composed of a group of small, unequal petals. Originated in Germany. Orthographic error: ‘Wildenowia’.


**Wilder.** *(C.japonica)*, SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.112: Light pink shading to cream white in the centre. Large formal double of flat form. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

**Wilderi.** *(C.japonica)*, Breck, Jos., 1841, *The New England Farmer and Horticulturist Register*, 19:228: Leaves 3.8 cm across x 7.5 cm long, oval, acuminate, slightly dentated, a very fine green, with prominent midrib; petioles short. A shrub of free, upright, but rather slender growth; buds quite round, with apple green scales; flower medium size, 8-10 cm across. Colour delicate, clear rose; petals 75-80 in number, imbricated, of the most perfect rose-leaf shape, and arranged with exquisite regularity, from the circumference to the centre; corolla very round, free in its inflorescence, every flower expanding perfectly. The superiority of this variety, when compared with ... the old ‘Double White’, ‘Lady Hume’, *Imbricata* and others is its round petals with scarcely a serrature or indentation on the edge. Raised from the seed of the single red camellia, fertilized by ‘Punctata’. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book X, pl.IV. Originated by Marshal P. Wilder, Dorchester, Massachusetts. Synonyms: ‘John Laing’, ‘Wilderi Rosea’, ‘Lady Campbell’, ‘Wilderi de Boston’. Orthographic errors: ‘Wilderi’, ‘Weldery’, ‘Wilde Rii’, ‘Wilderi’.

**Wilderi-Alba.** Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. Synonym for Mrs Abby Wilder.


**Wilderi Rosea.** van Houtte Catalogue, 1872-1873, 144-S:38. Synonym for Wilderi.


**Wilder’s Alba.** van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:70. Synonym for Mrs Abby Wilder.

**Wild’s Rose.** *(C.japonica)*, Jean Verschaffelt, 1864, Catalogue No.8, p.20 as ‘Wild’s Rosea’. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.48. No description. It appears likely that this name was originally a synonym for Wilderi but it has become separated out in America as a different


Wildiana. (C.japonica), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Wildiana Perfecta. (C.japonica), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.50 as ‘Wildiana Perfecta’. No description. (Believed extinct.)


**Willard Scott.** (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1986, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.41, No.3, Reg. No.2005; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.95: This has formal doubles and peony form blooms on the same plant. The formal double flower is small, pale pink with true pink edges, while the peony form is large, pale pink with true pink edges. A seedling of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x **Caroline Browne** that blooms early to mid-season. Formal flowers 6 cm across x 3.8 cm deep and the peony flowers 12 cm across x 7 cm deep, each with about 70 petals of varying sizes, the peony form showing some ivory anthers. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with medium green leaves, 10 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Originated by Mrs H.S. Stone, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. Chinese synonym ‘Sikete’.


William B. Thompson. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.12, colour photo, as ‘Wm. B. Thompson’: A medium size to small, pale pink formal double; colour fading towards the centre. A seedling of **Nina Avery**, originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.


William Beckman. (*C.japonica*), Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)


William C. Cromley. (C japonica), ACS 1992 American Camellia Yearbook, p.39, Reg. No.2231: Medium size, light red, loose peony form C japonica chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. The 24 year old seedling first flowered 1973. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 4 cm deep with 30 petals and 15 petaloids. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 4 cm wide. See colour photos between pp.40-41.

William C. Noell. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1973, p.195, Reg. No.1253: A 9 year old chance C japonica seedling that first bloomed 1966. Originated by J. Stewart Howard, Salemburg, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and dense with dark green leaves, 8cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The formal double bloom has a white centre, shading to pink outer petals. It is 5 cm across x 2 cm deep with 85-90 petals. Late blooming. Abbreviation: ‘William Noell’.


William Downing (USA). (C japonica), SCCS., The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature, 1954, p.87 as ‘William Downing’; Purplish red. Large semi-double with large, thick petals. Vigorous growth. Mid-season blooming. Said to have originated in the Azalea Glen Nursery USA in 1941. However it is probably an incorrectly identified European cultivar.

William Downing Variegated. (C japonica), Fendig, 1953, American Camellia Catalogue: A virus variegated form of William L. Downing - Purplish pink blotched with white. Originated in USA.


William Forrest Bray. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1968, p.138, Reg. No.966: A 14 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by W.F. Bray, Pensacola, Florida, USA. Plant growth is dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The formal double flower is 12.5 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 47 petals. Colour is dark red. Petals are large with darker veins and a 6 mm purple border on petal tips. Blooms mid-season to late. Sport: William Forrest Bray Variegated.


**William Niblo.** *(C.japonica)*, Verschaffelt, 1860, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.I: Received this camellia from New York, USA, where it originated from seed. The foliage is small; the large flowers are a delicate pink, deeper towards the circumference where sometimes appears a few large longitudinal stripes. The petals are uniform, rounded, outspread and regularly imbricated; at the centre of each of them is a pale pink stripe.


**William Penn.** *(C.japonica)*, Buist, 1854, *American Flower Garden Directory*, 6:222: Originated by Dick. Dark reddish crimson; large bold petals, fully double; plant of free growth; foliage dark green. Apparently the variety became variegated as in 1859, Verschaffelt’s *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.I describes it as: “Last year this Camellia was sent to us from the USA. It soon blossomed in our glasshouse where the pure white vies with the most ruddy colouring, showing a double colouring arranged in an unusual way. The oval rounded, perfectly imbricated petals are arranged so that the rows of the circumference, imbricated and
serried, form with those of the centre, outspread in the form of a star.” The modern variety is different again. Orthographic errors: ‘William Gem’, ‘William Peen’.


**William Penn Red.** (*C.japonica*), Vanterbilt, 1943, *Camellia Digest*, 1(2): The solid red form of the modern **William Penn.** Originated in USA.


**William R. Blanchard.** (*C.japonica*), Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.10 as ‘Wm. R. Blanchard’: Deep pink to light red; medium size; semi-double. Originated in USA by Thomasville Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia.

**William Rosa.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, salmon pink, semi-double, 10 cm across x 3.8 cm deep; petals wedge shaped, 3.8 cm long, reflexed and deeply notched, veined a darker pink. Stamens central with white filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves, medium to light green, lanceolate, 10 cm long x 3.8 cm wide, tapering acuminate, coarsely serrate. Originated as a seedling grown by Camellia Nurseries, Tallahassee, Florida from seed of **Reverend John Bennett.** Sport: **William Rosa Variegated.**


**William Sellers.** (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1976, p.164, Reg. No.1396: An 8 year old *C.reticulata* (‘Tali Queen’ x ‘Chang’s Temple’). Originated by W.E. Sellers, Mobile, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is spreading and slow with dark green leaves, 11 cm long x 6 cm wide. The semi-double bloom is deep crimson with 20 petals, white filaments and yellow anthers. Average size 14 cm across x 7 cm deep. Petals are large, interlocking and folded back. Mid-season blooming. Sport: **William Sellers Variegated.**


**William Spragg.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.10, Reg. No.173: Originated by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, N.S.W., Australia from a seedling of **Jean Lyne x Emperor of Russia Variegated** that first bloomed 1971. The semi-double 10-12 cm across flower varies from deep red to petals shaded white, but most blooms are deep red with white marbling and flecking. Dense, bushy, upright growth with strong green leaves, obovate lanceolate, apex
acute, margins obscurely serrate, 8-10.5 cm long x 4.7-5.8 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late.

**William T. Wood.** *(C.japonica)*, Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1942. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

William The Conqueror. van Houtte Catalogue, 1847-1848, 31:38. Synonym for **William the 1st.**

**William the 1st.** *(C.japonica)*, van Houtte Catalogue, 1842, 9:59: Richly shell-shaped; imbricated at the circumference, the other petals being numerous and peony form. Synonym: ‘William the Conqueror’.

William III. Taylor & Sangster Nursery Catalogue, 1887. Description not seen. Orthographic variant for **William The Third.**

William IV. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1838, p. 18. Orthographic variant for **William the IVth.**

William the Fourth. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32)258. Orthographic variant for **William the IVth.**


William the 4th. Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, p.115. Orthographic variant for **William the IVth.**


Williams. *(C.japonica)*, Gerbing Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: New camellia from Middleton Gardens. (Middleton No. 11). Semi-double, it is usually described as the darkest red, measuring 10-12.5 cm across with two rows of petals, veined with lighter shadings of red. Long-pointed, dark green foliage. Originated in USA.

William’s Lavender. *(C.saluenensis)*, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1946-1947, p.26: Lavender pink. Medium size single. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Small to medium, lavenderpink, single about 7.5 cm across. There are 6 wedge-shaped petals, each about 4 cm long. Their rounded tips are slightly notched. There are many stamens contained in an upright cylinder. Leaves bright, glossy, medium green, oval, 6 cm x 3.8 cm with sharply pointed tips and finely serrate. Plant habit is upright, compact and hardy. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia from seed imported from England. First flowered 1942. While it was grown from seed of *C.saluenensis*, it appears to have some *C.japonica* in its makeup. Orthographic error: ‘William Lavender’. See colour pl., Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Chinese synonym ‘Weilan Zihua’.

Dark red blotched with white. Originated in USA. Note: As with William’s Lavender, probably is a hybrid x japonica.


Williamsii. According to The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature the hybrid name *C.x williamsii* applies to all crosses and back crosses involving *C.saluenensis* and *C.japonica*. It is invalid as a cultivar name.

**Williamsii Alba.** (*C.x williamsii*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.162: White, medium sized single to semi-double with flared and twisted petals. Vigorous, compact bushy growth. Blooms early to mid-season. A seedling of J.C. Williams; originated by R. Carr, Tulare, California, USA. Note: According to the Horticultural Code this name is illegal as all cultivar names which include any botanical latin, that have been introduced after 1958 are invalid.


**Williamsii Glendoick.** (*C.x williamsii*), Glendoick Gardens Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.7: Another clone (not J.C. Williams) strong growth with much darker, cherry-red flowers. Originated in UK. Note: Name is invalid. See note under Williamsii Alba.


**Willie Hite.** (*C.japonica*), American Camellia Yearbook, 1956, p.66, Reg. No.281: A 12 year old chance seedling that was originated by W.M. Hite, Marion, South Carolina, USA that first flowered 1946. Leaves average 9 cm x 5 cm, dark green, pronounced serration, prominent venation. Plant growth is dense and columnar. The blooms, similar to Berenice Boddy in form, are 9 cm across x 3.8 cm deep with 18-26 petals and 1-3 petaloids. Colour is light pink, shading to deeper pink at the edge of cordate petals. Central petals are crinkled with closely formed yellow stamens. Flowers from early through mid-season. Chinese synonym ‘Haite’.


**Willmeta.** (*C.japonica*), Hansen, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.173, as ‘Wilmetta’: Apple blossom pink. Small single resembling apple blossom. Slow, open willowy growth. Orthographic errors: ‘Willametta’, ‘Wilmetta’. It was named from the combination of the christian names of Will and Meta Jensen and it was a seedling they brought with them from Holland.


**Willomena Summers.** (*C.japonica*), Lindo Nursery Catalogue, 1942. Description not seen. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

**Willow Leaf.** (*C.sasanqua*), Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, p.41: White, margined pink, single. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.31: Leaves of this variety are very unusual. They are long and narrow, slightly crenate. Resembles the leaves of the willow. Flower single, with 6 petals, medium size, white, with faint pink margin. A compact, upright grower. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue* with colour pl.: Medium, white with margins of rose-pink, single, 7.5 cm across, There are 6 wedge-shaped petals, standing separate from each other, about 5 cm long with shallow notch on top. Central stamens are spreading and prominent, Bud opens poppy-fashion. Leaves dark, glossy green, long, narrow lanceolate, 5-7 cm long x 1.6 cm wide. Resembles a willow leaf. Tip sharp. Leaf bends upward from the midrib and downwards at both ends. The plant habit is vigorous, compact and densely foliated. Originated at Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama, USA from seed of unknown parentage.


Will’s Path. (C.japonica), Hayworth, 1987-1988, RHS., Rhododendron with Magnolias and Camellias, p.94: Entered by J.W. Graham in the single japonica class. A single pink, similar in size and shape to Jupiter and is an attractive pink with no trace of blue. Originated as chance seedling at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, England, where it was found by a path, known as Will’s Path, hence the name. (Ltr., J.W. Graham, 19-1-88).


Willyam The IV. Catalogo della Stabilimento Agrario-Botanico Castagnola e Casabobo, 1867-1868. Orthographic error for William the IVth.


Wilson’s Red. (C.japonica). Camellia Grove Nursery Catalogue, 1944: Informal, peony form double, red. Originated in the garden of Mr. Wilson, Doncaster, Victoria, Australia. It also occurs in other old plantings and would appear to be an old unidentified cultivar.

Wiltonia. Tagliabue, 1840, Nomenclatore Camelliae. Orthographic error for Wiltoniae.


Win Houlden. *(C. reticulata x C. saluenensis)*, New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1982, vol.XII, No.5, p.7, Reg. No.177: A seedling raised by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The seed parent was an unnamed seedling from *C. reticulata Dataohong* x *C. saluenensis* and the pollen parent Damanao. Growth habit is medium and spreading. The flower is a peony form, dark rose, 11.5cm across. Mid-season blooming.


Windbigler’s C.1. *(C. japonica)*, Walter Allan Nursery Catalogue, 1948-1949: A very fine white. Originated in USA.


Wings of Song. *(C. japonica)*, Pyron, 1960, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.38: A very large, white, semidouble to peony form, size up to 15 cm across. Often the flower has a two tiered effect with petals spreading out of the centre of the stamens. Originated in USA by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA.

Wingster Dreifaltigkeit (Trinity). *(C. japonica)*, International Camellia Journal 2005, p.129 with colour photo; Reg. No. 55. Open pollinated seedling of *Shibori-seiôbo*. Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. First flowered 1992. A spreading, open shrub of medium growth rate. Flowers mid-season to late. Flower is 6 cm x 3.5 cm, a cup-shaped single to semi-double of 7 to 9 petals. Base colour is white, with highly variable pink and red striping, spotting or banding, all on the same bush. Golden stamens.

Wingster Fanal. *(C. japonica)*, Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia, Catalogue, 2008, p.30 with colour photo; Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany. A seedling of *Paul Jones Supreme*, pollen parent unknown. A semi-double to peony form flower, 7.5cm diameter. White, with many narrow or wide, bright red stripes. A few pale yellow stamens among the central petaloids. Shiny mid-green leaves, 6cm x 2.5cm. Dense, upright growth.
Wingster Frühling. (C japonica), Kamelien, 75 Years of Camellia, Catalogue, 2008, p.30 with colour photo; Originated by Peter Fischer, Wingst, Germany from wabisuke seed brought back from Japan. First flowered 2008. A single flower, diameter 5cm, with 7 petals, funnel-shaped and slightly fragrant. Whitish-pink colour with a few irregular light red stripes. Stamens ochre yellow, wabisuke type. Leaves bright mid-green, 6cm x 2.5cm, slightly serrated. Slow, upright growth.


Winifred Hafele. (C japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1960, p.209, Reg. No.482: A 10 year old seedling that first bloomed in 1955; originated by Julington Nurseries Inc. Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The dark green leaves average 5-7.5 cm in length and 3.8 cm in width. The cherry-red, peony form flower, similar to Daikagura in form, is 10-12.5 cm across x 6 cm deep with 30-35 petals, with light gold stamens, red tipped. There are large, waved petals, two sets of stamens, one set with small petals grouped round a central group of stamens and larger petals. Late blooming.

Winifred Hills. (C x vernalis), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1970, vol.VI, No.7, p.33, Reg. No.51: A chance seedling of Hiryû which first flowered 1965; originated by Mrs W. Hills, Whakatane, New Zealand. The plant is upright, dense and rapid in rate, with dark green leaves, 5.5 cm long x 2.5 wide. The flower is RHS.CC. Red-Purple Group 66C, anemone form, 8.5 cm across x 3.5 cm deep with 12-13 petals and up to 96 petaloids.


**Winsome.** *(C.hiemaleis)*, Wylam, 1956, American Camellia Yearbook, p.25: The flowers of **Winsome** are variable in form from semi-double to anemoniform and are a clear white with a delicate pink edge. Originated at McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California as a seedling from **Shishigashira**.


**Winter Cheer.** *(C.japonica)*, Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, 1945, p.15: Crimson red with lighter centre. Medium large, semi-double with irregular petals. Bushy growth. Mid-season to late flowering. A seedling found growing at the foot of **Tricolor** at Treseder’s old Nursery, Alt Street,
Ashfield, N.S.W., Australia. For illustration see Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.268.


**Winter Treasure.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large, white, semi-double, 12-12.5 cm across. There are from 18-25 broad petals, slightly waved and notched at the tip. The stamen cluster is central. Filaments are pale cream, anthers are yellow. Flower buds are long and green, showing a little brown shading. First flowered 1949. Leaves medium green long-elliptic, many over 12.5 cm long. Smooth, drooping and tapered at both ends. Plant habit slightly pendulous, rapid, hardy grower. Originated by Miss Ruth Loman, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA from seed of unknown parents. Reg. No. 129, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.337.


flower buds. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.


**Winter’s Cupid.** *(C.hybrid)*. Camellia Forest Nursery Catalogue, 2008, p.10; Small single white flowers produced in profusion in autumn. Leaves are small, dark green and somewhat leathery. Upright growth with short internodes, making it very compact. Offered as a cold hardy selection. *C.oleifera Plain Jane x C.sasanqua*. Raised by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

**Winter’s Dancer.** *(C.hiemalis x C.oleifera)*. SCCS Camellia Nomenclature 2009, p.191; Dark pink shading to light pink at the margins. Semidouble to loose peony form. Slow, spreading growth. Flowers mid-season. *C.hiemalis Bill Wylam x C.oleifera Plain Jane*. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

**Winter’s Darling.** *(C.hiemalis x C.oleifera)*. ACS 1993, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.70, colour plate p.74, Reg. No.2270: Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. A miniature, deep cerise pink, anemone form seedling of *C.hiemalis Shishigashira x C.oleifera*. Early flowering. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1985. Average flower size is 4 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 12 petals, 52 petaloids, yellow anthers and white filaments. Cold hardy to -101/4F. Plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.


**Winter’s Fancy.** *(C.hybrid)*. SCCS Camellia Nomenclature 2009, p.191; Deep pink, semi-double, with creped petals. Flowers mid-season. *C.hiemalis Bill Wylam x C.hiemalis Shishi-gashira x C.oleifera Plain Jane*. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

**Winter’s Fire.** *(C.oleifera x C.x vernalis)*. ACS 1993 *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.70, colour photo between pp.70-71; Reg. No. 2271: A medium, bright pinkish red, semidouble *(C.oleifera x C.sasanqua) x C.x vernalis Takarazuka*. Early flowering. Originated by William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. The 12 year old seedling first bloomed 1984. Average flower size is 9.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 12 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Cold hardy to -101/4F without injury. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves 9 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.


Winter’s Moonlight. (*C. oleifera* hybrid). SCCS Camellia Nomenclature 2009, p.192. White, single to anemone form. Compact, average growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Cold hardy to -15º F. *C. japonica* ‘Tricolor Red (Siebold’ (Lady de Saumarez) x *C. oleifera* Plain Jane. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA.

Winter’s Own. (*C. reticulata*). ACRS., 1985, Camellia News, No.95, p.20, Reg. No.325: Originated by M.F. Greentree, Kingsgrove, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling of *C. reticulata* hybrids Lasca Beauty x Arbutus Gum. First flowered 1983. The semi-double to peony form, pink, large to very large flowers open early to mid-season. The upright, vigorous plant has mid-green, vigorous ovate, reticulate leaves with serrate margins. Sport: Winter’s Own Variegated.

Winter’s Own Variegated. (*C. reticulata*), ACRS., 1989, Camellia News, No.111, p.13, Reg. No.378: Originated by M.E. Greentree, Kingsgrove, NSW, Australia. A virus variegated form of Winter’s Own with similar general characteristics. Pale pink semi-double to loose peony form, 16 cm across x 8 cm deep, wavy petals, rabbit ears, marbled and moired white.

Winter’s Peony. (*C. hybrid*). ACS, The Camellia Journal, Nov. 2000, p.29 with colour photo. Reg. No.2533. A hybrid of *C. oleifera* (PI 162561) x (*C.sasanqua x C.hiemalis Shishigashira*). A 20 year old seedling that first bloomed in 1986. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. American Camellia Yearbook, 2000, p.8, colour photo p.c15. The light pink peony to rose form double flower has 36 petals, 14 petaloids, pale yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Average flower size is 7 cm across x 3.2 cm deep. Flowers early to mid-season. Plant growth is upright with dense, medium to slow growth, and develops a pyramidal
form without pruning. Plant is cold hardy to -10° F. The dark green leaves are 7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide.

**Winter’s Red Rider.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 2000, p.29 with colour photo, Reg. No.2534. A hybrid of *C.hiemalis Shishigashira* x *C.oleifera Lu Shan Snow*. The 21 year old seedling first flowered in 1985. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2000, p.8, colour photo p.c15. The lavender pink, single flower has 8 petals, yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. Flowers early. Plant is upright and dense with very slow growth. Good bonsai specimen. Plant is cold hardy to -10° F. Dark green leaves are 5 cm long x 1.8 cm wide.

**Winter’s Rose.** (*C.oleifera x C.hiemalis*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.191, Reg. No.2079, colour photo pp.186-187: A miniature, shell-pink, formal double *C.hybrid* (*C.oleifera x C.hiemalis*), early flowering, originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland. The 6 year old seedling first bloomed in 1986. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 28 petals. Commercially introduced 1987. Cold hardy to -12ºF. Plant growth is spreading, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Orthographic error: ‘Winter Rose’.

**Winter’s Snowman.** (*C.oleifera hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1997, p.7, Reg. No.2440. A small white, semi-double to anemone form hybrid (*C.oleifera 69-142 x C.hiemalis*) x *C.oleifera*. Flowers early. Originated by Dr William L. Ackerman, Ashton Md., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.8, colour photo before p.1. The 16 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 10 petals, 8-22 petaloids, pale yellow anthers and creamy filaments. Plant growth is uprightaverage and medium, with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Plant is cold hardy to -10° F.

**Winter’s Star.** (*C.hybrid*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1988, p.191, Reg. No.2085 colour photo, pp.186, 187: A medium, lavender pink, single *C.hybrid* (*C.hybrid Frost Prince x C.hiemalis Shôwa-no-sakae*), early blooming. Originated by Dr W.L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. This 8 year old seedling first bloomed in 1983. Average flower size is 8 cm across x 2 cm deep with 6 petals, orange anthers and pale yellow filaments. Commercially introduced 1987. Cold hardy to -12º Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves, measuring 7 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Chinese synonym ‘Dongxing’.

**Winter’s Star II.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Nov. 1997, p.7, Reg. No.2441. A medium size, lavender pink, single sport of *C.hybrid Winter’s Star*. Observed and propagated by the Bond Nursery Corp., Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.8, colour photo before p.1. First observed in 1990, and has since flowered true for 5 years on propagations. Average flower size is 9 cm across, with 6 petals and golden stamens. Very cold hardy. Plant growth is spreading and average, with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide.

**Winter’s Star Light.** (*C.hybrid*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Aug. 1997, p.17, Reg. No. 2434. A medium size, white to blush pink – some lightly flecked pink, single sport of *C.hybrid Winter’s Star*. Flowers early to mid-season. Observed and propagated by the Bond Nursery Corp., Dallas, Tex., USA. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1997, p.8, colour photo before p.1. First observed in 1989, and has flowered true in propagation for 7 years. Average flower size is 9 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with 6 petals, yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Winter hardy to -5° F. and to -10° F. with protection. Plant growth is upright, dense and average, with dark green leaves 6.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide.

1999, p.1, colour photo before p.1. The 17 year old seedling first flowered in 1987. Average flower size is 6.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep, with yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Plant growth is upright and the dark green leaves are 5.7 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. Cold hardy to -10°F.


Wintersun. (C.reticulata), ACRS., 1970, Camellia News, No.40, p.27, Reg. No.126: Originated by F.S. Tuckfield, Berwick, Victoria, Australia. A chance seedling from ‘Crimson Robe’, (Datohong). The plant has a spreading, open, vigorous habit of growth and flowers from mid-season to late. The 12.5-13 cm, deep pink, informal double flowers are produced in abundance. Large, wavy petals surround petals and an occasional stamen. The dark olive green, lanceolate, reticulate leaves are 10-12 cm long x 3.8-5 cm wide with acuminate apex, finely serrate. Orthographic variant: ‘Winter Sun’.

Winton. (Caerhay’s Hybrid), Hillier, 1955, RHS., The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook, No.9, p.23: This delightful form is growing at Chandler’s Ford. Flowers about 4-5 cm across, carmine in bud, opening almond pink. The other characters the plant shares in common with Cornish Snow. A C.cuspidata x C.saluenensis hybrid from a group of seedlings raised at Exbury prior to 1939 and named by Hillier. Orthographic error: ‘Winston’.


Wirlinga Gem. *(C.rosiflora hyb.)*, ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79, p.28, Reg. No.268: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. A seedling from *C.hybrid* Tiny Princess x *C.rosiflora* that first flowered 1976. The plant has a dense spreading to pendulous habit with variable leaves, 5 cm x 2.5 cm, elliptic-ovate, apices cuspidate, bases obtuse, mid-green. The 4 cm flowers are the palest pink, deepening at petal edge (RHS.CC.52D), 12-15 stamens, 10 mm long, filaments white, anthers pale yellow, 8-9 petals. Flowers profusely in leaf axils. Early blooming.

Wirlinga Jewel. *(C.hybrid)*. ACRS, *Camellia News*, 1998, No.147, p.12, colour photo p.19, Reg. No.503. Seed parent *C.hybrid* Tiny Princess, pollen parent unknown. First flowered 1996. The light pink to pink (RHS.CC.55C) informal to formal double flower has 12-18 outer petals and 6-12 smaller, twisted, inner petals. Size is 9.5 cm across x 3 cm deep, and it flowers early season on an open, bushy plant of medium growth. Leaves mid-green, matt, ovate, sharp fine serrations, apex acuminate, 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Stamens rare. Sometimes opens as a bud centre formal with 3 rows of petals, maturing to an informal double. Petals lightly veined deeper pink (RHS.CC.55B).

Wirlinga Plum Blossom. *(C.hybrid)*. ACRS, *Camellia News*, 2000, No.154, p.18, colour photo front cover, Reg. No.530. Originated by Thomas J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW, Australia. Seed parent *C.rosiflora*; pollen parent *C.fraterna*. First flowered 1992. A small, single, soft pink (RHS.CC.55C) flower, 6-8 petals, 6 cm across x 2.5 cm deep. The miniature, cluster-type hybrid flowers floriferously early to mid-season on a fast growing, tall, open plant. Leaves mid-green, matt, ovate, long acuminate apex, serrulate margins, slightly channelled, 7 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Petals round, slightly crinkled. Filaments in a central burst.

Wirlinga Princess. *(C.hybrid)*, ACRS., 1977, *Camellia News*, No.66, p.28, Reg. No.204: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, Australia from a seedling of Tiny Princess x *C. rosiflora* that first bloomed 1975. It has an open, spreading growth habit and produces single to semi-double flowers in mid-season, 4-5 cm across, with 9 crinkled petals with pale pink edges fading to white in the centre with deeper pink on reverse. There are some petaloids and white filaments. The pale to mid-green, 5 cm x 2.5 cm leaves, have acuminate apex, obtuse base and dentate margins. See colour photo front cover, 1988, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, vol.XV, No.7. Chinese synonym ‘Aozhou Gongzhou’.

4.5 cm diameter x 3 cm deep. Flowers floriferously mid-season on an average growing erect plant. Leaves dull green, matt, wide-elliptic, acuminate apex, shallow blunt serrations, 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide. Petals rounded, some emarginated cupped. Filaments scattered and central. A cluster flowering hybrid with flowers a regular bowl shape, and colour fading towards the centre.


**With Love.** Trade name in Australia for **Mother’s Day (Marion Grove)**.

**With Perfection.** Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.5. Orthographic error for **White Perfection**.

**Withe Nun.** Torsanlorenzo Nursery Catalogue, 1984-1985. Orthographic error for **White Nun**.


**Witman Yellow.** *C.japonica*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.180, Reg. No.1819: A medium size, white to yellow, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by W.F. Homeyer Jr., Macon, Georgia, USA. First bloomed 1963. Flower size 7.5 cm across x 3.2 cm deep with 43-53 petals, 3-5 petaloids, yellow anthers, white filaments, at times has chartreuse tinge. Plant growth is upright and slow with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5cm. Original designation: ‘Witman’s Number 38’.


Wm. Lanier Hunt. SCCS *Camellia Nomenclature* 2009, p.169; Abbreviation for William Lanier Hunt.


**Wobby Boy.** *C.japonica*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1983, p.165, Reg. No.1895: A medium size, white flecked and blotched with light pink, shading to darker pink, semi-double *C.japonica* chance seedling. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Walter Herbert, Rustin, Louisiana, USA. The 20 year old seedling first flowered 1962. Average size flower, 9.5 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm.


size, rose form double that flowers mid-season. Originated by Kramers Bros Nursery, Upland, California, USA. Plant growth is medium and upright.


Wonderous Variegated. (C.japonica), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945 as ‘Wonderous Var.’. A virus variegated form of Wonderous. Orange red blotched white. Originated in the Magnolia Gardens, John’s Island, South Carolina, USA.


Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first bloomed 1978. Average flower size, 15.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 15-18 petals, high rabbit ears, yellow anthers. Petals heavy substance. Plant growth is upright, spreading and rapid with dark green, deeply serrate leaves, 11 cm long x 8 cm wide. Sport: Woodford Harrison Variegated.


Woodfordii. (C.japonica), Mertens & Fontaine Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.101, ph. p.104: Originated in England as a seedling grown from seed sent from Turin, Italy. Flower form similar to Triumphans. The shrub is robust with tan bark marked with grey. Leaves are medium spaced alternatively, lanceolate, short petiole, apex long pointed, slanted and twisted, upper surface glossy deep green, lower surface with yellow shade, 7 cm long x 5 cm wide; margins profoundly dentate, alternatively large and small. Flower 8 cm across, forms a perfect sphere, coloured a uniform, clear cherry-red with some orange-red; the petals of the 3 outer rows are oval, notched at the apex, bent and strongly reflexed: the centre petals occupy 9 of the corolla and are of the same size, pleated and shell-shaped in the same manner.

Woodiana. (C.japonica), Buist, 1845, The American Flower Garden Directory, p.227, 3rd ed. There is another camellia (other than Woodsii) called Woodiana, with foliage similar to Woodsii, but the flower is cherry-red and semi-double. Originated in USA.


Woodland Glen. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1966, p.102, Reg. No.873: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1961; originated by Henry Novick, Woodland Hills, California. Plant growth habit is upright, open and medium with dark green leaves, 10 cm long x 5 cm wide. The semi-double flower is rose-red with a touch of white on the last row of petals. Anthers and filaments are yellow. Size is 12.5-13 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season.

Woodland Rose. (C.japonica), Hearn Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Description not seen. Originated in USA.

Woodlands Beauty. (C.japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1975, vol.IX, No.3, pA, Reg. No.112: A chance C.japonica seedling raised by Mrs R.J. Clarke, Auckland, New Zealand, from seed distributed by the NZCS. The plant, which has a bushy habit, first bloomed 1967. It has dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The flower is anemone form with 12-15 petals and a central mass of filaments of unusual length, up to 4 cm. The colour is Red Group, 55B, shading to almost white at he centre. Flowers early to late season.


Woodrow Johnson. (C.japonica), Fendig., 1950, American Camellia Catalogue: Large, rose-pink, incomplete double to loose irregular double, 10 cm across. Leaves medium green, elliptic, 10 cm x 5 cm, dull serrations. Plant habit, vigorous and upright. Originated in USA by S.L. Katz, Covington, Louisiana.

Woodruff. (C.japonica), Vanderbilt, 1940, Camellia Research, p.8. No description but given as an old American cultivar. (Believed extinct.)
Woodruff Pink. \textit{(C. japonica)}, Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1954-1955, p.27. Description not seen. Originated in USA.


Woodsiana. \textit{(C. japonica)}. Berlèse, 1837, \textit{Monographie} ed.1, pp.90, 128: Leaves 7.5 cm x 5 cm, lanceolate, acuminate, regular and finely serrate; bud small, scaled green; flower medium size, irregular semi-double, cherry-red. This cultivar, which originated in Belgium, is different to Woodsii which originated in England. It is erroneously spelt ‘Woodtiana’ in the text and ‘Woodsiana’ in the index.

Woodsii. \textit{(C. japonica)}, William Prince Nursery Catalogue, 1828, p.169 as Woodsii or ‘Wood’s Superb’. Description not seen. Chandler & Booth, 1831, \textit{Illustrations and Descriptions of Camellias}, pl.23: It originated with Mr Chandler, at the Vauxhall Nursery, about 1819 and was named for Mr Woods of Camberwell Green. Although a seedling from the ‘Waratah’ (\textit{Anemoniflora}), it possesses few of the characters that distinguish that variety. The flowers are well formed. When fully open, they seldom measure less than 10 cm. Their colour is pale red. The whole of the petals are ranged pretty regularly over one another. Those exterior are large and spreading, of a roundish cordate form, from 2.5-3.8 cm in breadth. They occupy three rows, and surround a number of small, erect petals in the manner of the ‘Waratah’, and give the centre of the flower a similar convex appearance. The small petals are thick at the base, but towards the point, which is blunt and round, they are broad and thin and a little incurved. All are faintly marked with dark veins. Orthographic error: ‘Wodsii’, ‘Woodii’, ‘Woodin’, ‘Woodsia’, ‘Woodtii’, ‘Woodsi’, ‘Woodsia Rubra’, ‘Woodii Rosea’, ‘Woodsii Rosea’. Synonyms: ‘Woods’, ‘Wood’s Camellia’, ‘Wood’s Superb’, ‘Mr Wood’s’, ‘Woodsii Rosea’, ‘Woodsii Pink’.


Woodville Red. (C.japonica), Blackwell Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: A large, brilliant red to strawberry red, irregular peony form with no outer guard petals, up to 13 cm across; 130-150 petaloids form an hemispherical mass in the centre. Leaves long, narrow, deeply serrate, pale to medium green, apex acuminate, 7 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. This is a very old cultivar in America and has been given many names, but the Blackwell Nursery listing of Woodville Red appears to be the earliest valid publication. This name came from a specimen in the garden of Mrs Thomas White, Woodville, Mississippi, said to have been planted about 1822. Synonyms: ‘Kollock’, ‘Mrs White’, ‘Mrs Wright’, ‘Gruenwald Red’, ‘Henri Bry’, ‘Black Beauty’, ‘Martin Roberts’. Sport: Woodville Red Blush. Chinese synonym ‘Hongmuwu’.

Woodville Red Blush. (C.japonica), American Camellia Yearbook, 1961, p.230, Reg. No.522: A sport of Woodville Red, first propagated by Leslie G. Thomas, Azalea Road Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. Growth habit is rapid and upright, similar to parent, with light green leaves, 7.5-8 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. The peony form flowers are blush pink, fading to white with golden anthers, 10 cm across x 6 cm deep with 60 petals. Blooms mid-season. Abbreviation: ‘Woodville Blush’. Chinese synonym ‘Danfen Wude’.

Woody Estes. (C.japonica), Fendig, 1956, American Camellia Yearbook, p.32: A mutation of Professor Sargent, originated by Charles Estes, Sea Island Nursery, St. Simmons Island, USA. Medium Pink, speckled and striped red, irregular double in form, 8 cm across. Formation, season and growth habits the same as the parent.

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


Wrayii. (C.japonica), Hovey, 1837, Magazine of Horticulture, 3:210: Mr Carr has raised one which he designates C.japonica var. Wrayii after his friend, Dr Wray, an enthusiastic amateur and botanist, of Augusta, Georgia. We believe it is a large, dark red with a few touches of white. Originated in USA.

Wrightii. (C.japonica), Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.19, as ‘Wrighti’: Bright crimson flaked white, formal double. Considered to be a variegated form of William Bull. Originated in Australia by Guilfoyle, Double Bay, N.S.W. In Australia, it has been confused with ‘Red Pressii’ and Lavinia Maggi Rosea.

Wrigley’s Variegated. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, Camellia Nomenclature, p.38 as ‘Wrigley’s Var.’ Synonym for Mrs Confer as ‘Uncle Sam Variegated’.

Wrong. (C.japonica), Cannon, 1963, ACS., The Camellia Journal, vol.18, No.5, p.28. No description. American Camellia Yearbook, 1965, p.250, Reg. No.683: A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960; originated by Mr & Mrs H.E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium with light green leaves averaging 7.5 cm long. The partly anemone form flower, similar to Collarette, is 11-12.5 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 8 notched guard petals, 5 centre petals and 124 petaloids in 6 bundles, joined at the base with a
few stamens. The centre consists of 3 large, wavy petals surrounding a centre of stamens and petaloids. Colour is deep rose-pink. Blooms early to mid-season. Sport: **Wrong Variegated**.


**Wucai.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.562; From Fujian Province, China. Appears to be identical with **Wucai Muqiu**.


**Wuchou.** (Silk Dance), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.58, 59, No.391, colour photo No.248: Leaves dark green, elliptic, 10.2-11 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide, apices acuminate. Flowers medium to large, 10.7-12 cm across x 5.6-6 cm deep, crimson, open peony form, with 23-26 channelled and cleft petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.


**Wudu.** Gao, Jiycin, 1993 *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.524, p.66. Chinese synonym for USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Descanso Mist**.


**Wujiaoxiuqiu.** *(Five Pointed Silk Ball)*, *(C.reticulata)*. Collected Papers, 1994, Jan. 8-11, International Symposium on *C.chrysantha*, pp.170-171: “Selecting and Breeding new varieties of *Camellia Reticulata*”: Crimson, peony form, 28-34 spoon shaped petals in 5-6 rows. Outer petals in circular rows of darker colour; interior petals in pentangular rows of lighter colour; 6-8 cm across. Stamens few or absent. Pistil degenerate, divided to base. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, smooth, flat, 8-12 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Originated in Yunnan, China.


**Wu-pao.** Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*. Different reading for Wubao.


Wuse Wubao. (Multicoloured ‘Wubao’), *(C.japonica)*. Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1985: Medium sized formal double of 5-6 rows of petals, opening with a bud centre. Colour a soft pink with
occasional red stripes. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apex acute, margins serrulate. Originated in China.

Wushiba. \( (C.japonica) \), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.569; Overall name for the cultivar divided into **Hong Wushiba** (red), and **Hua Wushiba** (variegated forms). Originated in Jiangsu, China.


Wusongzi. \( (C.japonica) \), Huang Nursery, Shanghai, Catalogue, 1949, "Wu Song" is a hero in an ancient Chinese story. This camellia is in the form of a pine cone. (Songzi). Originated in China.

Wutai Nülang. Gao, Jiycin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA **C.japonica Drama Girl**.

Wutai Xinxiu. Gao, Jiycin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA **C.japonica Debutante**.


Wuxin Penzhu. (Vermilion Spattered Five Hearts), \( (C.japonica) \), Shanghai Botanic Garden’s List, 1984: Medium sized, peony form, white splashed with vermillion. Originated in China.

Wuxing Ziuqiu. (Five stars Silk Ball), \( (C.reticulata) \). CSC, *Report of the Camellias of China*, 12th June 1989: Peony type, outer petals dark red, inner lighter coloured. Petals spoon-like, outer in round whorls, 6-6 cm across, 23-35 petals in 5-7 whorls. Stamens scarce or none, pistil degenerate, style thin and twisted, cleft to ovary. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves rhombus-elliptic, flat; surface somewhat puffy, 8-12 cm long x 3-4.8 cm wide. Originated in Tengchong, Yunnan Province, China.


**Wuye Mingdeng.** (Midnight Beacon). \( (C.japonica) \), Gao Jiycin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, back page, CR7: A sport of **C.japonica Midnight Magic**, originated by Mr. Lou Xianna, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China, in 1991. Dark red with 3-4 whorls of petals, blotched with many white spots, petaloid stamens. Size 11-12 cm across x 8 cm deep, peony form. Leaves dark green with yellow spots. Blooms mid-season to late. Other characteristics same as parent. Note: This appears to be a virus variegated form of the original.


Wuying. (Dancer’s Shadow), \( (C.hybrid) \). Gao, Jiycin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.368 with colour photo; Originated by the Xinzhu Camellia Society, Taiwan. Flower red, with darker veins visible. Medium size, formal double.

Wuzi. (Dance Pose), (C. japonica), Chang, Shao Yun. 1987. Camellias from Zhejiang, p.70: Double hibiscus type. Small tree with spreading crown. Leaves thin, elliptic to lanceolate, suddenly caudate at apex, cuneate base, horizontally spreading and slightly drooping with fine texture; petioles long; internodes long; margins scarcely serrate; midrib elevated both sides, side veins depressed above. Flowers scarlet, the inner petaloids pink lineate, 8-9 cm across, from semi-double to crown form, petals 14-15 in two rows, basally connate. Normal stamens, 80-100, scattered between petaloid stamens in 6-7 fascicles. Pistils degenerate, filament-like, rarely seed bearing. Buds round, green. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Xinchang Prefecture, China.


Wyn Carter. (C. japonica), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.38, Reg. No.321: Originated by T. Lennard, Te Puke, New Zealand. A chance seedling of ‘Fuyajo’ (Kon-wabisuke) that is 7 years old and first bloomed 1991. It has upright growth of medium rate and its mid-green leaves are 7 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. It is a rose form double flower of very dark, purplish red shade veined darker red to the petal base, with good rabbit ears. Blooms mid-season to late. Size 10 cm across x 5.5 cm deep with 35 petals and 10 petaloids. The pollen is yellow and the filaments light rose. Flower colour is RHS.CC.59-61B at petal base.


Wynne Rayner. (C.x williamsii), New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, 1966, vol.IV, No.6, p.10, Reg. No.29: A chance seedling of C. saluenensis; originated by B.J. Rayner, Stratford, New Zealand. The flower is semi-double to anemone form with 10 or more petals and a varying number of petaloids, 13cm across, coloured cyclamen to deep rose and the stamens retain their gold colour. The leaves are dark green, 8 cm x 5 cm, and its habit is open and upright. For colour photo see p.189, Macoboy, 1981, The Colour Dictionary of Camellias. Received the RHS Award of Merit, 1986. Chinese synonym ‘Leini’.