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- I Believe.** (*C. japonica*), Belle Fontaine, ACS., 1961, *The Camellia Journal*, vol. 16, No.2 p.32; SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.53: Frosted watermelon red. Very large semi-double to peony form with wavy, fluted petals and yellow stamens. Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by K.C. Ellsworth, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, USA.
- I Nien Hung. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40. p.5. Different reading for **Yinie-hong**.
- I-p'in-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Yipinhong**.
- I Yeh Shan Cha. Chinese name for *C.heterophylla* Hu. Different reading for 'Yiye Shancha'.
- Iago.** (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.91. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Iam Fragrant.** (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.9, Reg. No.427. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross between *C.hybrid* **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Kramer's Supreme**, which first flowered in 1992. The flower is a large anemone form, 11 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, with about 16 pale pink petals (RHS.CC.56D) of a heavy texture. There are also about 100 curled deeper pink petaloids (RHS.CC.55D) forming a mass of about 6-7 cm in the centre. The flower has a light fragrance. The plant is upright, and of average density and growth rate, with mid-green leaves 7 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Iannetta Bianchi.** (*C.japonica*), Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Pure white, of beautiful form; magnificently imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Ianthe.** (*C.japonica*), *Australian Botanical & Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. A seedling originated in Australia by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW; Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9: Deep scarlet. (Believed extinct.)
- Iarba.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:10. No description. Gheldorf, Const., 1844, Catalogue of Plants and Price List, as 'Jarba': Fully imbricated, beautiful carmine pink, more or less orangy. Originated in Italy by Mariana. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Imbricated rose form double. Bright cerise red. Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7: Imbricated, full double, beautiful rose. Orthographic variants: 'Jarba', 'Jarbo'.
- Iazuma. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Inazuma**.
- Ibis Plumage. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.106. Synonym for **Toki-no-hagasane**.
- Ibuki.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Okumara, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Ibuki-no-kaori.** (Ibuki Fragrance). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.33 with colour photo; English translation p.20. Small, purplish pink, bellflower shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Fragrant. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. A cross between **Ôtahaku** and *C.x williamsii* **Tulip Time**, originated and released by Atsushi Itô in 1988. From Chiba Prefecture.
- Icaro.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:10. No description. Synonym: 'Icaro d'Italie'. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Icaro d'Italie. Alexis Dallièrè, 1852, Price List, p.18. Synonym for **Icaro**.

Ice Follies. (*C.x williamsii* x *C.oleifera*). *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.34, Reg. No.2254: Medium to large size, bright pink, semi-double seedling of *C.x williamsii* **November Pink** x *C.oleifera*. Late blooming. Originated by William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland, USA. The 12 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average size bloom, 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 18 petals, yellow anthers and white filaments. Plant cold hardy to -101/4° F. Plant growth upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves 9.5 cm long x 3.2 cm wide. See colour pl. between pp.40-41.

Ice Follies (Mildorrie). (*C.japonica*), SCCS, *Camellia Nomenclature*, 1993, p.55, invalidly as 'Ice Follies': Originated by Mildorrie Camellias, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia. White, large semi-double to peony form flower. Slow, dense, upright growth. Fragrant.

Ice Melted. (*C.hybrid*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.37, Reg. No.315: A cross of an unnamed *C.japonica* seedling x **Scentuous**, raised by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. It first bloomed 1988 at 9 years old. It has a rapid growth rate with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 4 cm wide. Flowers are semi-double, 10 cm across x 2 cm deep and have 9 petals and 3 petaloids, and yellow anthers on white filaments. The flowers are light pink (RHS.CC.55B-D), shading to lighter in the centre and are borne mid-season. Fragrant.

Ice Queen. (*C.japonica*), Eagle Heights Nursery Catalogue, 1965, p.10: A pure white seedling, raised from seed of 'Gigantea Alba' (**General Washington**) received from USA. Semi-double with bright yellow stamens. Compact, bushy growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Australia.

Iceberg. (*C.japonica*), Pyron, 1971, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.41: A pure white semi-double, 11-12 cm across. Originated by Dr William Ackerman, Glen Dale, Maryland, USA.

Icecream Smoothie. (*C.pitardii* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2004, Issue No.147, vol.XXIII, No.5, p.10, Reg. No.463. Registered by N. Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand. A chance *C.pitardii* var. *pitardii* seedling that first flowered in 1996. The flower is 9 cm diameter x 4 cm deep, peony form, with 28-33 petals and a variable (0-15) number of petaloids. The stamens have gold anthers and cream filaments. The main petals are obcordate with a distinct shallow notch at the end that is delineated by a deep pink colour (RHS.CC.62A). The body of the flower shades from a near-white centre through pale pink (RHS.CC.62D) to 62C. The plant is spreading, dense and of slow growth rate, with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flowers mid-season to late. Joint champion seedling, NZ National Show 2003.

Iced Fragrance. (*C.japonica*), ACRS., Dec.1990. *Camellia News*, No.115, p.10, Reg. No.387: Originated by Mildorrie Camellias, Strongs Road, Jaspers Brush, NSW, Australia. A chance seedling of **Furô-an** that first flowered 1982. Flowers are semi-double to peony form, informal double, white, fragrant, 11.5 cm across x 7 cm deep. Leaves matt, olive green, ovate, keeled. serrations obscure, veining prominent, apices acuminate, 10 cm long x 4.3 cm wide. Long flowering on a slow growing, upright, dense plant.

Iced Ginger. Camellias Victoria, Australia, *Newsletter*, Nov. 2008, p.16; No description.

Iceland. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.91. Reg. No.855: This white, semi-double flower has 18-20, long, oval, sweetpea shaped petals in 3 rows, that stand apart with a centre group of stamens. Size 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Blooms mid-season to late. Plant growth is dense and medium in rate with dark green serrated leaves, 7.5 cm long x 3.8 cm wide. A chance seedling that first bloomed 1959 at 8 years. Originated by Julington Nurseries, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, USA.

Ichibanhoshi. (The First Star), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.201: White variations on red background; single, tubular blossom with cylindrical stamen cluster. Medium size. Mid-season flowering. Leaves ovate, medium sized, acuminate apex, surface even. Habit erect and vigorous. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. The original name was 'Misono'.

Ichichi Fucujin. Tammia Nursery Catalogue, 1961. Corruption of the Japanese name **Shichifukujin**.

Ichifuji. (Fuji the First), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1989, *Senchinshû*, p.18, colour photo, p.201, description: Medium to large white single, with 7-9 somewhat crinkled, emarginate petals and a large stamen cluster with light yellow anthers, cream filaments. Leaves glossy, mid-green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, venation impressed, finely, shallowly serrate. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. Different reading: 'Ichifuzi'. Note: This name is part of a popular saying; "Ichi-fuji, Ni-take, San-nasubi", meaning "Fuji the first, Hawk the second, Eggplant the third". This is the order of auspicious symbols in the first dream of the new year.

Ichifukaya. (Legendary Princess from Kago Drama), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.399, colour photo and description: Large size, deep pink, fading to white at petal margins with red streaks and veining, opening to peony form with 3 rows of emarginate guard petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves oblong-ovate, apices abrupt-acute, margins serrate, dark green. Originated in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. A sport of **Ômiyahime**. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.31 with colour photo; English translation p.20. The original tree survives in a private garden in Taramizu City. Named and released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1985.

Ichifuku. (A Fortune), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.20, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single, with broad, overlapping, emarginate petals and central stamen column with white, pinched filaments, joined for lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves bright mid-green, lanceolate to elliptic, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan at a private family in Matsuura City. Discovered and named by Masatake Kumazawa in 1979.

Ichifusa. (Place Name). (Higo). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.247 with colour photo; Medium size flat single, with slender, ribbon-like, white stripes on red ground. Filaments pale pink, ume-jin (apricot) type. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, medium size, dark green. Upright, vigorous growth. A sport of **Yamatonishiki**, selected and registered by Tomoya Nishimura in 1999. From Kumamoto, Japan.

Ichifuzi. Different reading for **Ichifuji**.

Ichijôji. (Ichijôji Temple). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.31 with colour photo; English translation p.19. Medium size, deep red, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas at Ichijôji Temple in Kyoto City, named and released by Minoru Satô in 1981. From Kyoto to Aichi Prefecture.

Ichike-renge-murasaki. (Ichi Family's Purple Lotus). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.111 with colour photo; Purplish red, large semi-double, lotus form. Slender, tubular stamen column. Late flowering. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, smooth surface, deep green. Fast, upright growth. Branches weep, due to the weight of flowers. A chance seedling from a garden in Kyoto, Japan, considered to be a natural cross between **Moshio** and **Yuri-tsubaki**.

Ichiki-kantsubaki. (Next Fair - Winter Camellia), (*C.hiemalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Medium size, double, deep pink.

Blooms mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.321; English translation p.242. Spreading, vigorous, dense branching. The original tree, estimated age 70 to 80 years, is growing in Higashi-ichiki Town, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan. Characteristics, except flower colour, similar to **Shishigashira**.

Ichiko-wabisuke. (Mrs Ichiko's Wabisuke), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.365; Yokoyama et al., 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.71; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.111, colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.181; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.18: Small red campanulate, 5-6 petalled single with a small cylinder of infertile, white stamens. Leaves small, lanceolate-elliptic, dark, glossy green, tapered acuminate apex, margins serrate. Early flowering to mid-season. This cultivar does not show full "wabisuke" characteristics with no tomentosum on the ovary, and is of unknown origin. The original tree, about 80 years old, is in the garden of Ueda Toshirô, Kôda-chô, Nukada-gun, Aichi-ken, Japan. Named and released by Toshiaki Ueda in 1970s. Resembles **Sado-wabisuke**, **Tenrinji-gakkô**. For botanical drawing, colour photo and description, see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, p.102,103,105.

Ichimai-gawari. (Interleaved Petals) (*C.japonica*), from Kanazawa Pref., front cover of *Tsubaki* by Japan Camellia Society, No.43, in 2004: **Seiôbo** × **Sekido-tarô'an**. Single, tubular stamens, red and white petals alternatively interleaved, blooming very early to mid-season. Leaves lanceolate, medium. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Seizô Matsui in 1981, named and released in November, 2003. Named after paper craft camellias called 'Ichimai-gawari' which are traditionally used in a vernal ritual at Todaiji Temple in Nara.

Ichimai-kawari. (One by One), (*C.japonica*), Momoyama, (Latter 17th Century), Hirayama Tokuo's *Chinzu Byôbu*: Tubular to flat single, red and white petals in turn, one by one. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan. Note: This legendary camellia is said to be the form of the ancient, famous artificial camellia flower, which has been used at the Omizutori Festival (which celebrates the arrival of spring on March 13th, at Tôdaiji, Nara Prefecture) for over 1200 years. This fact indicates that this camellia existed over 1200 years ago. See Takeshi, Watanabe, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.49, 50 for more details. Originated in Japan.

Ichimonji. (Single Line), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.619: Small, formal double, pink with the colour fading to petal edge. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichinenbeni-harukaze. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.129. Different reading for **Ichinenkô-harukaze**.

Ichinenkô. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. A popular name for this was 'Amagashita-tobi'iri'. Japanese reading for the Chinese cultivar **Yiniehong**. Different from the next **Ichinenkô-harukaze**.

Ichinenkô-harukaze. (One twist red - Spring Breeze), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.55 as 'Ichinen-ko-harukaze'. Single, white with sparse red stripes. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ichinenbeni-harukaze'. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.105.

Ichini. (One, two), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichino-seki. (First Check Point), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Very large, white with red graduations towards the margins. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichiraku. (One Pleasure), (*C.rusticana*), Ishizawa, 1966, Seibundô Shinkôsha, *Garden Life*, p.23, black & white photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.62, p.58, description,

p.300; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.18, 201: Small white to faint pink, campanulate single of 6-7, long, slender petals and short stamen cluster. Late blooming. Leaves small, deep green, long-elliptic, apex acuminate, sharply, finely serrate. Originated in Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.

Ichirin. (One Flower), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Very large, double with red splashes on a faint pink ground. The corolla is thick. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichirin. (One Flower), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.500 as 'Ichi-rin': A white semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals and flecks of crimson and a centre of 5-6 fascicles of tea whisk form golden anthered stamens with white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichirobê. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tokushû*, No.10, p.130. Different reading for **Ichirobei**.

Ichirobei. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*. From the section with marble-like, variegated leaves. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichisatsui. Platt, 1969, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, p.99, as 'Ichi Satsui'. Corruption of the Japanese name **Ichisetsu**, different reading 'Issetsu'.

Ichiseki. Different reading for **Isseki**.

Ichise-shibori. (Ichise Variegated). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.31 with colour photo; English translation p.20. Small size, white lightly streaked with red, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves somewhat narrowly elliptic, medium size, slightly plicate at centre ribs. Bushy growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Hirado City, discovered and named by Hideyoshi Kamogawa in 1982. From Nagasaki Prefecture.

Ichisetsu. (First Snow), (*C.japonica*), Syngé, 1957, RHS., *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.11, p.121 as 'Ichi Setsu'. The cultivar in England is different to the valid Japanese cultivar, which is a white, while the English one is a medium sized, pale pink semi-double to double. L.J. Russell Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1965-1966, p.23: Formal double, medium size, pale pink. It is believed to be the Japanese cultivar **Jitsugetsu**, originally sent by Wada to Horlick in 1937. Different reading for 'Issetsu'.

Ichiu. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Different reading for **Ichû**.

Ichô. (Ginko Tree), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.91: Medium sized, deep crimson, ball shaped peony form with a few stamens and petaloids mixed with the centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ichû. (Band of Court Rank), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*. JCS., 1958, *Nomenclature List of Higo Camellias Varieties*; Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.72; Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.1 & 31; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, Vol. I, 1972, p.269: Large size, scarlet, single, tea whisk form stamens. Late blooming. Synonym: 'Kurai-no-himo'. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Designated as a Higo at the inaugural meeting of the Higo Camellia Society in 1958.

Ida. (*C.japonica*), Siebold & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844. No description. This was given as one of the four camellias introduced by Siebold from Japan in 1829. (Believed extinct.)

Ida Berg. (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.3, p.24, Reg. No.80: This is a 6 year old reticulata seedling raised by Mr. L. Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. The female parent is an unnamed reticulata seedling and the male parent *C.reticulata* 'Purple Gown'

(**Zipao**). The plant has an upright habit, grows quickly and first flowered 1970. The leaves are dark green, reticulate and have sharp serrations and measure up to 12 cm x 6.5 cm. The flower is semi-double with up to 14 petals and some petaloids. The colour is RHS. Red Group 53C with darker veining. Anthers are gold and filaments cream and the average flower size is 14 cm across x 4 cm deep.

Ida Bonafedi. (*C.japonica*), Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Flower large, cup shaped, flesh white, outer petals all finely dotted with clear rose, central petals milk white. Originated in Italy by Santarelli.

Ida Borrini. (*C.japonica*), Leguay, Jan.1853, *Revue Horticole*, p.30: Dark coral with spots of white; petals lightly bordered with white. Medium size double, imbricated. Originated in Italy by Borrini, Florence.

Ida Cossom. (*C.reticulata* hybr.). ACRS., 1984, *Camellia News*, No.81, p.22, Reg. No.323: Originated in Australia by Edgar R. Sebire, Wandin North, Victoria. A chance seedling from *C.reticulata* **Lasca Beauty**. First flowered 1982. The 15cm, semi-double to open, informal double, rose-pink flowers open mid-season. The upright, open plant has 12.5cm x 6 cm mid-green leaves, apex pointed, base tapered, fine serrations and prominent venation.

Ida Green. (*C.saluenensis* x *C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1983, vol.XIII, No.2, p.11, Reg. No.189: Originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. A seedling from *C.saluenensis* x *C.reticulata* **Crimson Robe (Dataohong)**. First bloomed 1975. Leaves are dark green, 13 cm x 6 cm. The large, rose form double flowers are rose-pink with an orange shading, 11 cm across x 5 cm deep. Early flowering.

Ida Kathleen. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure with Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: A very pale pink, medium sized, formal double with fimbriated petal edges. A seedling of 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**), originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Ida King. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.47, Reg. No.1134: A 10 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1963. Originated by E.J. Prevatt, Bonneau, South Carolina, USA. Plant growth is spreading and rapid in rate with 7.5 cm x 5.5 cm, light green leaves. The semi-double flower is blush colour, 13-15 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 21-23 petals and several petaloids and white anthers. Blooms mid-season. There is a large mass of stamens intermingled with the petaloids.

Ida Laurence. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Carmine red, vivid. Imbricated. A sport of 'Principessa William' (**Princess Frederick William**). Originated in Italy.

Ida May Johnston. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.53: White striped pink. Large semi-double to peony form with loose petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by J.W. Bradford, San Diego, California.

Ida Rosazza. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1870-1871, as a new introduction. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1877-1878, 174:246: Perfectly imbricated formal double, broad, rounded, white petals, sometimes embellished with a streak of pink. Mercatelli Catalogue, 1881: Complete double form, perfectly imbricated; petals broad, round and white, sometimes crossed by a streak of rose. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence.

Ida Weisner. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.338, Reg. No.239: A 6 year old seedling of Imura, originated by John T. Weisner, Fernando Beach, Florida, USA. First flowered 1953. Plant growth is open, pendulous and upright. The white flower, 11-15 cm across, is semi-double, similar to 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) with 16-22 petals. The stamens form a tight cluster with bright yellow anthers. Flowers early. Sport: **Ida Weisner Variegated**. Chinese synonym 'Weisier'.

- Ida Weisner Variegated.** (*C.japonica*). SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. p.54: A virus variegated form of **Ida Weisner**. Originated in USA by John T. Weisner, Fernando Beach, Florida.
- Idalia.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1973, p.191, Reg. No.1226: A 15 years old chance seedling that first bloomed 1964, originated by James Moon, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with mid-green leaves, 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The rose form double, 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) type, bloom is white with a pale pink halo through the centre of each petal. Size is 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 32 petals and early flowering. Heavy texture.
- Ida's Blush.** (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.59. Small rose form double. Soft pink at edges, shading to cream at centre. Average upright growth. Introduced 1997 by E. & B. Achterberg, Citrus Heights, Calif., USA.
- Ida's Joy.** (*C.reticulata*). *NewZealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1989, vol.XVI, No.1, p.26, Reg. No.251: Originated by Mrs Ida Berg, Whakatane, New Zealand. It is a reticulata seedling and first flowered 1987. Its habit is upright with mid-green foliage with medium growth rate. Leaves average 13 cm long x 5.6 cm wide. The peony form flowers average 12 cm across x 6 cm deep with 30 petals and yellow anthers. Colour is a glowing red and the flower has heavy texture and blooms midseason to late.
- Idaten.** (Buddhist Deity), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Komoku*: Large single, sake cup form. Petal tips do not reflex. Round and white with a cylindrical stamen cluster. Very early blooms. What appears to be the same cultivar is listed by Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*. All descriptions are similar. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29 & 1983, No.22, p.130. Different reading: 'Edaten'. See JCS., 1967, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.21,106. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: Idaten is the Buddhist deity who controls Buddhist law and runs very fast. An allusion to the very early blooming of this variety.
- Idaten.** (Buddhist Deity), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.18, colour photo, p.200, description: Large single, wide opening cup-shaped, 7-9 petals, white with red flecks and small streaks, heavy, compact, central stamen cluster with yellow anthers and creamy white filaments. Early to mid-season blooming. Slightly fragrant. Leaves matt, mid-green, narrow-elliptic to elliptic, apex acuminate, shallowly, bluntly serrate. Originated in the Kansai District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.31 with colour photo; English translation p.19. Colour is given as white.
- Idaten-shibori.** (Variegated Idaten), (*C.japonica*), Ito, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*; Minagawa, 1949, *Chinkashû*; White dotted pink. Medium sized single. Early blooming. Originated in Japan.
- Idaten-tsubaki.** (Idaten Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Aoyama, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*: White variegated, long, narrow leaves, white flowers. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.160. Possibly synonymous with 'Mizunode-idaten' in *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, 1829.
- Iddebiana.** (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.79,128,110: Leaves nearly resembling 'Rubra Simplex' (Rubra) flower, vase-form, large, double, regularly formed of a deep orange-red; petals, not numerous, broad, elevated, intermixed with short stamens. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Iddebiana'.
- Iddebiana. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Iddebiana**.

- Ideyu-komachi.** (Hotspring Beauty), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.196, colour photo, p.197, description: Small size, dark red, campanulate single, with 6 rounded, oval petals of irregular size and a tall, central stamen column with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves small, mid to dark green, elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Chôchidori**. Originated by Tadao Yamaguchi, named and released in 1978.
- Iduna. Herbert, 1837, *Amaryllidaceae & Suppl.*, p.368. Synonym for **Spofforthiana Rosea**.
- Ieffersoni. Contini and Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Jeffersonii**.
- Iemoto.** (Main Representative of Flower Arrangement School), (Higo), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.118, colour photo and description: Large size. pale pink, flat, higo-like single with 7 broad, rounded, overlapping petals, wide-spreading, fragrant, with an irregular, yellow stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, apices acute, margins serrate. A seedling of **Nioi-fubuki**. Different reading: 'Iyemoto'. The name alludes to Adachi, Chôka. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan, named and released by Tsugio Ôta around 1970.
- Ifuku.** (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.108; No description.
- Igino Ittar.** (*C.japonica*), *R. Società Toscana, d'Orticoltura Bollettino*, 1876: New variety from the garden of Franchetti, Italy. Large, imbricated flower, bright scarlet, with large stripes of white in half the petals.
- Igirisu.** (England), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.1, No 23: White semidouble, with 7-9 broad, slightly emarginate, rounded petals and a short, compact, central stamen group, yellow anthers, white filaments. Originated in Japan.
- Igloo.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.91, Reg. No.899: A 9 year old chance seedling of **Elizabeth Boardman** that first bloomed 1961. Originated by C. Breschini, San Jose, California, USA. Plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 5.5 cm. The peony form flower, similar to **Debutante**, is white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Size 12 cm across x 8 cm deep with 48 petals and 9 petaloids. Heavy texture. Blooms mid-season.
- Ienny Luix. C. Mariotti, Nervi Nursery Catalogue, 1924, p.15. Orthographic error for **Jenny Lind**.
- Ignacio Pinto Vieira.** (*C.japonica*), Horto Dias Ferreira, Catalogue No.25, 1940-1941. Pink and white.
- Ignaea. John Miller, Bristol Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Orthographic error for **Ignea**.
- Ignea.** (*C.japonica*), Poiteau, 1835, *Annals Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 16:350, no description; Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.I, pl.51 :- The flower is broad, concave, double and a beautiful deep red, a carmine lacquer mixed with vermilion, more or less intense. The corolla is irregular. The exterior petals are numerous, but broad; the others erect and spoon shaped, slightly emarginate and veined with vivid red. Originated in France by M. Noisette, Paris. Synonym: 'Ignivoma'. Orthographic error: 'Ignaea'.
- Ignea Maxima.** (*C.japonica*), Charles van Geert Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.7. Imbricated form. Bright cerise red. Originated in Belgium. (Believed extinct.)
- Ignescens.** (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.I, p.110,130: Leaves rather large with small, well delineated veining, sprinkled with spots of clear green on a more sombre ground; flower, medium size, semi-double, deep orange-red, petals flat, imbricated in 3 rows with many stamens. Synonyms: 'Fire-

ball', 'Boule de Feu', 'Dahliaeflora Ignea'. Pseudonym: 'Dahliiflora'. Orthographic errors: 'Dahliaflora Ignea', 'Dahliaflora Igna'. Originated in Germany. Illustrated pl.180, Berlèse, 1842, *Iconographie*.

Ignivoma. Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, pl.51. Synonym for **Ignea**.

Ihei-hiiragi-tsubaki. (Ihei's Holly Leaf Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, Tada'aki, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section for unusual leaves. Long, narrow leaves. Flower, red, sake-cup shape, with white blotches. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. No.7, p.169. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iijima-sunago. Oita Agricultural Park, Japan, *Camellia List* May 2011 – Gardens of Excellence Application. No details

Iinomomo. (Obscure), (*C.x vernalis*), Tanaka et al., 1986, *Journal of Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, 55(2):208. A pentaploid *C.x vernalis* cultivar from Japan.

Ijimino-shidare. (Weeping Tree of Ijimino), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.16, colour photo, p.200, description: A small, red, 5 petalled, campanulate single with long, channelled petals with tips recurved, emarginate, a short central stamen cluster, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Leaves elliptic, glossy mid-green, finely serrate, apex acute. Originated in Shibata City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1967.

Ikako. (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.717: Small, deep red semi-double, with 3 rows of imbricated petals and compact, central stamen cluster. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Ikari-shibori. (Ikari Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1974, *Tsubaki Nyûmon*, p.42; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.405; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.338,339; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.15, colour photo, p.200, description: Large semi-double white with crimson streaks, petals 13-15, oblong, channelled or fluted; spreading, central stamen cluster, anthers pale yellow, filaments lighter. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kansai District, Japan. Cultivated from a seed brought from the UK by the then President of the Ikari Sauce Co. Ltd. Japan. Named and released by Takuzo Hashimoto in 1973.

Ikazuchi. (Thunder), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.155, p.78, description, p.134: Leaves rather large, oblong to oblong-elliptic, base rounded, apex bluntly acute, impressed venation, 6.1-8.4 cm long x 3.3-4.5 cm wide. Flowers single, deep red (Currant Red 821/2), not widely opening, petals 5-7, incurved; stamens 2.9 cm long, widely cylindrical, filaments dark rose. Flowers mid-season to late. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.26 with colour photo; English translation p.16. A cross between **Iwane-shibori** and **Benimyôrenji**. Named and released by Minoru Satô. From Aichi Prefecture. Named for the God of Thunder who has red skin.

Ikebukuro (Place name) (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref, *Japan Camellia*, No.81, August 2006: Crimson, single, tubular to the end of petals, cylindrical stamens. Tree upright. Leaves small to medium, flat and untwisted. A seedling of unknown parents. First flower seen in 2003. Originated and named by Kunimitsu Suzuki.

Ikegami-beni. (Red Flower from Ikegami). (*C.sasanqua*). Niigata Chinka-en Retail Price List, 1994, colour pl. front page, description p.11: Medium sized, red informal double with folded and fluted petals. A centre of stamens mixed with petaloids. Originated in Japan.

Ikegamikou. (*C.sasanqua*). *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.60, "Preliminary report on heat tolerance of Camellia sasanqua; Biyu Xu, Tianfei Li and Tian Li". No description.

Iki-hayazaki-akayabu. (Early Blooming Red Wild Japonica from Iki). (*C.japonica*), "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.124. No description. From Iki, Nagasaki Pref., Japan.

Ikin. (*C.japonica*), Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, *Tsubaki*, 1994, No.27, colour pl. p.6, No.16: Chance seedling of **Matoba-nishiki**. A few red stripes on one or two petals with a blush background. Spherical to cup-shaped single, tea whisk-like stamens. Mid-season flowering. Mildly fragrant. Originated by Dr. Funakoshi, Nagoya, Japan.

Ikkyû (Japanese Poet), (*C.japonica*), Itô Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki*, (before 1868): Double, medium large, red flower with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) While the characters given for **Ikkyû** mean "A rest", this meaning usually carries the reading 'Yitoyasumi'. As the reading **Ikkyû**, it refers to the famous Japanese poet, Ikkyû Sôjun, (1394-1481). He was a Zen priest. His childhood name was "Shûden".

Ikkyû. (Japanese Poet), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.338, p.140; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.22; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.18, colour photo, p.201, description: A small, campanulate, pure white single of 5 petals, with a central column of stamens with pale yellow anthers and white filaments. Leaves small, dark green, lanceolate, tapering acuminate apices, serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Sasameyuki**. Rarely sets seed. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.32 with colour photo; English translation p.20 Upright, vigorous but slow growth. Discovered by Yasuhiko Yamada, named and released by Yoshiyuki Toyofuku in 1970.

Ikoku. (Foreign Country), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. Reprint. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ikoma. (Mountain's name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.99 & 674: Small, dark crimson, anemone form of 5 reflexed petals and a central cushion of white petaloids. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Ikoma-nakashiro'. (Believed extinct.)

Ikoma-de-kifu. (Ikoma's Yellow Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*: Listed in the section of yellow variegated leaves. Round, flat leaves. Resembles 'Kamakichi-tsubaki'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.165. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ikoma-nakashiro. (Ikoma's White Centered), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.681: Small, deep red single with 5 reflexed petals around a centre of white petaloids and stamens. Originated in Japan. Synonym: 'Ikoma'. Different reading: 'Ikoma-nakjiro'. (Believed extinct.)

Ikoma-nakajiro. Different reading for **Ikoma-nakashiro**.

Ikune-chô. (Ikune Butterfly). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. A white, medium size, trumpet shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves large, narrowly elliptic. A chance seedling of **Chôchidori**, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1982. 'Ikune' is the name of the nursery where a series of these varieties have been originated. From Tokyo.

Ikune-fuji. (Mt. Fuji of Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.17. White mottles on red ground. A medium size, flat single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves obovate, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A virus variegated form of a chance seedling, parentage unknown, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

- Ikune-haru.** (Spring in Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. A medium size pink semi-double with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, large. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.
- Ikune-hino.** ('Hino' from Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Pale pink shading to white at the centre. A medium size, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Leaves elliptic to narrow-elliptic, medium size. Upright growth with long nodes. A chance seedling of unknown parentage, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.
- Ikune-kawari.** (Variegated Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Pure white to pure pink including variegated flowers in deep pink. A medium size single with embracing (incurving) petals and upright, circular ring of stamens. A chance seedling of a cultivar, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1990. From Tokyo.
- Ikune-komachi.** (Beauty from Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. White mottles on red ground. A medium size single with cupped petals and cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves medium size, broadly elliptic. Upright, weeping branches. A virus variegated form of a chance seedling, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.
- Ikune-manyô.** (Ikune myriad petals). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Red stripes and splashes on pale pink ground. A medium size semi-double with cupped petals. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of unknown parentage named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.
- Ikune-mura.** (Village of Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.18. White mottles on red ground. A medium size tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic. Upright, vigorous growth. A virus variegated form of a chance seedling named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.
- Ikune-musume.** (Maiden of Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.17. White mottles on deep pink ground. A medium size, tubular to sake cup-shaped single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to narrow-elliptic. Upright but weak growth. A virus variegated form of a seedling of **Yukimiguruma**, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.
- Ikune-shimeri.** (Rain in Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Red stripes and splashes on pink ground. A medium size, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves medium size, ovate. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of 'Shûraku' named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.
- Ikune-ume-bôshi.** (Apricot Priest of Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.27 with colour photo; English translation p.17. Red stripes on pink ground, pale pink bordered apices. A small semi-double with cupped petals and split stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves small, elliptic. A chance seedling from Wakayama Prefecture, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. 'Ikune' is the name of the nursery where a series of these varieties have been originated. From Tokyo.

Ikune-yama. (Mt. Ikune). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.28 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A medium size, vermilion, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate to elliptic, flat, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A chance seedling of **Ama-obune**, named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1980. From Tokyo.

Ikuno. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.170: Medium sized, deep crimson, peony form with scalloped petals and golden stamens intermingled with the centre petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ikutoshitsuki. (Many Months and Years), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.367, p.150, description, p.251: Small, campanulate, sparsely red striped, pink single of 6 petals with the pink fading towards the petal edge, finely bordered with white, 5-6 cm across; short, compact stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, ovate; apex acuminate, midgreen, finely serrate. Fragrant. See also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.15, and Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.266, colour photo. A cultivar raised at Jôritsuji Temple in Yatsuo Town. Named and released by Isao Iwazumi.

Ikui-no-shimo. Watanabe, 1960. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.55. Corruption of **Ikuyo-no-shimo**.

Ikuyo-no-shimo. (Nightly Frosts), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: White, small, full double. Originated in Japan. Corruption: 'Ikui-no-shimo'. (Believed extinct.)

II 17 Marzo. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1857, 67:45. From Lechi. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Beautiful formal double, concave, very broad, rounded petals. Rose scarlet with wide, greyish stripes. Originated in Italy.

II 18 Marzo. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

II 22 Margo. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5 as 'II 22 Margo'. Orthographic error for **II 22 Marzo, 1848**.

II 22 Marzio. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.174. Orthographic error for **II 22 Marzo, 1848**.

II 22 Marzo. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:14. Synonym for **II 22 Marzo, 1848**.

II 22 Marzo, 1848. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.I as 'II 22 Marzo': Received from Burdin of Milan, Italy - A rose-like arrangement of its petals, cherry-red, relieved with white which borders the petals and appears as parallel streaks in the centre. Franchetti, 1855 as 'II 22 Marzo, 1848'. Rovelli, 1852 gives **Mantica** as a synonym. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: This camellia is similar in type to **Emilia Campione** which, itself at first, was named 'II 22 Marzio'. Orthographic errors: 'II 22 Marzio', 'II 22 Margo', 'II 22 Mazro', 'II Cigno Marzo', 'II 22 Marzo, 1849', 'II Q2 Marzo'. Synonym: 'II 22 Marzo'.

II 22 Marzo 1849. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.109. Orthographic error for **II 22 Marzo, 1848**.

II 22 Mazro. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias*. Orthographic error for **II 22 Marzo, 1848**.

II Q2 Marzo. Nairn & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1906. Orthographic error for **II 22 Marzo, 1848**.

II Beduino. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860-1861, p.13. Synonym for **Beduino**.

II Bucintoro. (*C.japonica*), *R. Società Toscana d'Orticoltura Bollettino*, 1862. Raised by Santarelli, Italy. No description. (Believed extinct.)

- Il Cigno.** (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:34 as 'Alba Insignis' syn 'Il Cygno': Pure white, petals well rounded, imbricated ranunculiform. **Alba Insignis** is considered a separate cultivar and this synonymity is erroneous. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book V. pl.III: "This Camellia, of Italian origin, owes its name to the perfect whiteness of its blossoms. It must not be confused with **Alba Insignis** given in some catalogues as a synonym for it, but has nothing in common with it except the colouring and imbricated form of the blossoms. It is a perfection in every sense of the word, for the imbrication and geometric regularity of its petals, which are rounded, slightly emarginate and form a compact heart at the centre. Convex shape, medium size blossom. Mid-season blooming." Rovelli, 1852, gives its origin as Dr Sacco, Milan, but lists it as a peony form white. Sport: **Comtesse du Hainaut**. Orthographic errors: 'Il Cygno', 'Il Signo', 'Il Cygo', 'Il Signa', 'Il Signora', 'Il Cogno'. Orthographic variant 'Le Cygne'.
- Il Cigno Marzo. Anderson & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1887, p.70. Orthographic error for **Il 22 Marzo, 1848**.
- Il Cogno. Charles Vuylsteke, 1867-1868, Price List, p.20. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno**.
- Il Commendatore Betti. Paul, 1889, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p.427. Synonym for **Commendatore Betti**.
- Il Commutatibile. Charles Vuylsheke Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.20. Orthographic error for **Commendatore Betti**.
- Il Cygno. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:34 as a pseudonym for **Alba Insignis**. Note: The name "The Swan" is "Il Cigno" in Italian and "Le Cygne" in French. The orthography "Il Cygno" is an apparent attempt in the listings (van Houtte and Verschaffelt) to spell it in Italian and is thus regarded as an orthographic error for **Il Cigno**.
- Il Cygno (Hearn). SCCS., 1946, *Camellias*, p.13. Synonym for **Alba Plena**.
- Il Cygno (South).** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.13: Large white double, sometimes peony form. Originated in USA.
- Il Cygno (Local Seedling).** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.13: Large semi-double white. Originated in USA.
- Il Cygo. J. Scott & son Nursery Catalogue, 1868. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno**.
- Il Desiderio. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonym for **Desiderio**.
- Il Desinganno. de Jonghe, 1851, *Cultur der Camellien*, p.43. (German edition).. Synonym for **Disinganno**.
- Il Desingano. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List No.1, p.6. Orthographic error for **Disinganno**.
- Il Desingnanno. Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.17. Orthographic error for **Disinganno**.
- Il Desingnano. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Disinganno**.
- Il Disinganno. William Bull Retail Catalogue, 1869, p.80. Orthographic error for **Disinganno**.
- Il Disingano. Charles Vuylsteke, 1876-1877, Price List, p.20. Orthographic error for **Disinganno**.
- Il Egeria. Cremorne Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1900, p.31. Synonym for **Egeria**.
- Il Faviona. Louis Leroy, 1868, Catalogue, p.123. Orthographic error for **Il Favonio**.
- Il Faviono. Frères Noisette, Nantes Nursery Catalogue, 1857, p.36. Orthographic error for **Il Favonio**.

- Il Favalone.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.109. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Il Favonia. Jules Menoreau Catalogue, 1890. Orthographic error for **Il Favonio**.
- Il Favonio.** (*C.japonica*), Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. Red with white marks. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de France*; vol.40: Flower 9-10 cm across. Perfect formal double, vermilion orange red, self coloured. Dense rounded corolla in the manner of **Princesse Baciocchi**. Berlèse, 1849, *Annales de la Société Central d'Horticulture de Paris*, vol.40, p.75, as 'Favonio': Self coloured vermilion, without veins. Formal double similar to **Palmer's Perfection**. Obtained by M. Mariani, Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Il Favonia', 'Il Faviona'.
- Il Follette. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.106. Orthographic error for **Il Folletto**.
- Il Folletto.** (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.39, 41: Imbricated, white striped with blood red. Originated in Italy. Orthographic error: 'Il Follette'.
- Il Garafalo. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.27. Orthographic error for **Il Garofano**.
- Il Garafano. von Biedefeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellie*, p.43. Synonym for **Il Garofano**.
- Il Garafolo. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.43. Orthographic error for **Il Garofano**.
- Il Garofano.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Cultur der Camellien*, p.43. (German Edition) as 'Il Garafolo': Italian. Whitish rosy red, darker banded, carmine red. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.35: From Florence. Superb variety, pale pink, dotted and clearly streaked with carmine. Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.II: Its blossoms, of medium size, consist of a small number of petals, outspread with a central heart, roseate white, profusely striped a deeper shade similar to the Flemish Pinks. Orthographic errors: 'Il Garafolo', 'Il Garafalo', 'Il Garofo', 'Il Garofole'. Orthographic variant 'Il Garofolo'.
- Il Garofo. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, No.36, p.39. Orthographic error for **Il Garofano**.
- Il Garofole. Bournier, Frédéric, 1853, Catalogue del l'Etablissement Agraire-Botanique. Orthographic error for **Il Garofano**.
- Il Garofolo. Hillebrand & Bertolazzi, *Antiche Camellie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.219, with colour photo; Orthographic variant in the Florentine dialect for **Il Garofano** (The Carnation).
- Il Gigello. Linden Catalogue, 1873, p.38. Orthographic error for **Il Gioiello**.
- Il Giogello. Stefano Pagliai, Firenze Catalogue, 1867, p.66. p.105. Orthographic variant for **Il Gioiello**.
- Il Giogello II. McIlhenny, 1935, *List of Camellias*, p.6. Orthographic error for **Il Gioiello**.
- Il Gioiello.** (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.70: Small flower of Carmine red, veined sometimes with stripes of white on its small petals. Perfectly imbricated. Andrè, 1873, *L'Illustration Horticole*, vol.20, p.105, pl.129 as 'Il Giogello': Imbricated, vivid red, streaked with white. Flower of average size, regularly imbricated; petals orbicular, bluntly notched, of a deep carmine with fine veins of a deeper colour. A seedling from Italy originated by Santarelli. Orthographic errors: 'Il Giogello', 'Il Gigello', 'Il Giorgello', 'St Giogello'. Orthographic variant: 'Il Giojello'.
- Il Giojello. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Il Gioiello**.

- Il Giorgello. Andre Leroy Catalogue General, 1889, p.34. Orthographic error for **Il Gioiello**.
- Il Modello.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:19 as 'Modello': Perfect imbrication, crimson lake red, petals striped white. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Modello'. Orthographic error: 'Il Modelo'.
- Il Modelo. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.49. Orthographic error for **Il Modello**.
- Il Modesto.** (*C.japonica*), Vervaene, Domien, Catalogue 1863. No description. Originated in Belgium.
- Il Novanta.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.21: Flower imbricated, deep rose with small lines of white at the centre of each petal. Originated in Florence, Italy.
- Il Pennone.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Cultur der Camellien*, p.43. (German Edition): Originated in Italy. Large; whitish, tender red with yellowish reflections, finely veined carmine red. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XII, pl.II: Extreme floral amplitude...delicate, pink colouring, striped and streaked with crimson with orange tints. It is of Italian origin and has been grown commercially for 3 years. Its broad petals, rounded and emarginate, or lanceolate and sub-acute are spread out and cupped towards the centre. Orthographic errors: 'Il Penone', 'Ill Penone'. Abbreviation: 'Pennone'.
- Il Penone. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1858, p.26. Orthographic error for **Il Pennone**.
- Il Persiano.** (*C.japonica*), Isola Madre Catalogue, 1845. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19: [from] Sacco. White, streaked red. Originated in Italy.
- Il Rigorgimento.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Catalogue No.73, 1875-1876. No description Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Il Ristori. Herbert Nash, 1965, *International Camellia Journal*, No.3, p.31. Orthographic variant for **Ristori**.
- Il Roberte. von Biedefeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.44. Orthographic error for **Il Robertii**.
- Il Roberti. Burdin Maggiore et Cie. Catalogue, 1856-1857. Orthographic error for **Il Robertii**.
- Il Robertii.** (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.18: Splendid bicolor camellia, each petal is half cherry red and half white, but well blended, the large petals regularly imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1848, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book II, pl.I: Leaves ovate, rounded, bright green, veined and serrate. The buds are large, round and green. The flower is large, bicoloured, the regularly imbricated petals are cherry red variegated with white. It was obtained from seed by Mariani, Milan, Italy. Orthographic errors: 'Il Roberte'; 'Il Roberto'; 'Il Roberti'. van Houtte, 1849-1850, Catalogue, 38:55 gives it as a synonym for **Schiavone**, however this is considered to be the self coloured form and not a synonym.
- Il Roberto. Prudente Besson Catalogue, 1865. Orthographic error for **Il Robertii**.
- Il Signa. Auguste van Geert Catalogue, 1848, p.18. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno**.
- Il Signo. Vallon, Apr.1858, *Revue Horticole*, p.188. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno**.
- Il Signora. André Leroy Catalogue, 1911, p.47. Orthographic error for **Il Cigno**.
- Il Tramanto. Rubel Catalogue, 1941. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh**.
- Il Tramento. Seidel, 1897, *Preisverzeichnis*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto**.
- Il Tramont. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto**.

- Il Tramonta. Cannell & Sons Nursery Catalogue, 1894. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto**.
- Il Tramonte. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', synonym for **Lalla Rookh**.
- Il Tramonteo. da Silva, Catalogue, 1959-1960. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto**.
- Il Tramonto.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15, as 'Tramonto', (See 'Tramonto', v.H.72:25): Brilliant red, paler at centre, imbricated, under 'Tramonto'. After this date van Houtte dropped this variety from his list until 1868 when he reinstated it under **Il Tramonto** (The Setting Sun) with what appears to be a variegated form, and continued the name for several years with no further reference to 'Tramonto'. The description in his 1868 catalogue is: - Magnificent large flowers of most beautiful rose, perfectly and regularly imbricated and embellished with a white stripe on each petal; when petals are not half white and half rose, or with large white blotches similar to those of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) from which **Il Tramonto** derives. From the exceptional imbrication, one does not suggest this origin, its foliage is more handsome and larger than 'Donckelaeri'. **Il Tramonto**, imbricated almost as far as the centre, has 14-15 rows of petals. In America the name was erroneously used for **Lalla Rookh** ('Lallarook'), and **L'Avvenire** ('Laurel Leaf') and **Brassenie**. It was originated in Italy by Lechi, Brescia. Orthographic errors: 'Il Tramanto', 'Il Tramento', 'Il Tramont', 'Il Tramonte', 'Il Tramonteo', 'Il Trementi', 'Il Tremento', 'Il Tremonto', 'Il Tremendo', 'Il Tromenta', 'Il Tramonta', 'Il Tromonto', 'Il Tromoto', 'Tramonteo', 'Tramento'. Abbreviation: 'Tramonto'. Chinese synonym 'Tamangtou', as 'Tramonto'.
- Il Trementi. RHS., 1950, *Camellia & Magnolia Conference Report*, index, p.129. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto**.
- Il Tremento. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh**.
- Il Tremonto. *Magazine of Gardening*, 1942-1943. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh**.
- Il Tremendo. *Camellia Digest*, 1(3), 1943. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh**.
- Il Tromenta. Paugham & Blanchard, Oct.1884, *Revue Horticole*, p.450. Orthographic error for **Il Tramonto**.
- Il Tromoto. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1941-1942. Orthographic error for 'Il Tramonto', pseudonym for **Lalla Rookh**.
- Il Tramonto White. Coolidge Camellia Gardens Catalogue, 1951. Synonym for **Pax**.
- Il Vessillo di Flora. *Il Giardiniere*, 1852. Orthographic variant for **Vessillo di Flora**.
- Il Vesuvio.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:10. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Large flower, fire red with the centre clear red. Note: About 1844 van Houtte dropped the "Il" from several names that could stand without it such as 'Vesuvio', 'Zeffiro' etc and, while this is more acceptable orthography, **Il Vesuvio** is let stand for the van Houtte cultivar as the Berlèse 'Vesuvio' is a different camellia. Originated in Italy.
- Il Voto.** (*C.japonica*), Rovelli Catalogue, 1886. No description. Rovelli Catalogue, 1896, p.41: Most beautifully variegated and striped. Originated in Italy.
- Il Vulcano.** (*C.japonica*), *R. Società Toscana d'Orticoltura Bollettino*, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

- Il Zeffiro.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:10. No description; 1842, 9:53: Imbricated, carmine red. Bèrlese, 1849, *Annales Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France*: Formal double, of a clear, carmine red with shadings of pink. Large, rounded petals in 7-8 rows; imbricated and serried. Abbreviation: 'Zeffiro'. (Zephyr). Synonym: 'Zeffiro d'Italia'. Orthographic error: 'Zefiro d'Italia'. Rovelli, 1852, says from Sacco.
- Ila Rester.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1969, p.162, Reg. No.1046: A chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Originated by C. Rester, Poplarville, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is medium and dense with 6 cm x 1.8 cm leaves. The semi-double blooms, resembling are 13 cm across x 10 cm deep, light pink with yellow anthers. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Ilam Cherry.** (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1977, vol.X, No.3, p.15, Reg. No.130: Originated by Mrs A.M. Coker, Christchurch, New Zealand from seed supplied by John Sobeck, California, USA. The flowers are semi-double, 15 cm x 9 cm, with 12 petals and a number of petaloids around bright yellow stamens. The colour is bright cherry-red (RHS.CC. Red Group 54A). Strong, upright plant with dark green foliage, 13 cm x 4.5 cm. First flowered 1967.
- Ilam Mist.** (*C.reticulata*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1973, vol.VIII, No.2, p.36, Reg. No.79: A seedling of an unknown *C.reticulata* supplied to Mrs A.M. Coker, Christchurch, New Zealand. by John Sobeck, California, USA. The plant has an upright, dense growth habit with leaves dark green, reticulate, 12 cm x 5 cm. The flower is semi-double, 12 petals and occasional petaloids. They measure up to 15 cm across x 6.5 cm deep. The colour is pink with darker veining, (RHS.CC.62B-63C) anthers yellow, filaments cream. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Ilam Satin.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1975, vol.IX, No.3, p.4, Reg. No.113: A chance seedling from *C.japonica* seed obtained from John Sobeck, California, USA by Mrs A.M. Coker, Christchurch, New Zealand. It first flowered 1972. Growth is slow and dense with dark green leaves that measure 9 cm x 6 cm. The flower is anemone to peony form with 12 petals, about 50 petaloids, golden anthers and cream filaments. The colour is RHS.CC. Red Group 51A-B; size 13 cm across x 5 cm deep. The blooms have an unusual open centre.
- Ilangiao. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.91, p.47. Orthographic error for **Yilanjiao**.
- Ilanthus.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.106. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Ildegonda.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description, Scarlatti Catalogue, 1888: Imbricated, clear rose streaked and spotted white with large stripes of carmine. Originated in Genoa, Italy.
- Ilegemann White. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.7. Synonym for **Caprice**. Orthographic error for **Legerman White**.
- Ilegmann White. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.22. Orthographic error for 'Ilegemann White', synonym for **Caprice**.
- Ilene. McMillan, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.48, footnote. Orthographic variant for 'Eileen', synonym for 'Donckelaeri'. (**Masayoshi**).
- Iles Borrhomees.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.95. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Illicans.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

- Illicifolia.** (*C.japonica*), Villa Pamphilj Catalogue, 1856. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Illusion.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1944-1945: Large, single, pale pink with prominent stamens. Originated in USA at Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Illustration.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Pere Catalogue, 1896, 265P:109. Semi-double, white, slightly edged rose. Originated in Belgium.
- Illustrious. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. Orthographic error for **Illustrious**.
- Illustrious.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS Bulletin, vol.11, No.6, p.4, June 1950. A seedling of **Rainy Sun**. Mid-season blooming. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Brilliant rose-pink. Large semi-double. Slow, compact growth. Originated by Harvey Short, California, USA. Orthographic error: 'Illustrious'.
- Illustris.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:25. No description. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847: Perfectly imbricated, bright rose, faintly streaked with white. Originated in Italy by Ridolfi, Florence. Synonym: 'Illustris Ridolfi'. Orthographic errors: 'Ilustri', 'Illustriss', 'Illustris Bidolfi'.
- Illustris Bidolfi. *Notiziario della Società Italiana della Camelia*, Mar.1990, vol.XXVI, No.1, p.18: Orthographic error for 'Illustris Ridolfi', synonym for **Illustris**.
- Illustris di Brescia.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Illustris Nobilis.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. Cachet Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.7. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Illustris Nobis'.
- Illustris Nobis. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. Orthographic error for **Illustris Nobilis**.
- Illustris Nova.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.35-36, invalidly as 'Illustris': Imbricated, often in a spiral, brick red. Rollisson Nursery Catalogue, 1871: Bright brick red of fine form, often with spiral imbrication. An improvement of **Illustris**. Originated in Italy.
- Illustris Ridolfi. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. Synonym for **Illustris**.
- Illustriss. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.20. Orthographic error for **Illustris**.
- Ilustri. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic error for **Illustris**.
- Ilristori. George Carter & Co., South Africa Catalogue, 1962-1963, Orthographic error for 'Il Ristori', synonym for **Ristori**.
- Imadegawa.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, Kan'en, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: Petals are single and white and have red stripes with small dots. Narrow, lemon-yellow petals are on the inside. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.108. (Believed extinct.)
- Imagawa-shibori.** (Imagawa Dappled), (*C.sasanqua*), JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.29, p.4, colour photo: Small size, peony form, red with white blotches and spots, petals wrinkled. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate. Originated in Imagawa, Suginami, Tokyo, Japan by Noda, Uchirô.
- Imagination.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Dec. 2005, p.28 with colour photo p.29, Reg. No. 2663. A chance seedling that first flowered 1994. Originated by C.M. and Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla., USA. The 10 cm diameter, pure white, semi-double flower has gold anthers and

creamy filaments. Heavy petal texture with a waxy sheen. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2005, p.42 with colour photo p.c5, Plant growth is upright, dense and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 4.5 cm. Flowers mid-season to late.

Imai. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.1; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Very large double, red. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ima-isseki. (One more Evening), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Formal double, red, white spotted form of **Isseki**. Stamens intermingled with the centre petals. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. (Believed extinct.)

Imajô-akizaki. (Imajô's Autumn Flowering), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.4; Hagiya, Kaoru, 1984, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.39, No.2, p.18. No description. Originated in Japan.

Imakumagai. (Modern Kumagai), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: Large, deep pink single, 10 cm across, 6-7 petals. Stamens circularly opened, light pink, about 180. Leaves large, ovate, thick, rough, lustrous light green. See black and white photo, p.24, description, p.13, 29. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.101, colour photo; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.39, p.14; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.201, description. Different reading: 'Ima-kumagaya'. Corruption: 'Ima-kumamai'. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Said to be a natural seedling of **Kumagai**. Probably the same variety as **Hi-no-kuni**.

Ima-kumagaya. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.16. Different reading for **Imakumagai**.

Ima-kumamai. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.16. Corruption for **Imakumagai**.

Imamiya. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Komoku*: White spotted deep pink, double. Originated in Japan. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.28. (Believed extinct.)

Imamiya. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.151, 445, 551 & 568: Medium to large size, white peony form with dark crimson streaks and golden anthers, stamens scattered amongst the petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Imashizuka. (Reincarnation of Shizuka), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.201: Small, white single, tubular form, stamens cylindrical. Mid-season blooming. Leaves ovate, medium size, apex acuminate, margins undulate. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Note: Shizuka Gozen was a beautiful dancer of the Kamakura Era noted for her tragic love affair with Minamoto Yoshitsune.

Ima-Suma. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.3; Bright rose single.

Imbircaria. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. Orthographic error for **Imbricata**.

Imbricata. (*C.japonica*), Sweet, 1830, *Hortus Britannicus*, ed.2, p.74; Loddiges Catalogue, 1830, p.22; Booth, 1830, *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, 7:555: Formal double, 8-9.5 cm across with outer petals 4.5 cm wide and 4.5 cm long, tips apiculate, perfectly imbricated, about 70 in number, colour HCC Carmine rose 621, often with central petals streaked white. Leaves deep green, glossy, flat with long, acuminate decurved apex; broadly elliptic or elliptic-ovate; margins shallowly serrate, 12 cm x 6.5 cm. Compact, upright habit. Description taken from Puddle & Hanger, RHS, *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, No.14, p.150. Imported from China by John Dampier Parks for the Royal Horticultural Society of London in 1824 and first flowered in England in 1827. Synonyms: 'Imbricata Rubra', 'Crimson Shell', 'Imbricata Booth', 'Imbricata a Stella Vermiglia', 'Imbricate Petalled'. Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 17 as 'Imbricata Rubra', which is assumed to be **Imbricata**.

Imbricata a Stella Vermiglia. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, 9.11. Synonym for **Imbricata**.

Imbricata Alba. (*C.japonica*), *L'Horticultuer Belge*, 1834; Anonymous, Oct.1834, *Revue Horticole*, p.508, 509. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.113: Leaves 7.5 cm wide x 10-12.5 cm long, oval, elliptic, tapered at the two extremities, well veined, apex recurved; flower 8 cm across, spheroidal, very full and forming a regular rose, the petals of which gradually diminish in size towards the centre and are mutually imbricated from the centre to the circumference; they are white with distinct red or white stripes. See Berlèse, 1841, *Iconographie*, vol.1, pl.40 and Mertens & Fontaine, *Collection de cent espèces.....camellia*, 1845, pl. 15. Originated By Hugh Low, England about 1833 as a seedling of **Alba Simplex**. Synonyms: 'Alba Imbricata', 'Picta Alba', 'Triumphans Alba', 'Picta Alba Nova', 'Triumphans Alba Nova', 'Triumphans Alba Venusta', 'Triumphant Alba'. Note: Bransford Nurseries Catalogue, 1976-1977, p.13, erroneously equates this with 'Purity', (**Shiragiku**). Received a RHS Award of Merit, 1960.

Imbricata Alba Plena. Baumann, Mulhouse Nursery Catalogue, 1841-1842, p.14. Synonym for **Imbricata Alba**.

Imbricata Alba Plena. Hillier Catalogue, 1928-1929. Synonym for **Shiragiku**.

Imbricata Aurea. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue Général. No description. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Battaglia. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Booth. Baxter & Wooster, 1850, Supplement to Loudon's Hortus Britannicus, p.508. Synonym for **Imbricata**.

Imbricata Cerasina. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Chiari. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.21: No description. Originated in Florence, Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata Compacta. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Imbricata de Dunlop. Porcher, 1847, *Revue Horticole*, p.450-452. Orthographic variant for **Imbricata Dunlapii**.

Imbricata Dunlap. Charles Vuylsteke, 1850, Catalogue, No.117, p.9. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii**.

Imbricata Dunlapii. (*C.japonica*), Dunlap, 1840, Hovey, ed., *Magazine of Horticulture*, 6:23: Leaves 8.5 cm long x 7 cm wide, round-ovate, slightly acuminate, thick, clear green. Bud spherical; flower medium size, round, dark rose with a whitish shade through the centre of the petals; not unlike **Prattii** with a little less of the white shade. Parents, old 'Middlemist' (**Middlemist's Red**) fertilized with **Parksii**. First flowered 1838. Orthographic variants: 'Imbricata de Dunlop'; 'Dunlap Imbricata'; 'Imbricata Dunlop's'; 'Imbricata' (Dunlap's); 'Dunlap's Imbricata'; 'Imbricata Dunlapi'; 'Imbricata Dunlops', 'Imbricata Dunlap'. Synonyms: 'Dunlap's New', 'Dunlap's New White'. Originated By T. Dunlap, New York, USA. Orthographic error: 'Imbricata Dunlhaps'.

Imbricata (Dunlap's). Johnson, 1847, *Dictionary of Modern Gardening*, p.115. Orthographic variant of **Imbricata Dunlapii**.

- Imbricata Dunlaps. Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii**.
- Imbricata Dunlhaps. *Notiziario della Società Italiana della Camelie*, Mar.1990, vol.XXVI, No.1, p.18: Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii**.
- Imbricata Dunlop's. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Dunlapii**.
- Imbricata Fastuosa. van Houtte Catalogue, 1849-1850, 38:43. Synonym for **Princesse Marie de Saxe**.
- Imbricata Guicciardini**. (*C.japonica*), Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1855-1856. No description. Franchetti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.36: Rose satin with the centre petals much paler, lines of white. Imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1859, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book IV, pl.VI gives it as 10 cm across, of a delicate pink colour with broad, longitudinal stripes of paler pink. Originated in Italy by Franchetti, Florence.
- Imbricata Macrophylla. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.36. Orthographic variant for **Imbricata Macrophylla**.
- Imbricata Macrophylla**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.II: This variety, of Italian origin, has been grown commercially for 3-4 years. The petals decreasing suddenly from the circumference to the centre, are arranged in imbricated, star shaped series. The exterior petals are large, rounded, becoming oblong, lanceolate, obtuse or sub-lobulate to the centre where they are small and form a narrow, open heart. The colouring is cherry carmine at the edges, pink in the middle with a few white blotches.
- Imbricata Magna**. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.25. van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:6: Imbricated, very full, rose. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VII, pl.IV: We have been growing this camellia for several years. We received it from Italy. It is peculiar because of its enormous petals, which are not numerous, well imbricated, of a vivid rose colour, with a broad, pure white median stripe. The petals of the centre are close together and hooded. Orthographic errors: 'Imbricated Maha', 'Imbricata Magno'. Synonym: 'Emilia Scotti'.
- Imbricata Magno. Ambroise Verschaffelt, 1852-1853, Catalogue, p.19. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Magna**.
- Imbricata Maha. Bahuaud-Litou Catalogue, 1914-1920. Orthographic error for **Imbricata Magna**.
- Imbricata Maxima**. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Imbricated Nova**. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. No description. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue Général: Carmine red with white veining on half of each petal. van Houtte Catalogue, 1851, 44:14: Carmine rose with white veining on half of each petal. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Imbricata Padron Checco Marini**. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catologue nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Imbricata Pink. Haskin Bros Nursery Catalogue, 1954. Synonym for **Imbricata Rosea**.
- Imbricata Rosea**. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1845. No description. Verschaffelt, 1850, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.IV: Unusually large petals, a delicate and ruddy colouring, broken by broad, white stripes and a small tuft of narrow petals in the centre. van Houtte, 1858 says "Very wide, veined petals, pink with wide white bands. The centre completely white". Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Imbricated Rosea de Land'.

- Imbricated Rosea de Land. Castagnola & Casabona Catalogue, 1861. Synonym for **Imbricata Rosea**.
- Imbricata Rosea Portuensis.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, satiny rose, white reflections. Originated in Portugal.
- Imbricata Rosea Sfumata.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Imbricata Rubra. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835. Synonym for **Imbricata**. Orthographic error: 'Imbricta Rubra'.
- Imbricata Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Nocutts/Waterers Plant Buyer's Guide, Autumn, 1989, p.64: Light red, mottled white, large, formal double with colour illustration opp. p.80. Probably a synonym for **Imbricata Tricolor**.
- Imbricata Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), John Laing & Co., 1882, New General Plant Catalogue, p.52: Darker than **Imbricata**. Apparently a different clone to the two listed separately in same catalogue.
- Imbricata Rubra Plena. Hillier Nurseries Catalogue, 1928-1929. Synonym for **Prince Eugene Napoleon** as 'Pope Pius IX'.
- Imbricata Spiralis. Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1845-1846, p.42. Orthographic variant for **Spiraliter Imbricata**.
- Imbricater Spiralis Rosea. Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1841, p.11. Synonym for **Spiraliter Imbricata**.
- Imbricata Spiraliter. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13. Synonym for **Spiraliter Imbricata**.
- Imbricata Splendente.** (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.11. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Imbricata Striata.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.36: (Florence). Bright red with small, white stripes on central petals. Imbricated. Originated in Italy.
- Imbricata Striata (Nova). van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Synonym for **Imbricata Tricolor**.
- Imbricata Superba.** (*C.japonica*), Mertains & Fontaine Catalogue, 1845, p.28,30 as 'Imbricata Su.'. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Imbricata Tricolor.** (*C.japonica*), Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.121, 132: Received from Mr Knight, London, England. It differs little in its leaves from **Imbricata**; its flower is imbricated, double, of a deep orange-red, spotted with white. In its centre are a few stamens. It is a virus variegated form of **Imbricata**. Synonyms: 'Imbricata Tricolor (Nova)', 'Imbricata Variegata', 'Imbricata Tricolore', 'Imbricata Striata', 'Imbricata Striata (Nova)', 'Imbricata Variegata Plena'.
- Imbricata Tricolore. Roda Catalogue, 1885. Orthographic variant for **Imbricator Tricolor**.
- Imbricata Variegata. Shneiderff ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff*, p.8. Synonym for **Imbricata Tricolor**.
- Imbricata Variegata Plena. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.107. Synonym for **Imbricata Tricolor**.
- Imbricata Vera.** (*C.japonica*), Le Texnier, 1911, *Le Camellia essais sur l'histoire de quelques fleurs d'ornement*, p.33. Grown by Sigismund de Pronay and added to Verschaffelt's collection in 1849. No description, Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct.)
- Imbricate. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Imbricata**.

- Imbricate Alba Plena. Hillier & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1938, p.116. Orthographic error for 'Imbricata Alba Plena', synonym for **Shiragiku**.
- Imbricate Petalled. Hibbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.356. Synonym for **Imbricata**.
- Imbricated Japanese. Burnell, ed., 1837, *Magazine of Botany & Gardening*, vol.3, p.152. Synonym for **Imbricata**.
- Imbricated Rubra Plena. Valley Garden Supply Catalogue, 1946-1947. Synonym for **Imbricata**.
- Imbricator Flore.** (*C.japonica*), Pepinieres, F. Delauney Catalogue, 1967-1968: Salmon pink. Originated in France. An illegal name according to the "Code". Names based on latin are barred after 1958.
- Imbricata Rubra. Treseder & Co., Truro, Nursery Catalogue, 1950, p.11. Orthographic error for 'Imbricata Rubra', synonym for **Imbricata**.
- Imbriqué de Gaujacq.** J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Pink, imbricated.
- Imbriques.** (*C.japonica*), de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camellia*, p.88. No description. Originated in France. (Believed extinct.)
- Immortal Coat. Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias of the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.318: Synonym for **Okinagoromo**.
- Imô.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.673: A rosette white, rose form double. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Imou'. (Believed extinct.)
- Imogen.** (*C.japonica*), *Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report*, 1849. Camden Park seedling 2/52, originated by Sir William Macarthur, Camden Park, NSW, Australia. Waterhouse, 1949, *Camellia Quest*, p.17: White, quite double, petals moderate substance, incurved like **Myrtifolia**, good size, very handsome, but not equal to the old double white. (**Alba Plena**). Orthographic error: 'Imogene'.
- Imogene. Sewell Nursery Catalogue, 1878, p.43. Orthographic error for **Imogen**.
- Inopinata della Valcosa.** (*C.japonica*), *ICS Journal*, 2002, p.86, Reg. No.31: An open pollinated seedling of **Hagoromo**. Originated by Gaetano de Persiis, Altari, Italy. First flowered in 2000 at circa 7 years. An upright shrub of slow growth rate. Flowers floriferously early season. A white (light pink) with variable red and pink speckling A semi-double with 29-41 stamens, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep. Italian CS, *Notiziario*, 2002, No.2, p.5 with colour photo; Semi-double, petals 14-16, elliptic, blades convex, margin lightly waved, colour fleshy white (RHS.CC. 62D) with stripes and splashes of pale pink, crimson and blood red (53C, 62A, and 56B). No petaloids. Leaves 7.7 cm x 3.75 cm, elliptic, cuspidate, finely serrulate, light green.
- Imose.** (Husband and Wife), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306: Double peony form, light coloured flower, variegated with red in a splashed pattern. Many stamens like a tassel. Medium, large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Imoseyama.** (Imose Mountain), (*C.x vernalis*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: White, vase form flower. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Imou. Different reading for **Imô**.
- Imp.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1974, vol.II, p.234, Reg. No.1309: A 10 year old chance *C.japonica* seedling that first bloomed 1969. Originated in USA by Mrs Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, Louisiana. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate, with dark

green leaves, 7.5 cm x 1.8 cm. The formal double type blooms are dark pink with 55 petals. Average size, 6 cm across x 1.8 deep. Blooms mid-season.

Imperador D. Pedro IV. Real Companhia Hortícola-Agrícola Portuguesa, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.50. Abbreviation for **Imperador e Rei Dom Pedro IV**.

Imperador del Brasil. Escuela di Agricultura Catalogo, 1882. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice du Brésil**.

Imperador e. Rei D. Pedro IV. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, 1955. Abbreviation for **Imperador e Rei Dom Pedro IV**.

Imperador e Rei Dom Pedro IV. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Rose form pale purple, striped with white. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviations: 'Imperador e Rei D. Pedro IV', 'Imperador D. Pedro IV'.

Imperialis. Buist, 1839, *Camellias*. Orthographic error for 'Imperialis'.

Imperata. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist- Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.107. Synonym for **Emperor of Russia Variegated**.

Imperatrice Marie-Therese. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Impératrice Marie-Therese**.

Imperator. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuove Camellie...dalle Semine Romane*, p.6. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Peony form, very large, brilliant red with flesh pink spots. Early flowering. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome. There has been confusion in America where two other camellias were distributed under the same name so that the names **Imperator (France)**, and **Imperator (American)** are used to distinguish them. Orthographic error: 'Imperatore'. Synonyms: 'Corrie Belle', 'Imperator' (France), 'Big Daddy'. Sport: **Imperator Variegated**. See p.104, Hertrich, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, 1959, for illustration.

Imperator (American). (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.17: Scarlet semidouble mid-season. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A red, incomplete double about 7.5 cm across. Early. Hume 1955, *Camellias in America*: Flower small to medium, 7.5 cm wide x 3 cm deep, Turkey red 721 or deeper; calyx cupped, green; outer petals rounded, 4 cm x 4 cm, apices truncate, bases lobed, inner parts of the flower made up of fascicles of stamens, surrounded by clusters of petaloids; leaves glossy dark green, 6.5 cm x 4 cm, bases rounded, apices abruptly, sharply pointed. For black and white photo see Hertrich. 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II, p.166.

Imperator di Russia. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice de Russie**.

Imperator Flore. F. Delaunay, Angers Catalogue, 1966-1967. Synonym for **Imperator (France)**.

Imperator (France). SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Imperator**.

Imperator (French). Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic variant for **Imperator (France)**.

Imperator Variegated. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.107 as 'Imperator Var.': A virus variegated form of **Imperator** - Red blotched with white, peony form. Originated in USA.

Imperatore. Waterhouse, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.78. Orthographic variant for **Imperator**.

- Impératrice. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Synonym for **L'Imperatrice**.
- Imperatrice (Buych). van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:26. Orthographic error for 'Imperatrice' (Beck's), synonym for **Beck's Conspicua**.
- Imperatrice de Bresil. Seidel, 1846, Pflanzen Catalog, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice du Brésil**.
- Impératrice de France.** (*C.japonica*), Rafarin, May.1867, *Revue Horticole*, p.175: A new variety presented by Verschaffelt at the Paris exhibition of 1867, said to resemble camellia **Roi Leopold** as exhibited by Chantin. One sees from this how far off is the time when the camellia will rival the rose. Originated in Belgium.
- Impératrice de Russie.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. No description. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.36 as 'Imperatrice di Russia': Bright rose-pink, the central petals paler, and all striped white; imbricated. Orthographic variants: 'Imperator di Russia', 'Imperatrice di Russia'. Originated in France.
- Imperatrice di Russia. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelia*, p.36. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice de Russie**.
- Impératrice du Brésil.** (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.162: Flower large, single, cerise-red. Originated in Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Imperatrice de Bresil'. Note:- The orthographic variant **Imperatriz do Brazil** is a different cultivar.
- Impératrice Eugenia. Volonte Catalogue, 1888, p.112. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice Eugénie**.
- Impératrice Eugénie.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1854, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.I: It was obtained from seed in Belgium. The arrangement of the petals is like a peony, all rounded, slightly emarginated, concave, hooded, regularly inserted in an imbricated spiral, of a delicate pink colour with pure white margins and fine, carmine veining. Named for the Empress of France, born in Spain, married in 1853 to Napoleon III. Orthographic variants: 'Impératrice Eugenia', 'Empress Eygenie'.
- Impératrice Joséphine. Jacob Makoy, et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1839, p.17. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839,1:7 as a synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata**.
- Impératrice Maria Theresa. Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice Marie Therese**.
- Imperatrice Marie Theresa. Law Somner & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1884, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Impératrice Marie Therese**.
- Impératrice Marie Therese.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1860-1861, 83:46: Large flower, well imbricated, petals clear rose, flaked white. van Houtte Catalogue, 1864-1865, 104:82: Imbricated. Derived from the beautiful **Maria Teresa**. Large, velvet, deep, tiered flower, 8-9 rows of petals, pale pink variegated with pure white. Originated in Belgium by J. van Eckhaute, Ghent as a sport of **Maria Teresa**. Orthographic variants: 'Impératrice Maria Theresa', 'Imperatrice Maria Therese'. Orthographic error: 'Imperatrice Marie-Therese'.
- Imperatrix. van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:5. Synonym for 'Beck's Conspicua', synonym for **Conspicua de Loddiges**.
- Imperatrix Amelia. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Imperatriz Amelia**.

- Imperatix (Beck's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13, as 'Imperatrix (Buyk's). Synonym for **Beck's Conspicua**.
- Imperatrix (Buyk's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13. Orthographic error for 'Imperatrix'(Beck's), synonym for **Beck's Conspicua**.
- Imperatrix del Brasil. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.30. Orthographic variant for **Impèratriz do Brazil**.
- Imperatrix Josephine. Berlese, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.316. Synonym for **Pulcherrima Striata**.
- Imperatriz Amelia.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: An irregular rose form, pale pink, striped carmine. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue No.36, 1902, p.53; Peony form, light pink striped carmine, petals bordered with white. Originated in Portugal.
- Imperatriz do Brazil.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, soft rose with deeper veining, striped white. Originated in Portugal. Orthographic variants (Spanish translations): 'Imperatrix del Brasil', 'Imperatriz do Brasil'. Note: The orthographic variant 'Impératrice du Brésil' is the name of another cultivar.
- Imperatriz D. Leopoldina. Companhia-Hortico-lo Portuense Catalogue No.40, p.69, ca.1904. Abbreviation for **Imperatriz Dona Leopoldina**.
- Imperatriz Dona Leopoldina.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.33, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, white, striped and spotted carmine. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Imperatriz D. Leopoldina'. Orthographic variant (Spanish translation); Emperatriz Doña Leopoldina'.
- Imperial.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1941-1942: New camellia from Middleton Place, Charleston, South Carolina, USA. (Middleton No.20). A peony form with rosy red colouring and exquisite form. The stamens are pleasingly intermingled with the petaloids. Its deep green foliage is very large and the plant is noted for its spreading growth. Late flowering.
- Imperial Jewel. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.320 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kôgyoku**.
- Imperial Lusitana.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, soft pink, veined deeper and bordered with white. Originated in Portugal.
- Imperial Splendour.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1980, *Camellia News*, No.75, p.25, Reg. No.258: Originated by T.J. Savige, Wirlinga, N.S.W., Australia. It first bloomed 1976. The spreading, bushy plant has 10 cm x 7 cm, rotund, deep green leaves; apex apiculate, base rounded, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. The 12 cm semi-double to incomplete, informal double flowers, shade between RHS.CC. Red Group 46A and 45A, anthers bright, golden yellow. Colour photo, p.5, ACRS., 1981, *Camellia News*, No.79. Chinese synonym: 'Diguo Zhihui'.
- Imperialis. Anonymous, 1832, *Annales Société d'Horticulture de Paris*, 11:32: Brought to Paris from London in 1828. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1 [pt.E]:60. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:16 gives 'Imperalis', **Splendida** and **Gray's Invincible** as synonyms for 'Punctata', while the *Gardener's Chronicle* of 1841 adds **Adonidea**, 'Preston's Eclipse' and 'Gallicarum Pressii' to the list of synonyms and, later, Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847 adds 'Punctata Major'. In this case the listing of **Gray's Invincible** by London in 1827 takes priority. Orthographic errors: 'Imperialiste', 'Imperalis'.
- Imperialis Alba.** (*C.japonica*), Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.5. No description. (Believed extinct.)

- Impérialiste. Victor de Bisschop Nursery Catalogue, 1935, p.9. Orthographic error for 'Imperialis', synonym for **Gray's Invincible**.
- Imprévu.** (*C.hybrid*). *Jardins de France*, No.2, March 1995, p.31, colour plate: Originated by J.C. Rosmann, Boucou, France. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Sallour** (*C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Madame Lourmand**) x *C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica*. An irregular semi-double with 11-13 wavy petals, white with pink stripes. An irregular centre of stamens broken by small, erect petals.
- Improved Alba Plena. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale*, p.6. Synonym for **Alba Plena**.
- Improved Dawn. Hearn Catalogue, ca.1945, according to Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.333. Synonym for **Pink Dawn**.
- Improved Sarah Frost. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.7. Synonym for **Sarah Frost**.
- Imura.** (*C.japonica*), Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939 as 'Imura White': Semi-double, snow-white waterlily type, long, narrow petals of porcelain texture with yellow stamens, mid-season blooming. Fendig, 1949, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Very large, white semi-double. When half open the flower is said to resemble the half-furled wings of a swan. Texture of petals is like porcelain. Size 12-15 cm across with 10-15 petals. Showy stamens. Anthers very large, arrow shaped. Leaves glossy, dark green, long and narrow, smooth, apex recurved, fine serrations, 7.5 cm x 2.5 cm. Plant habit, vigorous, upright, open growth with somewhat pendulous branches. Developed from seed imported from Japan in 1925 by K. Sawada, Mobile, Alabama, USA. First bloomed 1929. Overlook Seedling No.12. Synonyms: 'Imura White', 'Diana', 'Dr Allen Ames', 'S. Imura'. For black and white photo see p.167, Hertrich, 1955, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.II. Seedlings include: **Fragrant Star**, **Ida Weisner**, **Tyler Nation**. Chinese synonym 'Yimula'.
- Imura White. Gerbing's Azalea Gardens Catalogue, 1938-1939. Synonym for **Imura**.
- In Ceneris Viget.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.2, colour photo: Irregular, red, semi-double with twisted and fluted petals. Seedling of **Bessie McArthur** originated by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- In Loving Memory.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2008 No.159, p.3, Reg. No. 479. Bred by Neville Haydon, Takanini, New Zealand, and registered by Andrew Tills, Camellia Haven Nursery. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Gael's Dream** and an unknown pollen parent. First flowered in 2000. Plant is rapid growing, of average form and density. Dark green leaves are 11 cm x 6 cm. Flower is semi-double to loose peony, 13 cm wide x 6 cm deep, with about 18 petals having a soft, slightly crushed texture. Filaments are white and anthers bright yellow. The flowers open a delicate pink (RHS.CC. 65D), fading to a palest pink in the mature flower. Such pale colours are still unusual in *reticulata* hybrids. Flowers mid-season to late.
- In Memoriam.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1948: Red, large semi-double with large petals. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.
- In the Pink.** (*C.japonica*), Kramer Nursery Catalogue, 1971: Rose-pink formal double. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1541: A medium size, rose-pink formal to rose form double chance seedling *C.japonica* that flowers mid-season to late. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland. California, USA. See colour photo facing p.20, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1978 and facing p.101, 1974 yearbook, also p.95, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias* and front cover SCCS, 1974, *The Camellia Review*, vol.35, No.6. Sports: **In the Pink Variegated**, **In the Red**.

- In the Pink Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Kramer Bros Nursery Catalogue, 1977. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1542: as 'In the Pink Var.': A medium sized, white, striped pink, formal to rose form double *C.japonica* mutant of **In the Pink**. Blooms mid-season to late.. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.
- In the Purple.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1982, vol.XII, No.5, P.7, Reg. No.175: A chance seedling of *C.japonica* 'Fuyajo' (**Kon-wabisuke**), originated by Miss J. Farmer, Palmerston North, New Zealand, that first flowered in 1975. Growth is medium in rate and of average habit. The peony form flower is dark to purplish red with darker veining, 10 cm x 7 cm, with 20 petals and an average of 15 petaloids. Anthers are yellow with red filaments. Flowers mid-season to late.
- In the Red.** (*C.japonica*), Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1975: A red sport of **In the Pink**. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1979, p.107, Reg. No.1543: A medium sized, rose-red formal to rose form double *C.japonica* mutant of 'In the Pink'. Mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, USA.
- Inaba.** (Ancient Place name for Tottori), (*C.japonica*), Itô Ihei, 1710, *Zohô Chikinshô*, vol.2; Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large double, 3 rows of petals, convex flower, coloured red with white variegation. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Inabachiyo-no-haru.** (Spring in Chiyo, Inaba), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.297, colour pl. and description: Very large size, faint pink, semi-double with 3 rows of rounded, reflexed, emarginate petals and a central stamen column, with white filaments, joined for their lower third, and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves medium size, dark green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. "Chiyo" is a river in Tottori. Released by Yoshio Takata in 1979.
- Inabadô.** (Inaba Temple), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*; Uyesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: Deep red double with substantial petals. Elegant. Sake-cup shape, early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Inaba-hime.** (Inaba Princess), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10: Large size, deep pink, rose form double with scattered stamens. Late blooming. Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan, 1998, p.32 with colour photo; English translation p.20. Peach red, bud-centred to semi-double, large, petals shatter. An old tree survives with the Sahashi family in Tottori City. The family was a chief retainer of the feudal clan the Ikeda-*han*. Named and released by Yoshio Yamda in 1979. From Tottori Prefecture.
- Inaba-yabukuro.** (Black Wild Camellia from Inaba). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.33 with colour photo; English translation p.20. Small, dark red, cup to bowl shaped single with thick petals and cylindrical stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias in Tottori Prefecture, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1979. From Tottori to Okayama.
- Inaba-yuri.** (Inaba Lily), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.161, colour pl. and description: Small to medium size, red, single of 6-7 petals rolled, lateral margins, giving a pointed apex, and a short, yellow stamen cluster. Blooms early to late. A seedling of **Kikuzuki**, originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan. Originated and released by Morimoto in 1981.
- Inada-hime.** (Name of Goddess), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10: No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Note: A synonym for Kushinada-hime, the name of a maiden goddess in Japanese myths.

- Inamorata.** (Borde Hill Hybrid), Johnston, 1948, *Journal of the RHS*, 72:283, fig.121 :- Originated by Mr Hanger, Exbury, England by pollenating *C.saluenensis* with pollen from *C.reticulata*. Medium, rose-pink single, 8-10 cm across, 6-8 petals, rounded and notched at the apex. A trumpet shaped stamen centre has yellow anthers and pink filaments. Leaves are dark green, broad-ovate, 9.5 cm x 5.5 cm, apex cuspidate, base cuneate, very fine, sharp serrations. Leaf characteristics follow the saluenensis parent. Received an Award of Merit from the RHS. See colour plate facing p.72, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1951. Orthographic error: 'Inamorta'.
- Inamorta. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Orthographic error for **Inamorata**.
- Inanogawa.** (Inano River), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.55, colour pl. and description: Large size, white, wide campanulate single, with 7 broad, ruffled, reflexed petals and a broad, yellow stamen cylinder. Blooms mid-season. Leaves bright green, impressed venation, elliptic, margins serrate. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Kamo-honnami**.
- Inaoi-dori.** (Japanese Migratory Sparrow), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Red, large size, early flowering. One of three bird names with **Miyakodori** and **Yobukodori**. For colour photos and descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.161 and p.280; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.399, p.18-62; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.18, 201; Yokohama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.324, 325: Medium sized, deep pink, with some white spots, double with 5-6 layers of more or less imbricated petals and a centre, often with small, irregular petals amongst the stamens. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves dark green, elliptic, acuminate with fine, sharp serrations, venation impressed. Originated in the Kantô District, Japan. Note: This description is a little different to the ancient camellia.
- Inaspettata.** (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.21: A magnificent flower of the same sort as 'Iride' (**Dryade**). Originated in Italy by Sloane. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.41: Very large, perfectly imbricated flower, cherry red, with margins shaded white, some white stripes and softly tinted and streaked a deeper red. Orthographic errors: 'Innaspettata', 'L'Maspettata', 'L'Innaspettata', 'Inna Spettata'. See pl.IV, pl.I, Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie* as 'L'Innaspettata'.
- Inazuma.** (Lightning), (*C.japonica*), Itô Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Obo'echô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Red single with white flashes and a spreading stamen cluster. Originated in Japan.
- Inazuma.** (Lightning), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu*; Yashiroda, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22: Pink shaded and striped with white and pink outside; large, some 12 broad, thick petals; upright, stout branched but a slow grower. Leaves concave, cup-shaped. Early blooming. Orthographic error: 'Iazuma'. Chinese synonym: 'Shandian'. Synonym: 'Goshoguruma'. Originated in Tokyo, Japan.
- Incarnata.** (*C.japonica*), Andrew, 1812, *Botanical Repository*, vol.10, pl.660 as 'flore pleno Incarnato'. In 1816 it was listed as 'The Blush Camellia' in *The Botanical Register* and finally given the cultivar name **Incarnata** in Loddige's *Botanical Cabinet*, 1818 with a colour plate. A formal double, 7-9 cm across, outer petals obovate, 4 cm long x 3.3 cm wide., slightly notched; central petals obcordate with short, pointed apex. Imbricated to give tiered or hexagonal form. Pale dawn pink (RHS.CC. 523/3) or paler, depth of colour depending on protection of the flowers. Leaves narrowly obovate, 9 cm x 4 cm, apex acuminate, margins serrate, light mid-green, upper surface with pale veining. Habit slow, upright, spreading growth. Imported from China for Lady Amelia Hume of Wormleybury, England in 1806. The synonym 'Lady Hume's Blush' is in common use for this cultivar. Synonyms: 'Buff', 'Buff Pink', 'Blush',

'Double Blush', 'Double Buff', 'Flavescens', 'Hume's Blush', 'Lady Hume's Blush', 'Lady Hume's Double blush', 'Maiden's Blush', 'Pudeur de Mademoiselle Hume', 'Mahdenblush', 'Maidenblusch', 'Camurca', 'Incarnata Plena', 'Incarnata Flavescens', 'Incarnata Stella', 'Incarnata Myrtifolia', 'Incarnata Pallida', 'Incarnata Pink', 'Precocissima', 'Flesh Coloured', 'Kewblush', 'Incarnate', Japonica Flore Plena Incarnata', 'Magnifica Maiden Blush', 'Roseaflavescens Hume's Blush'. Pseudonym: 'Carnea'. Colour plates: Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.118. Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia*. Waterhouse, 1952, *Camellia Trail*, pl.VI. Baumann & Baumann, 1831, *Collection de Camellias élèves à Bollweiler*, p.11, pl.24.

Incarnata Alba. Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1872, p.22. Synonym for **Leda**.

Incarnata Alba Plena. *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1835. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata (Buff). Parmentier, 1818, *Catalogue des Arbres et Plantes Cultivées...*, p.15. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata Flavescens. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camélien...*, p.180. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue 1844, p.104. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata Flore Pleno. Martin Burdin Aine & Co. Catalogue, 1822, p.56 as 'Incarnata Fl. Pl.'. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata Myrtifolia. Shneiderff, Enrico, ed., 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si Trovano nel Giardino del Sig. Enrico Sheiderff*, p.8. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata Pallida. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata Pink. Vanderbilt, 1941, *Camellia Research, II*, p.3. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata Plena. Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1814, p.25 as 'Incarnata pl. (blush)'. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1817, p.9. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnata Stellata. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.16. Synonym for **Incarnata**.

Incarnate. Buist. 1839, *Camellias*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Incarnata**.

Incarnato. Tirocco, 1928, *La Camelia*, p.44. Orthographic error for **Incarnata**.

Inchmay. RHS., 1977, *Rhododendrons with Magnolias and Camellias*, p.98. Orthographic error for **Inchmery**.

Inchmery. (*C.japonica*), RHS., 1950, *Camellia and Magnolia Conference Report*, Index, p.130. Given in the parentage of a hybrid. Exhibited by de Rothschild of Exbury. A seedling raised by Francis Hanger from **Gloire de Nantes** x **Alba Simplex**. A pink single to semi-double. Originated in England. Orthographic error: 'Inchmay'.

Incomparable. (*C.japonica*), *Le Camellie*, Del Lungo-Girardi, 1928, photo p.104, as from the collection of Guido Mariotti of Genoa-Nervi. Reference supplied by Hillebrand, *Antiche Camellie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.225 with colour photo; Medium size formal double bloom, sometimes in a spiral form, delicate pink. Leaves medium, rounded, light green; restrained growth. Mid-season.

Incomparable. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.36. Jean Vervaene fils, 1864, Price List, No.1, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Incomparabilis**.

Incomparabilis. (*C.japonica*), Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.109, 130: Leaves 10 cm x 7 cm, round-ovate, lanceolate,

apex acuminate, prominent venation, brilliant green. Flower large, 11 cm across, single, deep orange red, 8 broad petals, crenate at apex; stamens erect, compact. Originated in Germany. Orthographic variants: 'Incomparable', 'Incomparabile'.

Incomparabilis. (*C.japonica*), Berlese, 1837, *Monographie* ed.1, p.109. There exists another camellia under this name whose flower is large, full and like **Conspicua**. Originated in France by Cachet of Anjou about 1831 according to Le Texnier, 1911. (Believed extinct.)

Incomparabilis de Nantes. van Houtte Catalogue, 1843, 12:yy. Synonym for **Incomparabilis Vera**.

Incomparabilis di Nantes. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19. Synonym for **Incomparabilis Vera**.

Incomparabilis Nova. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie* pl.213. Synonym for **Incomparabilis Vera**.

Incomparabilis Vera. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:4, erroneously as a synonym for **Coquettii**, then his 1842-1843 Catalogue, 9:53 described it as: Red formed like the double white; white band longitudinally down each petal from the centre to the circumference. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, pl.254: The flower, about 9 cm or more across when fully open, is double, round, of carmine red with rays of white. The petals are not numerous, about as wide as long, rounded at the apex, indented, channelled and tranversed lengthways by a white band. The centre is composed of a few unequal petals and small, incompletely developed ones with marks of white. This variety originated as a seedling in France by Madame Veuve Mouton, Nantes. Synonyms: 'Incomparabilis de Nantes', 'Incomparabilis Nova', 'Incomparabilis Vera de Nantes'.

Incomparabilis Vera de Nantes. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.9. Synonym for **Incomparabilis Vera**.

Incomparable. Henderson, E.G. Nursery Catalogue, 1867. Orthographic variant for **Incomparabilis**.

Inconstant Beauty. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale*, p.2; Barron, Mar.1934, *Country Life*, p.53 with coloured flower painting. Synonym for **Mathotiana Alba**.

Independence. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.109. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.

Independencia de Portugal. (*C.japonica*), *Jornal de Horticultura Practica*, 1891, Vol.XXII, p.93 by Eduardo Segueira: Very vivid pink, formal double, large petals Obtained by seed by José Marques Loureiro from **Regina dei Giganti**. No description in Loureiro catalogues. Originated in Portugal.

India. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.30, Originated by B.L. Kersey, Golden Isles Nursery, Blythe Island, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. The flower is large, loosely formed, semi-double, dawn pink in colour, 11 cm across x 4 cm deep. There are 3 tiers of semi-erect petals which lean back and curve up from the edges. Central stamens are in a regular cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments cream.

India Kuger. The Pacific Camellia Society, 1946, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.18. Orthographic error for 'India Kruger', synonym for **Lady MacKinnon**.

India Kruger. Griffiths & Strothers, 1954, ACS, *Nomenclatural Cross Reference List*, p.6,7. Synonym for 'Lady MacKinnon', erroneously as **Lady de Saumarez**.

Indian Chief. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.63: Very Large peony form. Red. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason blooming. Originated in USA by H. Shackelford. Sport: **Indian Chief Variegated**.

Indian Chief Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS, 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.63 as 'Indian Chief Var.': Virus variegated form of **Indian Chief** - Red blotched white. Originated in USA.

Indian Summer. (*C.japonica*), Tourje, 1955, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.33: Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. It is a large, full, peony form. The colours range from bright carmine rose splashed on pure white to white splashed on carmine rose. The numerous, high, wavy petals are deeply notched and ruffled. The centre is a compact cluster of petals and petaloids. A seedling of **Daikagura** with similar appearance and habits, except that **Indian Summer** is more vigorous and substantial. For black and white photo see p.105, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Sport: **Indian Summer Variegated**. Chinese synonym 'Yindu Zhi Xia'.

Indian Summer Variegated. (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Gardens Newest Camellias, 1957: Carmine rose blotched white. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA. For black and white photo see, p.107, Hertrich, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Indiscreet. (*C.japonica*), ACS., 1949, *News Letter*, vol.4, No.3, Reg. No.9: White pencilled with red and red petaloids to creamy white, pencilled pink with pink petaloids to solid red. Medium sized (8.5 cm x 2 cm) peony form. First flowered 1947. Slow, compact, upright growth. Early to midseason flowering. A seedling originated by Stanley W. Miller, El Cajon, California, USA from seed of **Nobilissima**. For black and white photo see, p.108, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III.

Inexpleta. (*C.japonica*), Loddige's Nursery Catalogue, 1849, p.34. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Inez H. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.7: Deep rose-pink, veined rose with white stamens. Small, cupped semi-double. Originated in USA.

Inez Moll. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.288, Reg. No.326: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida, USA. The large, dark green leaves are of heavy texture, ovate, acuminate and serrate. The incomplete double flowers are clear, deep salmon with a rose undertone and have 3 rows of large, rounded, wax-like petals of heavy texture, with small, curved petals standing amongst low, light, golden stamens. Flowers average 12 cm across and appear early to mid-season.

Infanta D. Maria Anna. da Silva & Filhos, Nursery Catalogue No.90, 1955, p.77. Abbreviation for **Infanta Dona Maria Anna**.

Infanta Dona Antonia. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double. pale pink, white reflections; veins deeper colour. Abbreviation; 'Infanta D. Antonia'. Originated in Portugal.

Infanta Dona Isabel Maria. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.30, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double. White with centre sulphur yellow. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infanta D. Isabel Maria'. Abbreviation and orthographic variant; 'Infanta D. Izabel Maria'. Orthographic error; 'Infanta Doña Isabel Maria'.

Infanta Dona Maria Anna. (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double. Virginal pink, striped and spotted carmine. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infanta D. Maria Anna'. Orthographic errors: 'Infante Dona Mariana', 'Infanta Doña Mariana', 'Infanta Doña Maria Anna'.

Infante D. Affonso Henriques. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue, No.90, 1955, p.77. Abbreviation for **Infante Dom Affonso Henriques**.

Infante D. Augusto. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.31. Companhia Horticola Catalogue No. 40, ca.1904, p.69. Abbreviation for **Infante Dom Augusto**.

- Infante D. Enrique. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogo, p.31. Orthographic variant for **Infante Dom Henrique**.
- Infante D. Henrique. da Silva & Filhos Nursery Catalogue No.90, 1955, p.77. Abbreviation for **Infante Dom Henrique**.
- Infante D. Isabel Maria. Companhia Horticolo Catalogue, No.40, ca. 1904, p.67. Abbreviation for **Infante Dona Isabel Maria**.
- Infante D. Juan. Escuela de Agricultura de Pontevedra, 1882, Catalogue, p.31. Orthographic variant (translation) for **Infante Dom João**.
- Infante Dom Affonso Henriques.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Formal double, pale pink, centre striped with white. Double. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infante D. Affonso Henriques'.
- Infante Dom Augusto.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.35, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.44: Rose form double, delicate pink, veined deeper, striped white. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infante D. Augusto'.
- Infante Dom Fernando.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Rose form double. Scarlet streaked white. Abbreviation 'Infante D. Fernando'. Originated in Portugal.
- Infante Dom Henrique.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Irregular rose form double (close to **Pompone**). Flesh colour striped light rose. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infante D. Henrique'. Orthographic error 'Infante D. Enrique'.
- Infante Dom João.** (*C.japonica*), José Marques Loureiro Catalogue No.1, 1865, p.34, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.45: Formal double. Flesh colour, striped and spotted carmine. Originated in Portugal. Abbreviation: 'Infante D. João'. Orthographic error: 'Infante D. Juan'.
- Infante Dona Mariana. Escuela de Agricultura Catalogue, 1882. Orthographic error for **Infanta Dona Maria Anna**.
- Infatuation.** (*C.x williamsii*), Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.185,187: A new cultivar from California's David L. Feathers. Medium sized single with long, two-toned petals, ruffled and reflexed. It is a cross between *C.saluenensis* and **Debutante**. Colour is a pale musk-pink with deeper veining and touches of raspberry. Gold tipped stamens project in a cylindrical mass. Chinese synonym: 'Miren'.
- Iniata. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1850. p.47. Orthographic error for **Miniata**.
- Innaspettata. Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.IV. Orthographic error for **Inaspettata**.
- Inna Spettata. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.177. Orthographic error for **Inaspettata**.
- Inna Wanna. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.109. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Innocence.** (*C.japonica*), Shepherd & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1882, p.29: Pure white. Good. Originated in Australia.
- Innocence FN.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943, invalidly as 'Innocence': White. Medium size, formal double. Upright growth. Late flowering. Originated by the Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.

- Innocentia. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist-Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.109. Orthographic error for **Innocenza**.
- Innocenza**. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:11: Pure white prettily formed. Berlèse, 1843, *Iconographie*, vol.3, pl.219: The flower is 10 cm across or more, full, regular, perfectly round, pure milk white. The petals, in 7 rows, are round-ovate, channelled, all imbricated with symmetry from the circumference to the centre. Originated in Italy by Sacco. Synonym: 'L'Innocenza', 'L'Innocence'. Orthographic error: 'Innoceza'.
- Innoceza. Ellis, 1953, *Old Camellia Varieties*, p.179. Orthographic error for **Innocenza**.
- Innominata**. (*C.japonica*), Sacco, 1830-1833, according to Shiavone, 1981 *Il Giardino nell Camellie*, pl.30. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Innominata**. (*C.japonica*), Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.16. No description. Originated in Italy by Sangalli from a seed of **Tricolor**. It has approximately the same colour and shape but with more petals. A provisional designation as the cultivar had no name. Orthographic error: 'Innominate'. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Innominata Chiesa'.
- Innominata Chiesa. Linden Catalogue, 1875. Synonym for **Innominata**.
- Innominate. Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. Orthographic error for **Innominata**.
- Innoshima**. (Inno Island), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.194, colour photo and description: Medium size, lustrous, dark red, open, campanulate single, with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping petals and a central stamen cylinder with red filaments, joined for the lower third, and golden anthers. Blooms early to late. Leaves mid-green, oblanceolate to narrow-elliptic, apices long tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan by a private family on In-no-shima Island. Collected by Seichiro Sasai, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1978..
- In-no-shô**. (Temple Prior), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10 as 'In-no-syô'. No description. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan.
- In-no-syô. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10. Different reading for **In-no-shô**.
- Innovation**. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1966, p.91, Reg. No.901: An F2 hybrid seedling of **William's Lavender** x *C.reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', (**Dataohong**) that first bloomed 1957 at 10 years of age. Originated by David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. This seedling was described in the NCCS., Oct. 1958, *The Camellia Bulletin*, vol.12, No.1 as 'Hybrid No.FH-10'. Plant habit is slightly open with long branches, very rapid in rate with leaves, medium green, 10 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double to peony form flowers are wine red with lavender overtones. Blooms are 12.5 cm across x 8.5 cm deep with 20 petals. Form variable. All petals twist and twirl. Blooms early to late. Chinese synonym: 'Gexin'.
- Inny. Architetto Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic error for **Jenny**.
- Inokuchi-kaori**. (Inokuchi Fragrance). (Wabisuke). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.33 with colour photo; English translation p.21. Medium size, wisteria purple, trumpet shaped single. Fragrant. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from seedlings of **Uraku 64** by Takeo Ogawa, applied to the registration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery in 1996. From Izu-ôshima, Tokyo.
- Inopinata della Valcosa**. (*C.japonica*), ICS *Journal*, 2002, p.86, Reg. No.31: An open pollinated seedling of **Hagoromo**. Originated by Gaetano de Persiis, Altari, Italy. First flowered in 2000 at circa 7 years. An upright shrub of slow growth rate. Flowers floriferously early season. A

white (light pink) with variable red and pink speckling (RHS.CC. 53C, 62A, 56B). A semi-double with 29-41 stamens, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep.

Insignia. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Insignis**.

Insignis. (*C.japonica*), Buckingham & Chandler, 1825, *Camellia Britannica*, p.15, pl.6: This approaches somewhat to a camellia lately raised by Mr Knight, Kings Road, called 'Carnation Warratah'. The guard petals of our plant are bright red while his are a soft rose colour. See also pl.31, Chandler & Booth, 1831, *Illustrations and description of Camellias...*: Raised by Chandler at the Vauxhall Nursery about 11 years ago. The flowers are at first bell shaped like the single red ('Rubra Simplex'), but unfold the large, outer petals, 6-8 in number, to exhibit a dense, globular mass of small wedge shaped petals, more or less variegated with white like a carnation, and incurved towards the style, prominent in the centre. The flower measures 7.5 cm across fully opened. The large petals exceed 2.5 cm, indented at the apex, flat and round, of a deep rose colour with darker veins. The inner petals are small and ranged over one another. In the centre it is common for many to be partly transformed, one half of the anther being dilated and coloured the other half perfect and yellow. Synonyms: 'Insignis Spondid', 'Splendid', 'Splendid Flowered', 'Insignis Colvill's'. Orthographic error: 'Insignia'.

Insignis Alba. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:316. No description. Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.79: Leaves oval, a little lanceolate, 10 cm x 4.5 cm, smooth, reclined, rolled up on sides, yellowish green. Flower, 9.5 cm across, single, of a cherry red spotted white, 6 petals; petaloid stamens, whitish, slightly striped, pale red. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Insignis Flore Alba'.

Insignis Colvills. Baumann & Baumann, 1832, *Collection de Camellias*, pl.33. Synonym for **Insignis**.

Insignis de Tat. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.79: Leaves 8 cm x 5 cm, oblong, very acuminate, almost flat, finely and regularly serrate, of an obscure green. Flower, semi-double, 6.5 cm across, cherry-red; petals imbricated, those at the centre small and mixed with stamens. Originated in England.

Insignis Flore Alba. Anon. 1830, "Ueber die Cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, 1830, p.52. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.109. Synonym for **Insignis Alba**.

Insignis Flore Pleno. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Synonym for **Insignis**.

Insignis Floro Rubro. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelien...*, p.219. Synonym for **Insignis Rubra**.

Insignis Purpurea. (*C.japonica*), Berlèse, 1837, *Monographie*, ed.1, p.96: Leaves large, ovate to lanceolate, reflexed, of a blackish green; buds elongate, scales blackish; flower large, very deep cherry-red, single with a few abortive stamens or transformed into rudimentary petals in the centre. A seedling of 'Waratah'. Originated in England. Synonym: 'Insignis Single'.

Insignis Rubra. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy, 1828, Catalogue, p.5. No description. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:312: Flower 10 cm across, single with groups of whitish petaloids, pitted with rose and apices obovate. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, pl.81, gives this as a synonym for **Insignis**; however Courtois, 1833, lists both with a slightly different description. Synonyms: 'Insignis Rubra Simplex', 'Insignis Floro Rubro'. Originated in England.

Insignis Rubra Simplex. Cels, Paris Nursery Catalogue, 1836-1837, p.9. Synonym for **Insignis Rubra**.

Insignis Single. Hovey ed., 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*. Synonym for **Insignis Purpurea**.

Insignis Splendid. Hovey & Co. Catalogue, 1834, p.26. Synonym for **Insignis**.

Inspiration. (Borde Hill Hybrid), Anonymous, Mar.1954, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3, 135:124. Hillier, 1955, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, p.22, 85, black and white photo, fig.34: *C.reticulata* Wild Form x *C.saluenensis*. Award of Merit, 16th March, 1954. The leaves are 7.5 cm long x 1.8 cm wide, small and glossy, acute. The flower is 8.5 cm across, of about 20 petals, each slightly frilly around the margin and coloured phlox-pink. (HCC.,625/1) There are a variable number of stamens with an occasional petaloid. Originated at Exbury Gardens, England. Colour photo, front cover, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1970, vol.VI, No.5. Chinese synonym: Linggan'. Colour photo between p.44-45, RHS., 1990, *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Magnolias*, No.42. Chinese synonym 'Qifa'.

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

Instituto Italiano. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1860, p.13. Orthographic error for **Istituto Italiano**.

Insubria. van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:13. Orthographic variant for **L'Insubria**.

Insula Oya. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.4; Red, semi-double.

Insularia. (*C.japonica*) Guilfoyle, 1883, *Catalogue of Melbourne Botanic Gardens*, p.173. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)

Insulans. van Houtte Catalogue, 1848-1849, 35:37 as synonym for **Exultans**.

Interlude. (*C.hiemalis*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1958, p.288, Reg. No.319: A seedling of **Shishigashira**, originated by Marjorie Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas, USA. Plant growth, slow, dwarf, compact and symmetrical with glossy, deep green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm, that twist slightly at the tips. The flowers are light pink and vary from formal double to rose form double, 7.5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 45-50 petals. Early blooming.

Intermedia. (*C.japonica*), Buist, 1832, *American Flower Garden Directory*, p.80. A very large flower, shape of 'Pomponia' (**Pomponie**), outside petals striated at their extremities with a rich blush, ground cover pure white, and it is in high estimation. Grows and flowers freely. It is in very few collections in Europe. Buist, 1845, p.221 says: "Sport of **Paeniiflora**". It is very large size, blush suffused with rose." Synonym: 'New Blush'. Originated in USA.

Interval. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), Trehane Nursery Catalogue, 1972-1973: First named 'Interlude' but changed to **Interval** in 1970 due to conflict with *C.hiemalis* above with prior claim to the name. This is a new break in reticulata hybrids raised by David Feathers, Lafayette, California, USA. It is a compact, bushy shrub with good reticulata foliage which flowers from the word go, with flat, semi-double, rich pink flowers with carmine veining, opening to 12.5 cm across and widening to as much as 17 cm with a central mass of butter yellow stamens. Chinese synonym 'Xiaohan'.

Intoscent. (*C.japonica* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, March 2002, Issue No.141, vol.XXII, No.5, p.12, Reg. No.438. Registered by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. A cross of *C.hybrid* **Fragrant One** x *C.japonica* **Scentasia** which first flowered in 1997. The flower is peony form, 11 cm diameter x 5.5 cm deep, with 22-25 petals and a loose central mass of about 25 large petaloids mixed with many stamens bearing anthers with bright golden pollen. Colour is pink, shading from bright pink tips (RHS.CC.58D) to a much lighter pink (RHS.CC.55D) at the flower centre. The flower weathers well and is moderately strongly scented. The bush is upright, of average density and fast growing, with light green leaves 10 cm long x 4 cm wide. Blooms mid-season to late.

Intoxicatingly Beautiful Red. Dryden, 1982, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.44, No.1, p.17. Synonym for **Zuijiahong**.

Intoxicatingly Charming Red. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.147.
Synonym for **Zuijiaohong**.

Intrigue. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*. 1965, p.237, Reg. No.800: A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1963. Originated by Gary Chittie LeCroy, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA. The flower is 12.5 cm across x 10 cm deep with 18 petals, 44 petaloids, 3 flutes, 239 stamens. It is extremely variable in form. The flower is deep red with petals of full form, forming an outer guard for the stamens, petaloids and flutes intermixed; which form a collar around full form petals which surround the central stamens. Filaments are pink fading to white with bright yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late.

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

Inuhariko. (Papier Mache Dog), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Pale pink, tinted white with deeper pink shades and stripes. Large semi-double. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Tokyo, Japan. See pl.548, p.216 & 389, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, which shows a single white with pink tones, *sasanqua*.

Invictus. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Dull red. Medium sized, full peony form. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Georgia.

Invincible. Hubbert & Buist, 1832, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, p.356. Wilder, 1835, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 1(1):15. Abbreviation for **Gray's Invincible**.

Invincible (Donard). (*C.japonica*), Slieve Donard Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.5. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

Invincible (Gray's). van Houtte Catalogue, 1844-1845, 18:3. Orthographic variant for **Gray's Invincible**.

Invincible Punctata. J.E. von Reider, 1834, *Die Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camelian...*, p.219. Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.20. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible**.

Invincible Splendida. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Gray's Invincible**.

Invocata. (*C.japonica*), Oudin, Lisieux Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.11 : Vivid cherry red, Very beautiful form. Originated in Italy.

Involuta. Edward's *Botanical Register*, 1822. Synonym for **Myrtifolia**.

Involutus. (*C.japonica*), McIlhenny Catalogue, 1935, p.7: Light rose-pink, flecked with white. Medium sized semi-double. Originated in USA.

Inzen. (Command of ex-Emperor), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.14. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.241, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red blotched white, campanulate single of 5 broad, emarginate, overlapping petals, with a central column of stamens with pinkish to white filaments, joined for the lower third, and yellow anthers: Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves deep green, elliptic, apices long acuminate, recurved, margins serrulate and a little twisted. Originated in Japan. A chance seedling of a cultivar, originated and named by Tôhei Takahashi, released by Minoru Satô in 1981. Chinese synonym 'Yuanxuan'.

Io. (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17; Red, imbricated.

Iodina. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, as *C.iodina* for **Kuro-tsubaki**. Not acceptable by current botanical classification.

- Ioginashiji.** (Iogi's Gold Lacquer Painting), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.69, black and white photo. For colour photos see pl.359, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II 1978; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.15,199: An irregular, campanulate single of frosty pink, finely peppered a deeper pink, 5-6 petals, somewhat crinkled round the edges and with a central stamen column. Leaves elliptic, apex acuminate, shallowly serrate, impressed venation. Discovered in 1960s by Kazutoshi Ôhara at Iogi, Suginami Ward, Tokyo. Named and released by Takashi Tsuyama in 1974. "Nashiji" was an ancient method of painting with gold lacquer.
- Iôji.** (Iô Temple), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.38; see also Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.15, colour photo: A trumpet shaped red single with white markings, 6-7 large petals, emarginate and somewhat wrinkled on the edges. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, apex acuminate, recurved, keeled, fine, sharp serrations. Flowers mid-season to late. The original tree is in the Iô Temple Precincts, Nansei Town, Mi'e Prefecture. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Resembles **Shokkô** from Kantô. Named and released by Eimei Nagata in 1950.
- Iona Isobel.** (*C.reticulata* hybrid) NZCS, *Camellia Bulletin*, No.169, July 2011, p.12 with colour photo; Regn No.487. First flowered 2006, from a *C.reticulata* seed, parents not known. Plant is upright, dense and of medium growth rate. Large, dark green leaves are 11 cm x 6 cm. Flower is formal double, 12 cm diameter x 5 cm deep, with about 55 cupped, orbicular petals. Colour is pink-red (RHSCC 58C). There are no stamens. Flowers midseason, and blooms shatter after about 3 days. Originated by Neil W.J. Ingram, New Plymouth, NZ.
- Iori-no-mado.** (Hermitage Window), (*C.japonica*), Satomi, 1962, *Supplement to Camellia Varieties of Japan*: White, cup-shaped single, large. Originated in Japan.
- Iori-no-tsuki.** (Moon View from Hermitage), (*C.japonica*), Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: White single. Large. Originated in Japan.
- Iori-no-tsuyu.** (Dewdrops of Hermitage). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.336 with black and white photo; English translation p.226. Medium size, palest pink, bowl shaped single, broadening cluster of cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, thick. Upright growth, weak. A natural seedling of **Nono-ichi**. Named and released by Nonoichi Town Camellia Lovers Club in 1990.
- Iôzen.** (Mount Iô), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., Jan.1989, *Japan Camellia*, No.30, p.4, colour photo; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.215, colour photo and description: Very small size, bright red, single with 6 entire, rounded petals of different sizes and a short, compact, stamen cluster with yellow anthers and pale yellow filaments. Blooms early to mid-season. Leaves light green, broad-elliptic, margins serrate. Different reading: 'Iôzan'. Originated in Fukimi'tsu-chô, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa around 1975.
- Ipocrifo Vera. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.36. Orthographic error for **L'Ippogriffo**.
- Ippogriffo. Luzzatti Catalogue, 1853. Abbreviation for **L'Ippogriffo**.
- Ippon-no-shigure. Different reading for **Hitomoto-no-shigure**.
- Iraka-no-nami.** (Waves like Imbricate Roofs), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Very small, deep rose-pink, cup-shaped single. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan of a cross of *C.japonica* **Tôkai** x *C.sinensis*, Z.1. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.34 with colour photo; English translation p.21. Stated to be a cross of *C.x williamsii* **Elegant Beauty** x *C.japonica* **Onetia Holland**. Colour photo supports this parentage. Deep pink at petal margins graduating to pink at the centre,

formal double, spiral, medium to large size. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic medium size. Spreading growth. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1979.

Irama Girl. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Drama Girl**.

Iras. (*C.japonica*), *Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society Report*, 1849: A Camden Park seedling raised by Sir William Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia: Crimson with a few lighter splashes.

Iratsume. (Young Lady in Ancient Times). (*C.japonica*), ICS. Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10, as 'Itsurame'. Originated in Hamada San'in District, Japan. No description. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.335; English translation p.226. White, sake cup-shaped single. Slender petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing on Mt Kagami in Hamada City. Named and released by Hisashi Shizuma in 1986. From Shimane Prefecture

Ireko. (Nest of Boxes), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.261: A small, deep crimson, formal double with a few white marks on some outer petals. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Iriko'. (Believed extinct.)

Irene. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1984, p.178, Reg. No.1928: A small, white and pink with red stripes, formal double *C.japonica* chance seedling, mid-season to late flowering. Originated by Art Gonos, Fresno, California, USA. The 13 year old seedling first bloomed 1977. Average flower size, 7 cm across x 1.5 cm deep with 80-88 petals. Plant growth, spreading and medium in rate with dark green leaves, 7.5 cm x 1.8 cm.

Irene Batelli. (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867: Carmine rose formal double. Originated in Italy by Cesare Franchetti, Florence.

Irene Coker. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1955, p.338, Reg. No.246: A 10 year old seedling, originated by B.F. Coker, Pensacola, Florida, USA. First flowered 1951. Plant growth average and compact. The 8.5 cm x 3.8 cm, dark green leaves are elliptical, cuspidate and slightly serrate. The complete double, incompletely imbricated flowers are similar to 'Mathotiana' (**Julia Drayton**) and vary from 10-13 cm wide with 40-50 petals. The flowers are white, lightly striped medium pink with an occasional solid pink flower. Blooms early to mid-season. Orthographic error: 'Irene Cooker'. Sport: **Irene Coker Pink**.

Irene Coker Blush. Cannon, 1966, ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.21. Synonym for **Irene Coker Pink**.

Irene Coker Pink. (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.5. No description. SCCS., 1962, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.54. A medium pink sport of **Irene Coker**. Synonym: 'Irene Coker Blush'.

Irene Cooker. Ferays Fine Flowers Catalogue, 1960. Orthographic error for **Irene Coker**.

Irene Delgrande. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1858, *Delle Nuova Camellie...Dalle Semine Romane*, p.6: Medium size formal double, centre concave, numerous petals, perfectly imbricated. Colour lilac white at apex of petals, the basal half covered with interlacing, thin veins of the colour of purple lacquer, very intense, such as on some varieties of petunias and pelargoniums. All petals are densely veined like a carnation. Originated in Italy by Delgrande, Rome.

Irene Mazant. Contini & Nava of Intra Catalogue, 1900. Orthographic error for **Irene Mazzanti**.

Irene Mazanti. van Houtte Catalogue, 1887-1888, 224:252. Orthographic error for **Irene Mazzanti**.

Irene Mazzanti. (*C.japonica*), Auguste van Geert Nursery Catalogue, No.76, 1878-1879, p.76: White with a yellowish tint, similar to **Ochroleuca** with rare pink streaks. Grilli, 1881, *R. Società*

Toscana, di Orticoltura Bulletin, 6:297-300: Flower a large, cup-shape with petals round, transparent, white with the centre straw coloured, streaked vivid rose, sometimes a petal coloured a soft rose. van Houtte Catalogue, 1887-1888, 224:252 as 'Irene Mazanti': Very large, rounded and imbricated flowers, one of the most beautiful of the white forms, of stocky growth and free flowering. Originated in Italy by Santarelli, Florence. Orthographic errors: 'Irene Mazant', 'Irene Mazanti'.

Irene Rester. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1957, p.301, Reg. No.287: A 9 year old seedling of **Lindsay Neill**, originated by A. Rester, Bogalusa, Louisiana, USA. First bloomed 1953. Plant growth upright, of average density and rapid in rate. Leaves average 10 cm long x 6 cm wide. The currant red (RHS.CC) flowers are very heavy, variable in form, resembling all the forms of **Mattie O'Reilly** and average 12 cm across x 7 cm deep with 10 outer guard petals and 175 petaloids. Blooms early. For black and white photo see p.43, Sharp, 1957, *Camellias Illustrated*. Sport: **Irene Rester Variegated**.

Irene Rester Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1964, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.64 as 'Irene Rester Var.': A virus variegated form of **Irene Rester** - Currant red, blotched white. Originated in USA.

Irenea. (*C.japonica*), Hogg, 1838, *Magazine of Horticulture*, 4:155: Originated by Floy, New York, USA. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Irene's Pride. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1977, p.213, Reg. No.1423: A very large, three shades of pink, peony form. A 5 year old chance seedling *C.japonica* that first bloomed 1975. Originated by Gordon R. Blanten, Summerville, South Carolina, USA. The peony form bloom has 36 petals, yellow anthers and scattered yellow filaments. Average size, 13 cm wide x 6 cm deep. Blooms mid-season. Plant growth is upright, average and rapid in rate with dark green leaves, 9-10 cm long x 1.8 cm wide.

Iride. Burnier & Grilli Catalogue, 1846-1847. Synonym for **Dryade**.

Iride di Bibbiano. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.37, as 'Iride di Bibbiani': Vivid red at the centre and circumference, with intermediate petals paler. Imbricated. Orthographic errors: 'Iride di Bibiani', 'Iride di Bibbiani'. Originated in Italy. Appears to be the same cultivar as **Iride Nuova**.

Iride di Bibbiani. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.40. Orthographic error for **Iride di Bibbiano**. Hillebrand, *Antiche Camelie del Lago Maggiore*, 2003, p.227, states that this is the correct orthography.

Iride di Bibiani. Auguste van Geert, 1859, Catalogue, No.47, p.33. Orthographic error for **Iride di Bibbiano**.

Iride Maculata. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. Synonym for **Iride Variegated**.

Iride Negri. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore et Cie Catalogue, 1856-1857. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Iride Nova. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.6. Orthographic variant for **Iride Nuova**.

Iride Nuova. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Bright red with paler centre, imbricated formal double. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Iride Nova'. Sport: **Iride Variegated**.

Iride Variegata. Auguste van Geert, 1863-1864, Catalogue, No.56, p.41. Orthographic variant for **Iride Variegated**.

Iride Variegated. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Imbricated, vivid rose-pink blotched white. A variegated form of **Iride Nuova**. Synonym: 'Iride Maculata'. Orthographic variant: 'Iride Variegata'.

Irihikage. Different reading for **Irihi-no-kage**.

Irihi-no-kage. (Sunset Shadows), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Red, very small with white petaloids. Synonym: 'Tsutsuji-tsubaki'. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Irihikage'. Originated in Japan.

Irihi-no-umi. (Sunset Sea), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; Ishii, 1932, *Gen-shoku Engei Shokubutsu Zufu*, vol.4: Deep pink. Medium to large single to semi-double. For colour photos see pl.533, *Encyclopedia Of Camellias in Colour*, Vol.I, 1972, p.213 & 386; and p.174, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Originated in Japan.

Irihi-no-umi. Synonym for **Higo-irihi-no-umi**.

Iriko. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. Different reading for **Ireko**.

Iris. (*C.japonica*), *Botanical Society of Sydney Report*, 1848. No description. Baptiste & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861, p.9: White with a faint pink stripe, formal double, medium size. Originated in Australia.

Iris Laughead. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), Kramer Bros. Nursery Catalogue, 1974: Orchid pink, shaded lavender. Large to very large semi-double. Medium, spreading growth. Midseason flowering. Originated by Kramer Bros. Nursery, Uplands, California, USA.

Irisayama. (Irisa Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Formal double, faint pink, large size, lotus form flower. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Irokasane. (Added Colour), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Small size, red, semi-double flowers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Irogasane'.

Irish Mist. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1856: A large to very large, cherry-red, anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling, late flowering, originated by Marjorie O'Malley, Woodside, California, USA. The 7 year old seedling first flowered 1980. Average flower size, 14 cm wide x 7 cm deep with 9-10 petals and many petaloids. The flower is fragrant with star shaped, elliptic petals and elliptical petaloids incurved to the centre. Plant growth is upright and rapid in rate with medium green leaves, 10 cm x 6 cm. Sport: **Irish Mist Variegated**.

Irish Mist Variegated. (*C.japonica*), ACS, 1993, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.48, No.4, p.32: Valdosta Camellia Scions as 'Irish Mist V.': A white blotched, virus variegated form of **Irish Mist**.

Irma Judice. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1956, p.62, Reg. No.254: A 6 year old chance seedling, originated by Ernest E. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA that first flowered 1954. Plant growth is open, upright and slow with medium sized, bright, dark green leaves. Flowers, light pink, incomplete double with large petaloids, 28 petals in three rows. Two rows inclined to be flat, the third row has rabbit ears with a pompon of stamens and petaloids 6 cm high in the centre. The flowers are 11-12.5 cm across with 23 petaloids. Early flowering.

Irma Seidel. (*C.japonica*), Pépinières Thoby, Carquefou, France, Plant List, 2003, p.17. No description.

Irohahime. (Princess Iroha). (*C.japonica* x *C.sinensis*). Kaora Hagiya, 1992, 'Bulletin of the Seibu Maizuru Botanical Institute', No.7; Takii's Catalogue *Engei Shin-Chishiki – Hana no Gaido*, Autumn issue, June 1994: Colour dark pink. It has plum blossom type, flared stamens. Flower is larger than **Chachahime** or **Robiraki**. Early blooming. See colour photo. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Note: I-RO-HA are the first 3 of the 48 kanas. This

an ancient poem to help memorise the 48 kana characters and translates as “Youth and Beauty are as fleeting as the Cherry Blossom”.

Iromasari. (Excellent Colour), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10 as 'Iro-masari': Deep pink, splashed white on outer petals. Large semi-double with round and incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

Iromo-kamo. (Excellent Fragrance & Colour), (*C.sasanqua*), Shimada, 1957, *Regarding the sasanqua in Kumamoto. Dantairin*: Fragrant. Blooms from end of October to November (very early), large size, diameter 10 cm, petals 8-10, pale red, semi-double. Originated in Kumamoto, Japan. Selected and named by Sadatsugu Yamasaki. A typical Higo sasanqua. Different reading: 'Iro'mo-ka'mo'.

Iro'mo-ka'mo. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua in Japan*, p.10. Different reading for **Iromo-kamo**.

Iron Blood. (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.4, colour photo: Crimson, irregular, peony form double with large, outer, twisted and fluted petals surrounding a mass of intermixed stamens, petaloids and small petals. A seedling of 'Donckelaeri' (**Masayoshi**) raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Iroribi. (Fire in a Sunken Hearth), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1973, *Garden Life*, No.5, p.29 & 201, colour photo; Seibundô, Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.19, colour photo, p.201, description: Medium sized, 8-9 cm across, deep red, open peony form, with large outer petals and a centre of erect, rabbit eared petals, dividing the deep yellow stamens into fascicles. Mid to late season flowering. Leaves yellowish green, long and slender with fine, sharp serrations. Petiole hirsute. Plant habit densely erect. Originated in Kita-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.

Iroteruyama. (Mount Iroteru), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Bright red double, large pink stamens amongst outer petals, inner petals of same size. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Yamatosangai'. Originated in Japan.

Irresistible. Lindo Nursery Price List, 1949, p.7,9. Synonym for **Lady Nancy Adare**.

Irrawadiensis. Barna, 1956, *Camellian*, 7:18 with black and white illustration. The *Camellia* species *Camellia irrawadiensis*.

Irving Corbett. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1965, p.237, Reg. No.770: A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1960, originated by S.L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina, USA. Plant growth is upright and open, medium in rate with dark green leaves averaging 7.5 cm x 5 cm. The semi-double flowers, similar to 'Herme' (**Hikarugenji**), measure 10.5 cm wide x 6 cm deep and have 30 petals and 2 petaloids. Petals stand up and twist and curl like 'Ville de Nantes'. Colour is light pink with yellow stamens. Blooms mid-season.

Isabel. (*C.japonica*), Macarthur Notebook, 1857: Pure white, smallish size, perfectly double and regular to the centre, petals well shaped, moderate substance, incurved, makes smaller buds of better shape than the old 'Double White' (Alba Plena). Late flowering. Seedling No.32/51 raised at Camden Park by Sir William Macarthur, N.S.W., Australia. Baptist & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1861. No description. First valid listing. This camellia was known both as “Isabel” and “Isabella”. As the first listing of “Isabella” was by Guilfoyle, 1866 and also that orthography had been published for another cultivar by Costa in 1846, **Isabel** is considered the prior valid name. Synonyms: 'Isabella'. Sport: **Yirgella**.

Isabel Cordelia. (*C.hybrid*). C. Aust., *Camellia News*, Spring 2011, No.187, p.24 with colour photo. A seedling of **Yume** raised by Gene Phillips, Savannah Ga., USA.

Isabel Hermann. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1959, p.274, Reg. No.416: A 10 year old chance seedling, originated by B.J. Hermann, Mobile, Alabama, USA that first flowered 1956. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves are 12 cm long x 7.5 cm wide. The dark, antique-red, peony form flowers are 10 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with yellow stamens. Flowers mid-season to late.

Isabel Soares de Albergaria. (*C.hybrid*). Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camelie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.108 with colour photo; Medium size, anemone form, purple pink (RHS.CC.67B and 74B). Sometimes petals have central white shading. A seedling of *C.x williamsii* **Debbie** x 'Rosa Simplex' (**Aitonia**). Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Isabella. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, 1866, p.18. Synonym for **Isabel**.

Isabella. Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.20. Costa, 1846, *Catalogue de la collection de Camellias présentée à sa majesté L'Impératrice de toutes les Russies et Reine de Pologne*, p.10. Orthographic variant for **Isabelle**.

Isabella II. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General. Fratelli Rovelli Catalogue, 1852, p.19. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Seconda**.

Isabella de Bardi. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic variant for **Isabella di Bardi**.

Isabella Baronne de St Genois. Osborn & Son, Fulham Nursery Catalogue, 1880, p.46. Orthographic variant for **Isabelle Barrone de St-Genois**.

Isabella di Bardi. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt, 1857, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VIII, pl.IV: Imported from Italy in 1856, this Camellia, with its large blossoms of Rose-des-Peintres Pink...is composed of numerous, ovate, rounded petals, emarginate at the apex, regularly imbricated, of a uniform pink colour. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15: Brilliant red, striped and spotted with white, very large, imbricated. Orthographic variant: 'Isabella de Bardi'. Orthographic error: 'Isabella di Bassi'.

Isabella di Bassi. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Isabella di Bardi**.

Isabella Galetti. Peer, 1956, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.56. Orthographic error for **Isabella Galletti**.

Isabella Galletti. (*C.japonica*), Jean Verschaffelt, 1876-1877, Catalogue, No.19, as 'Isabelle Galetti': Beautiful novelty. Pure white, perfect imbrication. From Rovelli. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.42: (Rovelli). Large flowers of very good, full form, imbricated, pure white. Rovelli Catalogue, 1893-1894: Beautiful pure white, double, imbricated with a perfect form. Originated by Fratelli Rovelli, Pallanza, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Isabella Galetti'. Note: The originator's orthography is accepted as valid for the cultivar.

Isabella Hoam. (*C.japonica*), Sgaravatti Catalogue, 1889. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Isabella Nova. (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.58. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Isabella Orsini. (*C.japonica*), Lemaire, 1864, *L'illustration Horticole*, vol.XI, pl.418: An elegance, a perfection, a colour fresh but delicate, are qualities that distinguish this camellia. Colour pink. Roda Catalogue, 1885, p.50: Large, regular flower, globular imbrication, reflexed petals, pale pink softly edged white. Originated by Cesar Franchetti, Florence, Italy. Orthographic variants: 'Izabella Orsini', 'Isabelle Orsini', 'Izabelle Orsini'.

Isabella Seconda. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1849-1850, Catalogue General as 'Isabella II': White with straw coloured centre, petals round and imbricated. Luzzatti. 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.22: White with a tendency to flesh colour, centre a clear straw colour; petals round, perfectly imbricated, regular, in the form of a star. Originated in Italy. Synonym: 'Principessa Pietra Santa'. Orthographic variants: 'Isabella II', 'Isabelle II'.

Isabella Sloan. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Isabella Sloane**.

Isabella Sloane. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti.1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.22: Very large, imbricated flower of deep rose for the first row, then partly softer coloured, becoming deeper in the centre. Originated in Florence, Italy. Orthographic error: 'Isabella Sloan', 'Isabelle Sloan'.

Isabella Spinola. (*C.japonica*), Alex Verschaffelt, 1849-1850, Catalogue, p.49 as 'Isabella Spinosa'. No description. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.22: Red striped with white; beautiful, large flower, imbricated. Verschaffelt, 1856, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book XI, pl.IV: Received from Italy from Fr. Mariani, 3 or 4 years ago. It has a blossom, larger than medium, formed of ample, rounded petals, slightly hooded and imbricated somewhat like those of a Rose des Peintres. The colouring, rather similar to camellia **Valerio**, is of a more vivid pink, and with more numerous streaks than the latter, having a resemblance with certain Flemish pinks. Orthographic error: 'Isabella Spinosa'.

Isabella Spinosa. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1849-1850, p.47. Orthographic error for **Isabella Spinola**.

Isabella Zerbini. (*C.japonica*), Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1862. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Isabelle. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1845-1846, 23:6. No description. van Houtte Catalogue, 1846-1847, 27:26: From Moens. Verschaffelt, 1853, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.IV: This variety came from Italy. It belongs to the class of perfections but is above average in size, petals slightly oblong, rounded, convex, full, a very bright pink, each petal having a white band down the centre, the centre petals often having two or three white bands. Orthographic variant: 'Isabella'.

Isabelle de Boiard. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, Mar.1887, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser.3,1:415: Camellias at the Royal Nursery, Slough. No description. (Believed extinct.)

Isabelle Baronne de St-Genois. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue,1874-1875,157EE:31. No description. However the 1877-1878 Catalogue, 174:246, describes it: A very large flower, very double, imbricated, red stripes, variegated and bordered with white. Orthographic variants: 'Baronne Isabelle de St-Genois', 'Isabella Baronne de St Genois'. Originated in Belgium.

Isabelle Orsini. Linden Catalogue, 1869-1870. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Orsini**.

Isabelle Sloan. Andrè Leroy Catalogue, 1868, p.135. Orthographic error for **Isabella Sloane**.

Isabelle Spinola. Nantes, 1980, *Service des Espaces, Collections*. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Spinola**.

Isabelle II. van Houtte Catalogue, 1858, 72:15. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Seconda**.

Isabel's Surprise. (*C.hybrid*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1993, Issue No.114, vol.XVIII, No.1, p.33, Reg. No.330: Originated by J.R. White, New Zealand. A chance seedling planted 1981. Growth habit upright, spreading and open. Medium rate of growth with dark green leaves 6 cm long x 3 cm wide. Flower single, bell-shaped, 6 cm across x 7 cm deep with 8 petals. Anthers yellow, filaments white. The flowers have a white to light pink background with

suffused blush pink and streaks of darker pink. Blooms early to mid-season. Colour is RHS.CC.55B-56A.

- Isahaya.** (A place name in Nagasaka Prefecture), (*C.japonica*), Jikeikyôki, 1632; Monk Hôrin, 1642, *Kakamyôki*; Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310: Small single, campanulate, dark red with white splashes and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Shokkô**. (Believed extinct.)
- Isahaya.** (A Place name in Nagasaka Prefecture), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.319: Single, medium size, campanulate, dark red with white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Isahaya.** (Place Name as above), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.70, black and white photo and description; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.297, pp.134, 335; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.325; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.15, colour photo, p.200 description: Although the name character are the same, the modern cultivar is obviously different to the ancient one. It is a large size, cherry-red, rose form double with white blotching, opening to show a few deformed anthers. The leaves are broad oval, blunt acute apex, rounded base, prominent venation, broad, shallow, blunt serrations. Blooms midseason to late. Different reading: 'Izahaya'. Resembles **Arukawa**. The original tree is in the Ishii Tsubaki-en, Fushimi-ku, Kyôto. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.
- Isahaya-koshimino.** (Isahaya Straw Rain Cape), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.54 & 620: A large two tiered bloom of dark crimson with white spots, with stamens exposed on both tiers. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) The "Koshimino" is a hip length, straw raincoat and alludes to the two tiered flower with the inner tier similar to this ancient form of peasant garment.
- Isaniwa-akayabu.** (Red Wild Japonica of Isaniwa Shrine). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A small to medium, deep red, tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias growing around Isaniwa Shrine, and named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1985. From Ehime Prefecture.
- Isaribi.** (Fire carried in the prow of boat to attract fish), (*C.hybrid*), *Engeishin Chishiki*, 1982; *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.173, Reg. No.1777: A miniature, rose coloured, semi-double *C.hybrid* chance seedling, originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA and propagated by Yoshiaki Andoh, Kobe, Japan. The 14 year old seedling first bloomed 1970. Average flower size is 4-5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with 12 petals and up to two petaloids, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid in rate with dark green leaves.
- Isaribi.** (Fishing Fire). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A tubular single, mottled white on crimson ground. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, somewhat small. Upright, vigorous, slow growth. Collected around Sofu'e Town, named and released by Minoru Satô in 1976. From Aichi Prefecture.
- Ise.** (Place of the Grand Shrine), (*C.japonica*), Hirayama, (latter 17th Century), *Tsubaki Byôbu*. No description. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48; Itô, Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayse Irotsuki*: Medium sized, red double, chrysanthemum form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ise. (Place of the Grand Shrine), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.32: Deep crimson single of 5 petals with a compact cushion of petaloids of the same deep crimson. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Isebanri. Different reading for **Isemari**.

Ise-karako. (Ise Anemone), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.17, colour photo, description, p.200: A cherry-red, anemone form with 5 large outer petals, scalloped at the apex, surrounding a centre of petaloids, some white, some cherry-red and some half anther. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan.

Ise-komachi. (Beauty of Ise), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.71: A medium sized, 8-9 cm across, formal double pink like **Otome**, with whitish mottling; outer petals rounded, becoming pointed at the apex, towards the centre. Leaves, flat, broad-ovate, apex abrupt acute, bases rounded, dull dark green. A sport of 'Kyakômachî'. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.30 with colour photo; English translation p.19. White mottles on pale red ground, formal double. Collected in Ise City, Mi'e Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1963.

Isemanri. Different reading for **Isemari**.

Isemari. (Ise Thousands of Miles), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Cardinal red, single, large size flower with some erect petals in the centre. Different readings: 'Isebanri', 'Isemanri'. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ise-ôjîro. Different reading for **Ise-taihaku**.

Ise-no-umi. (Sea of Ise), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*: Large size, red flower. (Believed extinct.)

Ise-shirotae. (Pure White of Ise), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, Shoji, 1982, *Murasuzume*: White, large, double. Originated in Japan. A seedling of **Daijôkan**.

Ise-taihaku. (Large White from Ise), (*C.japonica*), Chubû Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1957-1969, *Tsubaki Meikan*; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.80 colour photo and description: Large, 10 cm across, white semi-double to rose form double, 17-18 petals, large, rounded, edges crimped; small, divided stamen cluster. Late blooms take on a pinkish colour. Leaves ovate, apex acuminate, base cuneate, stiff, coriaceous, channelled, recurved and waved, sharply, strongly serrate, mid to dark green. Originated in Suzuka, Mi'e Prefecture, Japan by Minoru Satô. Different reading: 'Ise-ôjîro'.

Ise-tsubaki. (Ise Camellia), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.278; Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*, together with 'Yamato-sangai', as popular names for his 'Iroteruyama'. However in the *Chinka Zufu* illustrations, 'Ise-tsubaki' and 'Yamato-sangai' are completely different and neither resemble the modern **Ise-tsubaki**. If the *Chinka Zufu* illustration is taken as the type, it is an anemone form with 5 outer petals of dark crimson surrounding a compact, petaloid centre of the same colour with some stamens intermixed. Originated in Japan. Chen's *Hiden Kakyô*, date unknown (1672-1900) gives 'Renge-tsubaki' as a synonym for 'Ise-tsubaki' which has the Chinese name of 'Shiliu Cha'. Synonym: 'Sekiryu-cha', according to the *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*. For this see Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306 and JCS., 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.103. All are now believed to be extinct.

Ise-tsubaki. (Ise Camellia), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.71, black and white photo and description; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.17, colour photo, p.200, description: Medium sized, imbricated, light red, formal double, a little irregular. Large outer petals, reducing in size to small petals with pointed apices towards the centre. Rare

abortive stamens exposed when fully open. Leaves, deep green, elliptic-obovate to narrowly-obovate, base narrowly cuneate, apex tapering acuminate, recurved. Originated in Japan with the same name characters as the ancient **Ise-tsubaki**. Original tree is in Niu Shrine, Mie Prefecture. Resembles 'Beni-otome'.

Ise-tsubaki-kawarimono. (Transformed Ise Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1632, *Sukekatsukyôki*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iseya. (Ancient Family Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (Before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.332: A medium sized, dark red, anemone type with 8-9 large, rounded, outer guard petals, surrounding a large centre of fan shaped petaloids, red at the apex, fading to white at the haft. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishibashi. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, Katsuhiko, 1981, *Kyô no Tsubaki to Tera*, p.103, illustration: Red, heavily blotched white, peony form with irregular petals and fascicles of stamens intermixed with small, erect centre petals. Originated in Kyôto, Japan.

Ishibiya. (Stone Bow), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanarnaki'e*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Cardinal red, large size, stamens in cylindrical cluster, closed in at top. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishinuki. (Obscure), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishi-yabi. (Burning arrow of Stone). (*C.x williamsii*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A small size, vermilion, tubular to trumpet shaped single with thick petals. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat flat. Upright, vigorous growth. An interspecific cross of **Eiraku** and **Tulip Time**, named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1981. From Okayama Prefecture.

Ishiyama. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Uesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*: Large, snow white single, flat. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishiyama. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.520: Medium sized, garnet red, open, double peony form. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ishiyamadera. (Ishiyama Temple), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.630 as 'Ishiyama-dera': Purple-red, medium sized double with large petaloids on rare occasions. Originated in Japan. Ishiyamadera is a Buddhist temple in Ômi, built by Emperor Shômu, burnt down in 1078 and rebuilt. Belongs to the Shingon Sect and dedicated to Kwannon. (Believed extinct.)

Ishizuchi. (Mt. Ishizuchi). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. A large size, peach red semi-double with cupped petals and cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, large, recurved. Upright growth. The original tree is 80 years old in a private garden in Matsuyama City. Named by Shigeichi Yagi about 1975. From Ehime Prefecture.

Ishu-Tsukasa. Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1953-1954, p.17. Corruption of the Japanese name **Kishû-tsukasa**.

Island Echo. McDonald Nursery Catalogue, 1952. Synonym for **Red Wonder**.

Island Echo Variegated. Abbot's Nursery Catalogue, 1958, p.6 as 'Island Echo Var.'; synonym for **Red Wonder Variegated**.

Island of Fire. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.91, 92, Reg. No.897: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1962. Originated by Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, California, USA. Plant growth is upright, open and medium in rate with dark green leaves

with a heavy texture, slightly twisted, averaging 9.5 cm long. The semi-double flower, similar to **Flame**, measures 12 cm across x 7.5 cm deep with 20 petals. Colour is the reddest red with gold stamens. Blooms mid-season. See colour photo, facing p.16, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1978, vol.X, No.5.

- Island Sunset.** (*C.x williamsii*). *Camellia Nomenclature* 2006, p.178. Rich coral pink, lighter at centre. Medium size, semi-double. Average, bushy, upright growth. Flowers mid-season to late. (N#9007T). Raised by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.
- Isle of Capri.** (*C.japonica*), Griffin, ed., Sept. 1958, *Camellian*, p.29. Camellia renamed from invalid 'Romance'. Huge pink buds that open to very large, light pink, peony form flowers 15 cm across. Flowers mid-season. Originated in USA.
- Isle of Skye.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.6, colour photo: A white with the faintest blush, semi-double to open, incomplete peony form, with large, fluted, outer petals and small, irregular stamen cluster. A seedling of **Imura** raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.
- Iso-arashi.** (Stormy Shore), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzo Zufû*: This flower has large, pink petals with white dapples. Double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Iso-be-otome.** (Sea Shore Maiden), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.17, colour photo, p.200, description: Pink, whitish at centre, cup-shaped semi-double with short, irregular stamen cluster with gold anthers. Petals in 4 rows, concave, outer rounded, inner coming to a point. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, depressed venation, blunt-acute apex, cuneate base, bluntly, shallowly serrate. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Resembles **Shunshokô**. Original tree is in the Izu Hôsenji, Shizu'oka Prefecture.
- Iso-chidori.** (Beach Plover), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.198, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, campanulate single, with 5 rounded, ovate petals of irregular size, reflexed at the apices, and a central stamen cylinder with red filaments, joined for the lower third, and golden anthers. Blooms early to late. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Originated in Chûbu District, Japan. Named and released by Fumio Naitô.
- Iso-chidori.** (Beach Plover), (*C.sasanqua*), Kurume Tsutsuji Seisan Kumiai, 1970, *Tsutsuji no Furusato*; Inazawa Nursey Co. Ltd. Catalogue.1980-1981, p.11, B-6: Pale peach pink, medium sized semidouble. Originated in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.292 with colour photo; English translation p.204. Medium size, pink, one to two rows of flat petals. Flowers early. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. From Kumamoto Prefecture.
- Iso-komachi.** (Beach Beauty), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.17, colour photo, p.200, description: Small, deep red, with a purple cast, trumpet shaped single with a compact, stamen colum, sulphur yellow anthers, filaments reddish, becoming cream coloured at the base. Leaves large, elliptic, bright green, coriaceous, apex acute, regularly serrate. Blooms midseason to late. See p.225, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Original tree is in Iso-teien, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Isolina.** (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.37: Bright red with large and small splashes of white. Imbricated. Orthographic error: 'Isolene'. Originated in Florence, Italy.
- Isolina Berti.** (*C.japonica*), Mercatelli Nursery Catalogue,1881: Most beautiful imbricated flower. Brilliant red, spotted white. Originated in Italy.
- Isolina Ceruti.** (*C.japonica*), Linden Catalogue, 1871-1872, p.17. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Isolina Corsi. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camellie*, 21: Originated in Italy by Carlo Luzzatti, Florence. Superb flower, rose with small white spots, imbricated, cup shaped. Originated from seed by Sig. V. Corsi, Italy. See also Verschaffelt, 1855, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, Pl.IV as 'Madame Corsi': A pretty miniature, rose shaped formal double of vivid cherry-red with some white markings and a thin, white margin on central petals.

Isoline. Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.66. Orthographic error for **Isolina**.

Isomakura. (Camping on Beach), (*C.japonica*), Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamakie*, vol.15; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, in single flower section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Light pink with large and small streaks of white, large sized single. Cylindrical stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Isomatsu. (Coast Pines), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Corruption for **Isomakura**. See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.22, and JCS., 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.117.

Isonami. (Waves on a Beach), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.262 & 548: White, open, peony form double with pink flecks and thin streaks. Stamens and erect petals intermixed in centre. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Isonami. (Waves on a Beach), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.434, p.172, description, p.261; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.17, 200: Medium sized, incomplete double, open peony form with soft pink ground, liberally peppered, dotted and streaked light red. Leaves lanceolate-elliptic, apex acuminate, bluntly serrate, large. While this cultivar has different name characters but the same pronunciation as the Chinka Zufu one above, it is a different camellia. Synonym: 'Isonami' (Daini-sazanami). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.30 with colour photo; English translation p.19. A cultivar from a private family in Moritani District, Ibaragi Prefecture. Named by the staff of the JCS in 1960s.

Isonami (Daini-sazanami). Synonym for **Isonami**.

Isono. (Seaside Field), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.643: Small, dark crimson, anemone form with 5 outer petals around a compact cushion of heart-shaped petaloids, red with a white filament. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iso-no-haru. (Spring on the seashore), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.215: Medium sized flower, deep pink streaks on a lighter pink ground. Originated in Japan.

Iso-no-umi. (Seashore) (*C.japonica*) from Ibaragi Pref., *Japan Camellia* No. 67, February 2002: Dark red, single, tubular, tubular stamen cluster, small to medium. Tree spreading. Leaves long elliptic, small to large. A seedling of **Lily Pons**, male parent unknown. First flower seen in 1995. Originated by Kunimitsu Suzuki.

Isseki. (One Mark), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.355 & 492: Very large, full peony form, red spotted white. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Ichiseki'. (Believed extinct.)

Isseki. (One Evening), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1664, *Kadan Kômoku*; Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hana-gatachô*: Double with white patches on red ground. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Issetsu. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1960, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.56. Different reading for **Ichisetsu**.

Issubria. von Biedefeld, 1856, *Practische Grundlehren der Cultur von Camellien*, p.44. Orthographic error for **L'Insubria**.

Istituta Italiano. Auguste van Geert, 1864, Catalogue, No.54, p.41. Orthographic error for **Istituto Italiana**.

Istituto Italiano. (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1859, 77:60. From Borzone. No description. Jean Verschaffelt, 1867-1868, Catalogue, No.117, p.42, as 'Institute Italiano': Imbricated cherry red with deeper veining. Orthographic errors: 'Istituto Italiano', 'Istituta Italiano'. Originated in Italy.

Isuke-aofukurin. (Isuke's Light Green Margin), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôchô*: In section on margined leaves. Single, white, slightly coloured faintest pink, cup-shaped. Originated in Japan. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.168. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Isuke-aohukurin'.

Isuke-aofukurin. Synonym for 'Aofukurin'.

Isuke-aohukurin. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10. Different reading for **Isuke-aofukurin**.

Isurugi. (A Place Name), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.288, p.146, description, p.177: Leaves broadly elliptic to oblong, venation impressed, 8.5 cm long x 4 cm wide on an average; petioles 9-10 mm long, hairy. Flowers, semi-double, rosy pink (Crimson 22/1) blotched white, petals fall after flowering. Petals, 24-30, largest 5.2 cm wide x 4.3 cm long with 1-6 small, inner petals. Stamen cluster 2.5 cm long, creamy to pale pink on fused part. Late flowering. Originated in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Isuzugawa. (Isuzu River), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1960, Juraku-en Nursery Catalogue: White coloured, single, medium size. Originated in Japan.

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

Italia Novissima. (*C.japonica*), Medici Spada, 1857, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.12. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Italiana Novissima'.

Italia Unita. (*C.japonica*), André ed.,1871, *L'illustration Horticole*, vol.XVIII, p.195, pl.81: Flowers of the largest size, very full, perfectly imbricated, with large petals, recurved, obtuse, very perfectly mucronate or slightly emarginate, of a uniform cherry red, lighter on the back, with a regular reticulation of fine veins of a deeper colour on the upper surface. An Italian seedling raised by Mariotti..

Italian. P.H. Davis Nursery Catalogue, 1984. Abbreviation for **Italiana Vera Rosea**.

Italiana. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione de Camellie*, p.37: Large, double, vivid red outer row of petals, the others to the centre are paler. Imbricated. Originated in Florence, Italy. Synonym: 'L'Italiana'.

Italiana Novissima. Companhia Horticolo Catalogue No.40, ca,1904, p.69. Synonym for **Italia Novissima**.

Italiana Number 8. (*C.japonica*), Treseder Special Camellia Catalogue, 1964-1965 as 'Italiana No.8': Very large, pale pink with deeper veins like **Donation**. Formal double. Originated from a plant at Caerhays, stemming from an import of camellias from Italy in the 1920's and the names lost.

Italiana Vera. (*C.japonica*), Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.22: Magnificently imbricated flower. The first row of petals a vivid rose, the remaining becoming paler, finishing almost white. See Verschaffelt, 1858, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book III, pl.IV. Originated in Italy by Benucci, Florence.

Italiana Vera Rosea. (*C.japonica*), van den Boek Nursery Catalogue, 1977-1978, p.8: Formal double pink. Probably a self pink sport of **Italiana Vera**. Originated in England. Abbreviations: 'Italian', 'Italiano'.

Italiano. Blackburn Nursery Catalogue, 1986-1987. Abbreviation for **Italiana Vera Rosea**.

Italica. Luzzatti, 1851, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.22: Synonym for **Regina Italica**.

Italicum. (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, 1846, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, (13):206. Foreign Correspondence. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)

Itch. (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.112 with colour photo; Regn No.2763; A 15 year old chance seedling, first flowered 2004. Originated and propagated by William Brierly, Mobile, Ala, USA. The white, semi-double flower is 12 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep, with 21 narrow, reticulate and mainly reflexed petals, 6 petaloids and 5 central rabbit ears. Yellow anthers and white filaments. Upright growth at average rate. Dark green leaves average 6.5 cm x 3.2 cm. Flowers early to mid-season.

Itikowabisuke. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Corruption of **Itsuko-wabisuke**.

Ito. (Thread), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.55: Large, deep crimson, semi-double with central stamen column with gold anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Itokuri. (Reel), (*C.japonica*), Kaempfer, 1712, *Amoenotatum Exoticarum* as 'Jtokuri'. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Ito-nishiki. (Brocade Thread), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*. No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Itsukachô. Different reading for **Itsukamachi**.

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

Itsuka Town. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.212 with colour photo; Translation of the valid name **Itsukamachi**.

Itsukamachi. (Place Name), (*C.rusticana*), Nuccio's Nursery Catalogue, 1974-1975: Brilliant red semi-double. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.370, p.153, description, p.252; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.201: Bright red semi-double, 11-12 petals, edges incurved to form a point at the apex, resembling a star. Short, compact stamen column with yellow anthers and pinkish filaments. Leaves medium sized, elliptic to long ovate, apex acute, sharp, shallow, regular serrations, dull green. Petiole hairy. Medium, bushy rounded growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Nagaoka City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Itsukachô'. Sport: **Itsukamachi Variegated**. Corruption of name: 'Itsumackii'.

Itsukamachi Variegated. (*C.rusticana*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.26 as 'Itsukamachi Var.': Brilliant red blotched white. Very showy. Midseason blooming. A virus variegated form of **Itsukamachi**. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Chinese synonym: 'Baiban Xueshanca'.

Itsuko-wabisuke. (Only Child Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Erroneously as 'Itikowabisuke'. Small red single of 5 petals, trumpet-shaped. Compact, stubby stamen cluster. Pale yellow anthers. Originated in Japn.

Itsukushima. (Itsuku Island), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Deep red with white stripes. Large size, semi-double with 2 rows of petals. See Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Itsumo-tsubaki. (Camellia of Izumo), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: Double, red patches on white ground. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) "Izumo" is old name for Shimane Prefecture, which, in ancient times was written "Itsumo". Different reading: 'Izumo-tsubaki'.

Itsu-no-yume. (Itsu's Dream), (*C.hybrid*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.110, 111. ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.28: Medium size, white ground becoming pale pink towards the petal margins, single like a Chinese Bell Flower. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of **Tulip Time**, originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1983, and named for his wife.

Itsurame. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10. Orthographic error for **Iratsume**.

Itsutsujima. (Five Islands), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, no.17, p.23 as 'Itutushima': Red on light peach colour, vertically spotted red, peony form flower with 12 petals. Medium sized. Anthers yellow, filaments white. Mid-season flowering. Leaves undulate. Short hairs on petiole. Habit, bushy, medium growth rate. This camellia is midway between the bush and snow Camellia. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Itutushima'.

Itten. (One Heaven), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Bunsuke, 1830, *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*. Single with 5 petals, red with white spots and streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Itten-shikai. (One Heaven and Four Seas), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*: Medium size, white with red markings. Originated in Japan.

Itty Bit. (*C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.22, Reg. No.202: *C.saluenensis* x *C.hybrid* **Tiny Princess** seedling that first flowered 1981. Originated by Felix Jury, Taranaki, New Zealand. The plant has a slow, spreading growth habit with dark green, 5 cm x 2.4 cm leaves. The anemone form flowers are 6 cm across x 3 cm deep with 8-10 petals and 20-23 petaloids and the colour is soft pink. See colour photo, p.20, *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1985, vol.XIV, No.2.

Itumoyume. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Corruption of **Itsu-no-yume**. See ICS Register, p.893.

Itutushima. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.23. Different reading for the name **Itsutsushima**.

Iubilee. Bergami Catalogue, 1858. Orthographic variant for **Jubilee**.

Iunonia. Colla, 1843, *Camelliografia*, (illustr.), pp.129, 148. Orthographic variant for **Giunone**.

Ivan Mitchell. (*C.reticulata*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1986, p.91, Reg No.2027: A large, dark red, rose form double to formal double, *C.reticulata* chance seedling, flowering mid-season to late; originated by Frank Pursel, Oakland, California, USA. The 10 year old seedling first flowered 1984. Average flower size, 11 cm across. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate, with dark green leaves.

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

Ivey Mae. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.46: Light pink. Large peony form. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA.

Ivory Tower. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1968, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.71: White. Large, formal double with high centre. Medium, compact growth. Mid-season flowering. Originated in USA by Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. See pl.83, p.48, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978.

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

Iwai-no-sakazuki. (Cup of Celebration), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.72, black and white photo and description; Colour photos, pl.341, p.142, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, pp.238, 239; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.18, colour photo, p.200, description: A scarlet single, 7 cm across, with white markings, 6-7 petals, yellow filaments. Fragrant. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves, glossy, dark green, elliptic-lanceolate, apex tapered acuminate, recurved, regularly serrate, edges somewhat rolled. Originated in Kita-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1966.

Iwai-yagura. (Tower of Celebration), (*C.japonica*), *Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo; JCR Regn No. 2013-11, (ser. No.11). A seedling of **Izumo-taisha-tsubaki**, pollen parent unknown. Double decked flower, large, deep red, inner petals raised and cupped, outer petals slightly reflexed. Early blooming. Originated by Hiroshi Okado.

Iwaizuru. (Crane Festival), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.111. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10: Medium size, pale rose-pink ground, fading to white at the petal margin, tubular single. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan. A chance seedling of unknown parentage. Originated, named and released by Mamoru Naitô in 1993.

Iwa Jama. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.110. Corruption of the Japanese name **Iwôjima**.

Iwakagami. (Stone Mirror), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, Yagorô, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*; *Nihon Shubyô Catalogue*, 1910: Large size, semi-double, white with light red markings. Originated in Japan.

Iwamigata. (Iwami Bay), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10: Pure pink, irregularly streaked deeper pink. Large single with round petals. Originated in Japan.

Iwami-shibori. (Iwami Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.215: Medium sized semi-double, light red, blotched white. Originated in Japan.

Iwami-shiroyuri. (Iwami's White Lily), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.21, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single of 5 ovate petals and a central stamen column with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves mid-green, broad elliptic, apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Iwami-yurikago. (Cradle from Iwame). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.35 with colour photo; English translation p.22. Medium size, pink, cup-shaped single with thick petals and cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, medium size, thick. Spreading, vigorous growth. Selected from wild camellias growing at Kagamiyama, Hamada City, named and released by Kôzaku Masuda in 1988. From Shimane Prefecture. The former name is 'Yurikago'.

Iwana-shibori. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of Japanese name **Iwane-shibori**.

Iwane. (Base of the Rock), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Finest red single, cup shaped, with small snow-white spots across the petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Iwane. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*. This variegated form has incorrectly been listed as 'Iwane'. Its valid name is **Iwane-shibori**.

- Iwane-matsushima.** ('Iwane' from Matsushima), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868); Itô. Ko'emon. 1879, *Chinkashû*: Cardinal red, double, sake cup single, horizontal stripes. Medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.36 and 1982, No.21, p.98.
- Iwane-shibori.** (Variegated 'Iwane'), (*C.japonica*), *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868): Deep red, with white markings, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) See JCS., 1982, *Tsubaki*, No.21, p.98.
- Iwane-shibori.** (Variegated 'Iwane'), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Deep red with variegation, large size, double.; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Rose-red, mottled white. Medium sized semi-double. Slow, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. See Tuyama.1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.143, p.248; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.289, p.178; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.267, p.330; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.79. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.79. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.327. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.95. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.20, 201. Orthographic abbreviation: 'Iwane', invalidly. Synonyms: 'F.G.2', 'Denny D'. Sport: 'Sunrise'. Corruptions of name: 'Yuwane-shibori', 'Iwana-shibori', 'Iwani-shibori'. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. One of the most popular camellia in Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Yangenjiao'.
- Iwani-shibori. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1949-1950, p.5. Orthographic error for **Iwane-shibori**.
- Iwa-no-hime.** (Princess of Rock), (*C.hybrid*), Hagiya, 1986, *Studies on Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias*, No.2, pl.2, p.4, description, p.5: Cultivar # H.1391 *C.rusticana* **Asazakura** x *C.lutchuensis*. Originated by Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan.
- Iwashibori-tsubaki. Joshua Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening in Japan*, p.117. Orthographic error for **Iwane-shibori**.
- Iwashimizu.** (Spring Water in Rocks), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.248 & 396: White, medium size, open, incomplete double peony form, with a centre of petals and fascicles of stamens. (Believed extinct.)
- Iwashimizu.** (Spring Water in Rocks), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I: Variegated with red on light pink ground with white petal edges. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Purplish light pink, in 3-4 rows with white splashes and white edges. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Iwata.** (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1664, *Kadan Komoku*: White, large double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Iwataki.** (Rocky Cascade), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Zadan Chikinshô*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*. vol.306; *Tsubaki Hachiboku Sanbokutsuki Meisai*, (before 1868): Small, single, white flower with splashes of red in small circles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Iwato-no-hikari.** (Light in a Grotto), (Higo), Yoshimura Nursery, 1961, *Higotsubaki Meikan* No.5. See pl.170, p.57, Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*: Large, cherry-red Higo camellia of 5 petals with emarginate and fluted apices. A burst of stamens with yellow anthers and white filaments. Round leaves. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan by Yoshimura. Note: This name is based on the episode in Japanese myths when Amaterasuômikami, the sun goddess, concealed herself in a cave.
- Iwato-no-seki.** (Gateway to Grotto), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.10: Bright, deep pink. Medium sized semi-double with incurved petals. Originated in Japan.

- Iwatsuki.** (Appearance of Rock), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.426: White, medium sized, open peony form with a pink flesh at the base of the petals and a few crimson streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Iwaya-ôtsubaki.** (Large Camellia of Iwaya Shrine), (Higo), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.12, p.42, description, p.293: A large, red, Higo camellia, 5-6 petals with a spreading burst of stamens with yellow anthers and pinkish red filaments. Original tree is in the Iwaya Shrine, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan, and is designated a natural monument of Fukuoka Prefecture. Resembles the Higo **Kumagai**.
- Iwazumi.** (Name of owner of original tree), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.441, p.174 as 'Iwa-zumi': Small, 5-6 cm across, soft pink, incomplete, informal double with a row of outer guard petals, then a ring of petaloids and stamens about a row of large, upright petals containing an irregular, central, stamen cluster. Originated in Toyama, Japan. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.362; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.19 colour photo. Originally named 'Jôritsuji' or 'Jôyûji', the name was changed to avoid duplication.
- Iwôjima.** (Iwo Island), (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, as 'Iwo-jima': Crimson red. Large semi-double with heavy crown of golden stamens. Upright growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated by Fruitlands Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. Although Satomi lists it in *Camellia Varieties of Japan* it is of American origin. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A large, crimson red, semi-double, 10 cm across. The long stemmed petals are large, round and crinkled with occasional petaloids. Stamen centre flares, filaments pink, anthers yellow. Leaves rich green, elliptic, 8 cm x 3.8 cm, tapered apex and base, raised venation, shallow, broad serrations. Corruption of name: 'Iwa Jama'.
- Iyemoto. Ôya, 1979, *Chinju'en, Higo Camellia*. Different reading for **Iemoto**.
- Iyodairin. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, English translation p.34. Orthographic variant for **Iyotairin**.
- Iyo-egao.** (Iyo Smiling Face), (*C.x vernalis*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.40: Large to medium size, crimson, semi-double, lotus form. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kagashima Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of *C.x vernalis* **Egao**. Originated and named by Ikunosube Tanabe, released by Kagoshima Camellia Society in 1989.
- Iyo-fukumusume.** (Happy Maiden from Iyo). (*C.japonica*), Don Ellison, 1997, "Camellias - A Photo Dictionary", p.47 with colour photo: A large to medium size, soft pink, semi-double of 15 large, rounded petals. Blooms mid-season on an upright plant. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan.
- Iyogasumi.** (Hazy day in Iyo), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.69, p.35, description, p.105: Leaves large, broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, rounded at base, short acuminate, green to shining, dark green, flat venation, 9.5 cm x 4.5 cm; petioles hairy, 8 mm long. Flower medium size, palest pink, semi-double to incomplete, open peony form, petals 15-18, inner irregular petals 2-7 with occasional small, thick petaloid; large petals obovoid, emarginate, wrinkled, concave but slightly recurved at margin. Stamens mingled with inner petals. Flowers mid-season to late. Colour faint pink. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. The Japanese allusion to 'haze', pertaining to colour, is the palest pink.
- Iyo-iwane. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.232. Abbreviation of **Iyo-iwane-shibori**. Probable synonym for **Tsuzure-nishiki**.

Iyo-iwane-shibori. (Variegated Rock from Iyo), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.205, p.65, description, p.215: Scarlet semi-double with large, white spots and central stamen column. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Thought to be a synonym for **Tsuzure-nishiki**.

Iyo-komachi. (Iyo Beauty), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.289, colour photo and description: Very small size, red, finely peppered with white, tubular single, with central, yellow stamen column. Blooms mid-season to late. Blooms 2.5 cm across. Leaves mid to deep green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins widely serrate. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1983.

Iyonokogiriba-tsubaki. (Saw Leaved Camellia from Iyo), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.19, colour photo, p.201, description: Small, irregular, crimson single with 5 very irregular petals in size and shape and a compact, central column of stamens. Leaves glossy, dark green, narrow-elliptic, with deep, irregular serrations and long, acuminate apex. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Iyo-no-yume. (Dream in Iyo) (*C.hybrid*) from Ehime Pref., *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society, 1999. Seed parent *C.japonica* **Sakura-tsukasa**, pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Pale red, single, flat, small, anthers spathulate, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe in 1998. 'Iyo' is an old name for now Ehime Prefecture.

Iyo-sasayaki. (Whisper of Iyo). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.33, with colour photo; English translation p.21. Small, pale pink, tubular single with tubular stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright to spreading growth, somewhat weak. History unknown, named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1985. From Ehime prefecture.

Iyo-sôshunfu. (Early Spring Song from Iyo). (*C.japonica*), Chinka-en Niigata Retail Price List, 1994-1995 with colour photo: Small white single, striped red; 6 petals. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Iyo is the ancient name for the Ehime Prefecture.

Iyotairin. (Large flower from Iyo), (*C.japonica*), Asai, Keitarô, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.204, p.65 as 'Iyo-tairin': Very large crimson semi-double, 3-4 rows of large, emarginate petals around central stamen column, yellow anthers, creamy filaments. Leaves mid-green, elliptic, acuminate apices, fine, shallow serrations. See also: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.19. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Iyoseiôbo. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.131. Synonym for **Mishô**.

Iyo-sôshunfu. (Early Spring Song from Iyo). (*C.japonica*), Chinka-en Niigata Retail Price List, 1994-1995 with colour photo: Small white single, striped red; 6 petals. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Iyo is the ancient name for the Ehime Prefecture.

Iyo-unkai. (Iyo Sea of Cloud), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino. 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.34, colour photo and description: Small size, white, wide campanulate single, with 5 broad, overlapping, irregular petals and a wide, central stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower half, and pale yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves deep green, elliptic. Selected from wild japonicas in Yawatahama City, Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1980.

Iyo-wabishin. (Iyo Scraped Stamens), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.156, colour photo, p.157, description: Small size, red, tubular single with infertile stamens. Leaves mid-green, broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins shallowly or obscurely serrate. Blooms

early to mid-season. For botanical drawings, colour photo and description, see p.102,104,106, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Selected from wild japonicas growing in the Ishizuchi mountain range. Named and released by Masaru Inaba around 1980.

Iyo-yobukodori. (Iyo Cuckoo), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.19, colour photo, p.201, description: Small, trumpet shaped, fuchsine pink single of 6-7 emarginate petals. Leaves light green, ovate, with prominent, yellow venation, acute, recurved apex and blunt, shallow serration. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Iza Houser. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1958, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.46: White. Large semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by M.R. Murray, Fort Valley, Georgia.

Izabella Orsini. da Silva, 1880, *Forcing Varieties of Camellias in Oporto*, p.12. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Orsini**.

Izabelle Orsini. Real Companhia Horticolo-Agricola Portuense, Catalogue, No.29, 1895-1896, p.50. Orthographic variant for **Isabella Orsini**.

Izahaya. Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.5, p.3. Different reading for **Isahaya**.

Izawa. (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*. White, semi-double. peony form. A seedling of **Seibô**. Originated in Japan.

Izayoi. (see below), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.98, p.49, description, p.115: Leaves elliptic to broad elliptic, abrupt acuminate, impressed venation, finely serrate, olivaceous green, 6.5 cm x 3.6 cm. Petioles copiously hairy, 6-7 mm long, light green. Flowers pink (Carmine Rose 621 /2), peony form, petals irregularly undulate and upper half recurved, 12-15, inner, smaller and more irregular petals, 8-15, with stamens intermingled, filaments creamy yellow. Flowers mid-season. Originated in Totama Prefecture, Japan. 'Izayoi' is the moon of the 16th day of the lunar calendar. In this case an abbreviation of 'Izayoi-zakura', the cherry that flowers on the 16th January, and alludes to the colour of the cherry blossom.

Izma. (*C.sasanqua*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.198: A 7 year old chance seedling, originated by Robbin's Nursery, Willard, North Carolina, USA, that first flowered 1956. The dark green leaves average 6 cm x 1.8 cm. The white, with pink on the reverse side, flowers, 9-10 cm across x 2 cm deep have 50 notched and ruffled petals with yellow stamens. Early flowering.

Izu-higurashi. (Izu Sunset), Izu-Ohshima Hawaii Botanical Gardens, 1980, *List of Plants*. Different reading for **Izu-no-higurashi**.

Izumi. (Fountain) (*C.rusticana*). Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 2007, p.32. Coral pink, medium semi-double. Bushy, round growth. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Japan.

Izumigawa. (Izuma River), (*C.japonica*), Itô Tokuemon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Dark red, double, 3 rows of petals with snowy spots and cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Izumi-iri. (Obscure). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.29 with colour photo; English translation p.18. Palest pink to pink stripes on white ground. Tubular single with cylindrical stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A cultivar found by the upper stream of the Shinkawa River, Shimofusa District, Chiba Prefecture, named and released by Kan Utsugi in 1985.

- Izumo.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.433: Medium sized, white semi-double with red streaks and flecks, 3 rows of petals and stamen cluster in 3-4 fascicles. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Izumo-anju.** (Anju of Izumo – see note.), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.78, colour photo, p.79, description: Medium size, pale pink, wide, cup-shaped single with 6 broad, crinkled and overlapping petals, and a central stamen column, with ivory filaments, joined for the lower half, and yellow anthers. Blooms very early to mid-season. Leaves mid-green, elliptic to broad-elliptic, margins finely serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellia Club. Note: 'Anju' was the legendary princess in the Japanese story *Sanshōdayū*. 'Anjuhime' is the name of another cultivar.
- Izumo-isahaya.** ('Isahaya' from Izumo), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.346, p.143, description, p.249: Large size, white single, opening flat, 7-8 cm across, 6-7 petals, large, fluted, twisted, sparsely streaked and dashed with light red. Large, central column of stamens, anthers light yellow, filaments pale cream. Blooms early to late. See p.260, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Leaves, dull, mid-green, elliptic to narrow-elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, slightly recurved. See: Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, p.16, colour photo, p.200, description. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. This was previously known as 'Isahaya' but, to avoid confusion with another cultivar, the name was changed to **Izumo-isahaya**. Originated in Japan from an old tree about 260 years in age. This cultivar is considered to be the parent of **Karasade**. The Great Shrine of Izumo is the oldest in Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.30 with colour photo; English translation p.19. Selected from cultivars at a private family in Matsu'e City. Named and released by Hiroshi Ibara in 1975.
- Izumo-issiki-wabisuke.** (Wabisuke from Issiki, Izumo), (Wabisuke), JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellias*, No.27, p.13, and No.29, p.4, colour photo: Small size, 3.5 cm across, pure white, single, campanulate flower with one row of embracing petals and a central cluster of abortive, pale lemon stamens. Leaves dark, glossy green, elliptic, apices acute, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Corruption of name: 'Izumo-tsushiki-wabisuke'.
- Izumo-karako.** (Izumo Anemone), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.11. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan.
- Izumo-kaori.** (*C.lutchuensis* hybrid). "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.99 with colour photo; A cross of **Izumotaisha-yabu-tsubaki** x *C.lutchuensis*, originated by T. Kage, Fukuoka, and released by S. Hisatomi, Kurume, Japan, named in 2002. Soft pink, miniature size, tubular single. Sterile tubular stamen cluster. Fragrant. Growth upright, heavily branched. Leaves small, elliptic, recurved at both extremities. Flowers mid-season.
- Izumo-kasuri.** (Variegated Izumo), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.129: A small, irregular, single pink with the colour fading to a white border at the petal edge and a large, stamen column. Different reading: 'Izumo-tobi'iri', Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Izumo-kicchō.** (Lucky Omen from Izumo). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.336 with black and white photo; English translation p.226. Medium size, vermilion peony form. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat plicate. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Shinji Town, Yatsuka District. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1973. From Shimane Prefecture.

Izumo-momo-chidori. (Pink Seagull from Izumo), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.10: Small size, pink, campanulate single. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.336 with black and white photo; English translation p.226. Medium size, pale pink to pink, trumpet shape to flat single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from a wild japonica community in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1987.

Izumo-okuni. (Okuni, a Kabuki Dancer from Izumo), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.288, p.124, description, p.241: Small single with 5 emarginate petals of soft fuchsine pink and a tall stamen cylinder with light yellow anthers and white filaments, joined for the lower half. Leaves obovate, apex tapered acuminate, fine, sharp serrations. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club around 1977. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.16, colour photo, p.200, description; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.149. Note: 'Izumo-no-Okuni' is a female dancer believed to be the founder of Kabuki.

Izumotaisha-yabu-tsubaki. (Wild Camellia from the Izumo Shrine), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.173, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, tubular single with a central stamen column with red filaments and yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate to elliptic, apices long acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Released by Naruto Kaji in 1982. The Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.1, A-44 lists this cultivar under a synonym 'Izumotaisha-akayabu-tsubaki'.

Izumo-shûnshô. (Spring evening in Izumo). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.336 with black and white photo; English translation p.226. Pale pink bordered white, cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, somewhat curved outwards. Upright growth. Selected from cultivars raised by a private family in Matsu'e City. Formerly named 'Kuroko' by the San-in Camellian Club, renamed to the present name in 1995. From Shimane Prefecture.

Izumotaisyaakayabu. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Different reading for 'Izumotaishaakayabu', synonym for **Izumotaisha-yabu-tsubaki**. See ICS Register, p.898.

Izumo-tobi'iri. Different reading for **Izumo-kasuri**.

Izumo-tsubaki. (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, Motokatsu, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*; White double with red splashes. See JCS., 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.28. There is a possibility that this cultivar is the same as **Izumo**. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Izumo-tsushiki-wabisuke. Corruption for **Izumo-issiki-wabisuke**.

Izumusume. (Daughter of Izu), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.16, colour photo, p.200, description: Small, deep crimson single with 5 large, overlapping, emarginate petals and a prominent stamen column, a little pinched in at the top. Leaves glossy mid-green, lanceolate with recurved, acute apex. Originated in Izu, Shiku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Izu-no-higurashi. ('Higurashi' from Izu), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.70, black and white photo and description; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.402; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* p.16, colour photo: Large, white semi-double with crimson streaks and splashes, 3-4 rows of large petals around a slender, irregular column of stamens. Leaves glossy mid-green, long-ovate to lanceolate, apex long acuminate, recurved, twisted, wavy, fine, sharp serrations. Originated in Izu, Shiku'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Ezo-nishiki**. Formerly called 'Higurashi' or 'Ito-no-higurashi', but the name was changed to avoid confusion with existing cultivars.

Izu-no-tennin-matsushima. ('Tennin-matsushima' from Izu), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.16, colour photo, p.200, description: Small to medium sized, single white with deep scarlet streaks and splashes, 7-8 large, frilly petals, surrounding a stamen column with yellow anthers and light cream filaments, joined for half their length. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, recurved at the apex, finely serrate. Originated in Izu, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Izu-setsugekka. ('Setsugekka' from Izu), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.16, colour photo, p.200, description: Small single of 5 overlapping petals, emarginate, blush pink ground, profusely marked with pink streaks and peppering. Originated in Izu, Shizu'oka Prefecture, Japan. Resembles **Chûbu-setsugekka**, **Himuro-setsugekka**, **Sanyasô**, 'Sanya-shi-bori'. The Izu peninsula is noted for fishing and hot springs. William Adams was wrecked here. He was the pilot (1564-1620) who entered the service of the Shogun Tokugawa Ieyama.

Izu-tachikan. ('Kanjiro' from Izu), (*C.hiernalis*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.48; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.38: Medium size, red, double. Blooms mid-season. 'Tachikan-tsubaki' is a synonym for **Kanjiro**. Originated in the Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan