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- Q Ball.** (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2010, p.29 with colour photo; Regn. No. 2791. Originated by Eleanor Grant, Dothan, Ala., USA. ACS, *Yearbook* 2010, p.81 with colour photo; A 30 year old chance seedling which first flowered 1980. Plant is dense, upright and vigorous. Dark green leaves are 10 cm x 6.5 cm. Large, deep rose colour, peony form flower is 14 cm diameter x 7.5 cm deep. Yellow anthers. Long flowering season, very early to late.
- Qiancha.** (Alizarin Red Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôronkô* vol. 306, p.345 (Reprint Yashiro, 1841): A small, red single camellia from Fukien Province China. (Believed extinct.) Different reading 'Ch'ien cha'.
- Qiandaijin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Chiyoda-nishiki**.
- Qiannilmian.** (Pretty Girl's Face), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.57, No.376, colour photo, No.234: Large size, 12-13 cm across, spinel pink, open peony form with 20-24 large, rounded, waved petals; those in the centre semi-erect and fluted. Leaves elliptic, medium green, 8-9.6 cm long x 3.8-4.6 cm wide. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.
- Qianlong Mudan.** (Qianlong King's Peony), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.35, No.159: Medium to large size, red, peony form double with 3-4 rows of outer petals and central stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.
- Qiannian. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.82. Chinese synonym for **Sennen-fujimurasaki**.
- Qiansangnate. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.160. Chinese synonym for **Chansonette**.
- Qianyebai.** (Thousand Petalled White), (*C.japonica*), Li, Shizen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu*. It has many petals, regularly arranged and its colour is white. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*: Medium sized white [formal] double. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chien-yeh-pai'. Synonyms: 'Dabai', 'Nankinshiro', 'Senyôshiro', 'Thousand Petaled white'. Note: This is believed to be the original name for **Alba Plena**. See: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Ichijima reprint, p.344; described as a synonym for **Shiratama**.
- Qianyehong.** (Thousand Petalled Red), (*C.japonica*), Li, Shizen, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu*: It has many petals regularly arranged and is a red colour. Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*: Medium sized, crimson [formal] double. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Chien-yeh-hung'. Synonyms: 'Senyôbeni', 'Higuruma'. See: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, p.344.
- Qianzouqu. Chinese synonym for Australian *C.reticulata*, **Overture**.
- Qiaoe Mudan.** (Thin Calyx Peony), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, Tsubaki, p.147 as 'Chiao-e-mu-tan': Medium sized, light crimson, semi-double to irregular peony form. Originated in China.
- Qiaoan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Joanne Gaeta**.
- Qiaomei. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.81, No.627. Chinese synonym for the American *C.x williamsii* **Flirtation**.

- Qiaomin Furen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Colonial Lady**.
- Qiaonasen. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Jonathan**. Earlier spelling was 'Qiaonashen'.
- Qiaopailong. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.10. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Joe Pyron**.
- Qiaosaifu Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Joseph Pfingstl**.
- Qiaosang. Chinese synonym for the Japanese/American *C.japonica* **Chô-Chô-San**.
- Qiaoyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Joy Kendrick**.
- Qiaoyulan.** (Small Magnolia), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10: Magnolia type. Petals straight, rather long, the corolla looks like a magnolia flower when fully open. Crimson, Mid-season, Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.33, with colour photo: Leaves oblong, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, dark green above, veins conspicuously sunken, 7.5-10 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink, diameter about 9 cm, magnolia-shaped when open. Petals 7-8. Stamens numerous. Pistil well-developed, fertile. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form *reticulata* in Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Ch'iao-yu-lan'. Synonyms: 'Small Magnolia', 'Pretty Magnolia'.
- Qiaozhi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.112. Chinese synonym for **George Firth**.
- Qidai Furen. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis Special**.
- Qidao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.419; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **King's Ransom**
- Qifa. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the England *C.hybrid* **Inspiration**.
- Qimiao Zhihua.** (Wonderful Flower). (*C.japonica*), Gao Jiyin, 1996, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, back page: Originated by Mr Jiang Zongwang, East Flower Nursery, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, China. Pink to light peach pink on inner petals; sometimes a few bright red stripes; petals fimbriated. Flowers medium to large, peony form, fragrant. A chimera formed when a scion of **Scented Sun** was grafted onto **Liujiao Baota**, then a scion of **Flowerwood** grafted onto the **Scented Sun**.
- Qingkou.** (Empty Mouth), (*C.reticulata*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua*. Description not seen. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.10: Trumpet type. Petals flat, rather short, the corolla looks like a trumpet when fully open. Crimson. Mid-season. Kunming, Yunnan, China. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.29 with colour illustration: Leaves ovate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate or broad-cuneate, 6-8 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC. 55C), single, diameter 3.5-4.5 cm, campanulate when fully open. Petals 7. Stamens numerous. Pistil well-developed, fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers of the Kunming Botanical Garden, Yunnan, China. Different readings: 'Ch'ing-kou', 'Ching Kou'. Synonyms: 'Empty Mouth', 'Crimson Tulip'.

- Qingkou Cha.** (Bell Mouth Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu*. Description not seen. Chen, 1688, *Hiden Kakyô*: Petals round and twisted with a shape like a bell. The name 'Qingkou' is now used for a new *C.reticulata*, the character for 'qing' (empty) being used by the *C.reticulata*. However Fang Shumei, 1930 listed 'Qingkou' with the character 'qing' for 'bell'. Different reading: 'Ch'ing-kou Cha'. Synonym: 'Bell Mouth'. See: Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306. Ichijima reprint, 1906, p.345. (Believed extinct).
- Qingmeihong Guiye. Feng & Shi, 1966, *Zhiwu Yinchong Xunhua Jikan*, 2:105-113. Synonym for **Meihong Guiye**. Different reading: 'Ching-mei-hung Kuei-yeh'.
- Qingqiu. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.japonica*, **Just Sue**.
- Qingren Dakate. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Carter's Sunburst Sweetheart**.
- Qingrenjie. Chinese synonym for the USA, *C.reticulata*, **Valentine Day**.
- Qingxing. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.78, No.386. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.japonica* **Wide Awake**.
- Qingzhu. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.80, No.19. Chinese synonym for the English *C.x williamsii* **Celebration**.
- Qingzi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.161, Chinese synonym for **Haresugata**.
- Qiongelai'er. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.japonica* sport **Jean Clere**.
- Qionsi. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua*, **Bert Jones**.
- Qipu.** (The Seven Bodhisattva), (*C.japonica*), Ichijima, 1906, *Kokon Yôrankô*, 1841, vol.306, p.345: A single of purplish colour. Different reading: 'Ch'i-pu'. (Believed extinct.)
- Qiqiao.** (Lucky Seven), (*C.japonica*), Yang, 1965, *Camellia Cultivars of Taiwan* as 'Ch'i Chiao': Leaves dark green, elliptic, 6.7-8.8 cm. long x 3.4-4.7 cm wide. Flower red formal double, 8 cm. across with about 100 petals. Originated in China. The name refers to the 7 gods of good fortune. Japanese synonym: 'Shichikô'.
- Qite Fulangxi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* hybrid **Francie L Surprise**.
- Qiuli. Gao & Zhuang, Apr. 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.80, No.621. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.granthamiana* hybrid **Autumn Glory**.
- Qiumudan.** (Autumn Peony), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*: Medium size, scarlet, peony form. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.74: Double hibiscus type. Small, spreading shrub, foliage sparse. Leaves elliptic, slightly curved, deep green. thick, coarse serrations, base broad-cuneate, venation prominent. Flowers bright scarlet, 8.5-10 cm across. Petals 30-35 in 3-4 rows, crêped. Petaloids many in fascicles, interspersed with petals and over 100 stamens. Pistil generally degenerate. Flowers early to late. Originated in Wenzhou, China. Synonym: 'Huazao Cha'. See Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.34, No.148, Colour photo, No.73.
- Qiushaoyao. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.542. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Fuji-no-mine**. Later changed to 'Fushi Zhi Feng'.
- Qiushui Furong.** (Autumn Water Hibiscus), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, No.57, p.35, colour pl. [p.129]: A small tree with rough twigs. Leaves 7-9 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Pubescent on midrib. Buds ovate, pubescent. Flowers red, outer petals in 2 rows; petaloids 3-4

rows with stamens in groups. Bloom 13 cm across, semi-globular. Blooms mid-season. Originated in USA. Chinese synonym for USA cultivar.

- Qiuyun.** (Autumn Cloud), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Apr. 1990, Nomenclature Convention, Wusi City, Jiangsu Province, China: Peony form, white, medium to large size, semi-double with flared stamens in the centre of the flower and crêped and ruffled petals. Light green leaves, medium growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Jianxing City, Zhejiang Province, China.
- Qiuzhiyu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.420. Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Aki-no-homare**.
- Qiwang. Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.80, No. 618, colour photo No.320, erroneously as 'Xiwang'. The Chinese synonym for New Zealand *C.x williamsii* **Anticipation**.
- Qixiaoding. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.405; Chinese synonym for the Japanese Higo camellia **Nanakomachi**.
- Qixin Mudan.** (Seven Hearts Peony), (*C.japonica*), Shanghai Botanic Gardens List, 1984: Deep pink peony form. Originated in China.
- Qixinbai.** (Seven Hearts White), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1980, *Shancha Hua*: Medium size, peony form, white, with stamens in 5-7 fascicles. Originated in China. Sports: **Qixinfen**, **Qixinhong**. See Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.43, No.239.
- Qixindahong.** *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.155 with colour photo, plant only; A tree up to 250 years old in Qiangwei Garden, Nanshan Park, Chongqing City, China. No other details.
- Qixinfen.** (Pink Seven Hearts), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.43, No.238: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, pink, peony form sport of **Qixinbai**. Late blooming. Originated in China.
- Qixinhong. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.80. (Seven Stars Red). Synonym for **Hongtaige**.
- Qixinhong.** (Seven Hearts Red), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, 1949: Medium size, 8-9 cm across, red, peony form with 5-7 fascicles of stamens. Late flowering. Sport of **Qixinbai**. See Gao & Zhuang, Apr.1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.43, No.237, colour photo No.130. Originated in the Zhejiang Province, China. See colour photos, facing p.44, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, 1984. Different reading: 'Chi-hsin-hung. Synonym: 'Seven Hearts Red'.
- Qixinhong Manao.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.570; A sport of **Qixinhong**. Originated in Sichuan Province, China. Flower has large or small white spots.
- Qixinqiu.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568. Strong, erect growth, young twigs and leaves brown red. Leaf yellowish green, flat, elliptic, apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, 6-7 cm x 3-5 cm, margins sharply serrate. Flower semi-double, deep red, 8-12 cm diameter, petals 40-50, crinkled, arranged irregularly in seven centres. Stamens numerous, pistil degenerate. Flowers mid-season to late. From Jiangsu, China.
- Qiyecha.** (Unusual Leaf), (*C.japonica*), China Regn No.19. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Oct 2007, No.20, p.47, with colour photograph. A leaf sport of a *C.japonica*, found in the 1980s by Tang Chenghe, Jinhua, Zhejiang, China. Leaves are irregularly shaped and yellow margined. Flowers red, semi-double, 7-8 cm diameter. Petals obovate with emarginated apex. Flowers early to mid-season.

- Quadicolor. Jacob Makoy et Cie Catalogue, 1849, p.20. Orthographic error for 'Quadricolor', synonym for **Billottii**.
- Quadrangularis.** (*C.japonica*), Loudon, 1839, *The Gardeners' Magazine*, vol.14, p.224. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)
- Quadricolor. *Catalogue la Société Royale de Horticulture de Belgique*, 1842, p.23. Orthographic error: 'Quadicolor'. Synonym for **Billottii**.
- Quadripartita. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.195. Synonym for **Radescky**.
- Quadroon.** (*C.japonica*), Giles & Son Nursery Catalogue, 1881, p.92. No description. Originated in Australia. (Believed extinct.)
- Quaintance.** (*C.japonica*), McCaskill Advert. SCCS, 1950 *Camellia Review* vol.12, No.2, p.19. No description. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.74: A sport of 'Herme', (**Hikarugenji**), rose form double, 9-10 cm across, of soft, clear pink, striped a deeper pink. Leaves glossy mid-green, long pointed, 9 cm x 3.8 cm, fine, shallow serrations. Originated at the McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA from a sport of **Hikarugenji** first observed in 1940. Registration No.95 with the ACS in 1951.
- Quaker Lady.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1960, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.94: Salmon Pink. Sport of **Carter's Carnival**. Large. Originated by E.H. Carter, Monterey Park, California, USA.
- Quamosa Rubra.** (*C.japonica*), Castagnola & Casabona Catalogue, 1861-1862. Description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Quangchoufen. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan* as 'Kwangtung Fen'. Synonym for **Otome**.
- Quanmeiguo. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **All American**.
- Quarte d'Olivera. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.193. Orthographic error for **Duarte de Oliveira**.
- Quartet. McIlhenny, 1934, *List of Camellia Japonica for Sale*, p.1, lists 3 forms of Camellia under this name. A coloured flower painting of this name was published on p.52 by Barren, Leonard in the Mar, 1934, *Country Life*, in 'The Camellia Carries On'. In 1935, McIlhenny on p.13 of *List of Camellias now Growing in Camellia Garden of E.A. McIlhenny* lists and describes 'Quartet' as 'Semi-double, large white, blotched and lined with light red and rose-pink. Some blooms solid red. Often four colours on the same bush'. Later one of these forms was propagated off and listed by McIlhenny in 1942 as 'Quartette Mottled'. Its name was changed to 'Etienne de Bore' in his 1945-1946 catalogue. Another form was known as **Cabeza De Vaca**. In the meantime, in his 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias* McIlhenny adopted the orthography 'Quartette', a spelling that continued to be used in the USA ever since. From the viewpoint of priority this orthography has no standing and 'Quartet' would be the valid form for what is a synonym for 'Ezonishiki' as **Tricolor**.
- Quartette. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*. An orthographic variant for 'Quartet', synonym for 'Ezo-nishiki' as **Tricolor**.
- Quartette Mottled. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1942, p.12. A mottled form of 'Quartet', later named 'Etienne de Bore'. Believed to be synonymous with **Lady Mackinnon**.
- Quatii.** (*C.japonica*), Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.10. No description. Originated in Germany. (Believed extinct).

**Quatre-Cent-Quatre Vingt-Treize.** (*C.japonica*), *Les Camélias du Parc Floral de Paris List*, 1995. No description. Originated in France.

Quatre Vingt Treize. J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.6, Pink, peony form. Assumed to be the same as **Quatre-Cent-Quatre Vingt-Treize**.

**Quatro de Abril.** (*C.japonica*), Camillo Aureliano in *Jornal de Horticultua Practica*, 1879, Vol.X, pp.136-137; Virginal pinkish flesh colour, sprinkled, dotted and striped pink... central petals striped with sulphurous yellow and the eye a bit paler. Formal double. Originated in Portugal at Fiaes. Sport of **Primeiro de Fevereiro**.

Quban Huile. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.309, p.75. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary J. Wheeler**.

**Quban Taohong.** (Curved Petal Crimson), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.13: Wavy type. Petals wavy or undulating, stamens and pistils well developed or partly becoming petaloid, crimson. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias in China*, p.52 with colour photo: Leaves elliptic to elliptic-obovate, apices acuminate to long-acuminate, bases cuneate, dark green above, slightly reclinate, 7-9 cm long x 4.5-5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55B), diameter about 10 cm. Petals about 14, slightly curved and erect. Stamens numerous, placed among petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season. The cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of wild form *reticulata*. Different readings: 'Ch'ü-pan T'ao-hung', 'Ch'upant'aohung', 'Qubantaohong'. Synonyms: 'Rolling Crimson', 'Curved Petal Crimson'.

**Que Será Será.** (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1982, #7830: Rich coral pink. Large. Highly variable form, everything from semi-double with Higo-type flared stamens to loose anemone and peony forms. Strong and upright. Mid-season. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.172, Reg. No.1812: A large, light, coral pink, semi-double to anemone form *C.japonica* chance seedling, that blooms early to mid-season. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. The 4 year old seedling first bloomed 1987. Average flower size is 12-13 cm across. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves. See colour photo, front cover, SCCS, 1984, *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.4. Chinese synonym: 'Taiyangshen'.

Queem of Beautieu. G. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic error for 'Queen of Beauty', orthographic variant for **Reine des Beautés**.

Queem of England. G. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924, p.17. Orthographic error for **Queen of England**.

**Queen.** (*C.japonica*), Masters, 1841, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 314:66. No description. Originated in England. (Believed extinct.)

**Queen Bee.** (*C.hybrid*). Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1993-1994, p.30, (#8921): Beautiful, soft pink. Very large, irregular semi-double with vigorous upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in USA by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA.

**Queen Bee's Tea.** (*C.sinensis*) ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.133. Miniature, white, single flowers on vigorous, upright, spreading plant with large leaves. Offered by CamelliaShop, Savannah, Ga., USA.

**Queen Bessie.** (*C.japonica*), Overlook Nursery Catalogue, 1938. Description not seen. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941, p.12: (Overlook) - Semidouble. White with faint trace of pink. Fendig, 1950, *American Camellia Catalogue*: White, faintly blush pink, semi-double, 10-12.5 cm across. Petals 5.5 cm x 4cm are obovate, tips wavy. Stamens central. united or in fascicles. Filaments are long. Leaves shiny, dark green, oval, 7.5 cm x 3.8 cm. Margins shallowly serrate. Plant growth rapid and upright. Originated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Alabama,

USA from seed imported from Japan. First flowered 1934. Chinese synonym 'Baisi Wanghou'.

**Queen Diana.** (*C.japonica*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1985, vol.XIV, No.4, p.39, Reg. No.232: Originated by J.C. Lesnie, Manukau, New Zealand. A hand pollinated *C.japonica* seedling of **Erin Farmer** x **Bea Rogers**. It is a rapid grower with a spreading, open habit and dark green leaves. The flowers are formal double, 10 cm across x 4.5 cm deep with about 86 petals with incurved tips, giving a flat face to the flower. The colour is pale pink outside and white in the centre when first open, but the centre deepens after to be darker than the outer petals. Blooms early to late. Because of Royal protocol it has been found that this name is not acceptable in the United Kingdom where the commercial synonym, 'Diana's Charm' has been approved. Chinese synonym: 'Dianna Wuanghou', spelling later changed to 'Daianna Wanghou'..

Queen Elizabeth. SCCR, 1942, *Classification of Camellias*, p.1. Synonym for the Japanese Camellia **Utsusemi** as 'E.H. Rust'.

Queen (Fielders). James Veitch Jr, 1853, *Catalogue of Select Stove Plants...*, p.14. Synonym for **Queen of England**.

Queen Escort. SCCS, 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.69. Orthographic error for **Queen's Escort**.

Queen Escort Variegated. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9, as 'Queen Escort Var'. Orthographic error for **Queen's Escort Variegated**.

Queen Juliana. River View Nursery Catalogue, 1957-1958, p.12. Synonym for **Southern Charm**.

**Queen Maeve.** (*C.japonica*), C. Aust, *Camellia News*, No.182, Autumn 2010, p.8 with colour photo; Regn No.608; A chance seedling of **Pukekura**. Medium to large, anemone form to informal double, light pink. Narrow upright plant of open growth. Sun hardy, flowering early to late. Originated by Terence E. Pierson, Jasper's Brush, NSW, Australia.

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

**Queen Mary.** (*C.japonica*), Sutton Place Nursery Wholesale Catalogue, 1973-1974. Medium size, pink, double. Originated in England.

Queen of Angland. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1843, p.8. Orthographic error for **Queen of England**.

Queen of Beaute's. Jean Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.16, 1871-1872, p.73. Orthographic error for 'Queen of Beauties', orthographic variant for **Reine des Beautés**.

Queen of Beauties. Dombain, 1862, *Floral Magazine* text following pl.95. Orthographic variant for **Reine des Beautés**.

Queen of Beauty. Manning, 1887. *Biographical Sketch of Marshall, P. Wilder*. Orthographic variant for **Reine des Beautés**.

Queen of Camellias. Loureiro Catalogue No.9, 1872-1873. Orthographic varaint for 'Reine des Camellias'.

Queen of Danemarck. Medici Spada, 1858, *Catalogo nel Giardino a Villa Quiete*, p.7. Orthographic error for **Queen of Denmark**.

Queen of Denmark. Auguste van Geert, 1852, Catalogue, No.32, p.37. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book 1, Index. Orthographic error for **Queen of Denmark**.

- Queen of Denmark. Alexis Dalliere, 1852, Price List, p.21. Orthographic error for **Queen of Denmark**.
- Queen of Denmark.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1851-1852, 45:40, Rich poppy red, some petals spotted with white, carnation style. Originated by Hugh Low, Clapton, London, England. Verschaffelt, 1852, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book I, pl.I. Upon opening, the regularly imbricated blossoms are cherry red, with, here and there, a few white stripes. At full opening the petals become flat and outspread, and become delicately edged with white. Erroneously used in USA as a synonym for **Rubra Plena**. (See Hertrich, 1959, p.218). Orthographic variants: 'Queen of Danemark', 'Queen of Danemarck', 'Reine de Danemark', 'Queen of Denmark'.
- Queen of Elizabeth's Blush.** (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.193 -A blush form of **Utsusemi** as 'Queen Elizabeth'. Originated in USA.
- Queen of Engeland (Fielders). Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for **Queen of England**.
- Queen of Engeland d'Italie. Verschaffelt, 1844-1845, Catalogue, p.29. Orthographic error for 'Queen of England d'Italia', synonym for **Regina d'Inghilterra**.
- Queen of England.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7: Formed like **Imbricata**, very soft pink with white line down the centre of each petal. Originated by Fielder, England. Buist, 1845, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, ed.3, p.22: Dark rosy crimson, occasionally spotted white. Large, imbricated and fully double. Verschaffelt, 1851, *Nouvelle Iconographie*, Book VI, pl.IV as 'Queen of England' (Fielder): Obtained from seed in England a few years ago ... It is distinguished by its extremely vivid, cherry-red blossoms, with petals, ample, rounded, convex, quite spread out, delicately veined in a deeper shade, with a few longitudinal, pale or whitish, sometimes double stripes. Apparently, in the intervening years the camellia had sported to a deeper colour. Synonyms: 'Fielder's Queen', 'Fielder's Queen of England', 'Queen of England'(Fielder), 'Queen of England' (Fielders), 'Queen of England' (Low's). Orthographic variant: 'Reginae d'Inghilterra'. Orthographic errors: 'Queen of Angland', 'Queem of England'.
- Queen of England d'Italie. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. As Verschaffelt listed both this name and 'Queen of England' (Fielder) separately in this catalogue it is considered that they were separate cultivars but there is no description and this one presumably originated in Italy. It is a synonym for **Regina d'Inghilterra**.
- Queen of England (Fielder). Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1847-1848, p.61. Synonym for **Queen of England**.
- Queen of England (Low's). Verschaffelt, 1844, Catalogue, No.50, p.22. Synonym for **Queen of England**.
- Queen of Fruitland.** (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1942, as 'Queen of Fruitland' F.N.: A light rose-pink. Medium large, semi-double with bushy growth. Originated in the USA by Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia.
- Queen of Great Britain.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1843-1844, 12:ccc. No description. Auguste van Geert, 1848, Catalogue, p.21: Admirable flower of the most beautiful satin pink. de Jonghe, 1851, *Traité de la Culture du Camella*, p.120: Medium size, regularly imbricated flower of beautiful satin pink. Originated by Mourant, Belgium. Orthographic error: 'Queen of Great Britannia'.

- Queen of Great Britannia. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.11. Orthographic error for **Queen of Great Britain**.
- Queen of Hearts. McIlhenny, 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellias*, p.11. Synonym for **Akebono-shibori** as 'Akebono Variegated'.
- Queen of Italy.** (*C.japonica*), Joseph Baumann, 1849, *Prix Courant*, p.3, as 'Queen o' Italie'. No description. Backhouse Catalogue, 1870. No description. Originated in Italy. (Believed extinct.)
- Queen of Portugal.** (*C.japonica*), Verschaffelt Catalogue, No.50, 1844, p.22. No description; *Nouvelle Iconographie*, 1854, Book V, pl.III: A peony form, white, of good size ... composed of two kinds of petals; those of the first two rows being ample, rounded, emarginate, all the others smaller, grouped in a heart, lobulate and convoluted with a yellowish tint at their base. Originated as a seedling from near London.
- Queen of Roses. E.G. Henderson Nursery Catalogue, 1867, p.33. Orthographic variant for **Reine des Roses**.
- Queen of Tali. Peer, 1949, *SCCS.*, 'Bulletin', 11(2):11. Synonym for **Dali Cha**.
- Queen of the Acres.** (*C.japonica*), *SCCS.*, 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature: Sport of Rose Queen - white to pale pink with pink to red stripes. Rose form double, about 7.5 cm across. Leaves glossy, dark green, oval, 10-11 cm long x 7-7.5 cm wide; apex short and thick, recurved, venation recessed and obscure, serrations shallow. Originated by Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, USA. Registration No.140 with the ACS.*
- Queen of the Beauties. van Houtte Catalogue, 1862-1863, 93:72. Synonym for **Reine des Beautés**.
- Queen of the Giants. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1855. Synonym for **Regina dei Giganti**.
- Queen of the South.** (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Pink. Irregular double. Early. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, p.329, Reg. No.183: An 8 year old chance seedling, originated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia, USA, that first flowered 1953. Plant growth is dense, compact and upright with smooth, light green leaves. Flower buds are oval and light pink. Flowers 11-15 cm across, complete double, irregular with 50-60 petals. Flower colour blush pink. Early flowering. Sport: **Queen of the South Variegated**.
- Queen of the South Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Abbott's Nursery Catalogue, 1961 as 'Queen of the South Var.': a virus variegated form of **Queen of the South** - Blush pink and white. Originated in USA.
- Queen of Tomorrow.** (*C.japonica*), Charmwood. 1970. *ACS.*, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.25, No.4, p.26. A sport of **Tomorrow Variegated**, thought to be caused by treatment with colchicine. Plant is a heavy, stocky grower with thick, leathery leaves. Blooms size and colour the same as 'Tomorrow Variegated', 16 cm across. Petals very heavy textured, crinkled and fluted. Originated in USA at Charmwood Nursery, Millbrook, Alabama. Synonym: 'Tomorrow Queen'.
- Queen, Priestley's. Berlèse, 1841, *L'Horticulteur Universel*, pp.190-192. Synonym for 'Priestley's Victoria' (**Queen Victoria**).
- Queen Rose. Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):258. Synonym for **Reine des Roses**.
- Queen Tut.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1992, p.37, Reg. No.2230, colour photo between pp.40-41: A medium to large size, white peony form chance seedling that blooms mid-season to late. Originated by Johnny Aldrich, Brooklet, Georgia, USA. The 24 year old seedling first

flowered 1973. Average flower size is 10 cm across x 5 cm deep with 14 petals and 210 petaloids. Plant growth is upright and medium in rate with dark green leaves 7.5 cm long x 3 cm wide.

**Queen Victoria.** (*C.japonica*), van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:7 as 'Queen Victoria' (Priestley's). No description; Buist, 1852, *The American Flower Garden Directory*, 5th ed, p.217. Crimson, occasionally marked with white; large flower, perfectly imbricated. Originated by Mr Priestley, Bromley, Kent, England. Van Houtte Catalogue, 1841, 7:17: Superb variety of which I possess the entire stock. The red flowers are very deep, well imbricated and streaked with white on each petal. Synonyms: 'Priesley's Queen Victoria', 'Priestley's Victoria', 'Priestley's Victoria Vera', 'Queen Victoria Vera', 'Camellia Reine Victoria', 'Queen Victory'(Presley's), 'Presley's Victora', 'Pressley's Queen Victoria', 'Reine Victoria', 'Priestley's', 'Regina Victoria', 'Regine Vittoria'. 'Victoria'(Priestley's). 'Priestley Victoria', 'Victoria Vera', 'Queen Victoria'(Pressley's), 'Queen Victoria'(true), 'Persley's Victoria', 'Pressley's Victoria da Paola', 'Queen Victoris de Presley'. Orthographic error: 'Queen Victoria'. See pl.33 facing p.354, Anonymous, 1845, *Annales de Gand*, 1:355-356.

Queen Victoria Blush. Rubel Catalogue, 1940-1941, p.25. Synonym for **Jubilee Rosea**.

Queen Victoria de Presley. Seidel, 1846, *Pflanzen Catalog*, p.10. Synonym for **Queen Victoria**.

Queen Victoria (Presley's). Warrens Descriptive Catalogue, 1844, p.38. Synonym for **Queen Victoria**.

Queen Victoria (Pressley's). Franco Agostini, 1844, *Catalogo Plantarum Cesarei Regii Horti Modician*. Synonym for **Queen Victoria**.

Queen Victoria (True). Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue 1843, p.8. Synonym for **Queen Victoria**.

Queen Victoria Vera. Berlèse, 1840, *Monographie*, ed.2, p.222. Synonym for **Queen Victoria**.

Queen Victoria's Blush. SCCS., 1945, *Camellias*, p.14. Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.12. Synonym for **Jubilee Rosea**.

Queen Victoria's Blush (South). SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. Synonym for **Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou**.

**Queen Wilhelmina.** (*C.japonica*), Portland Camellia Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.3: Salmon pink. Medium large, semi-double with erect centre petals. Originated in USA by Portland Camellia Nursery.

Queen Yang. Yü, 1964, *Camellian*, p.6. Synonym for **Zuiyangfei**.

**Queen's Court.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1974, *Camellia Nomenclature*, p.125: White. Large, semi-double with heavy petals. Mid-season blooming. Originated in USA by Haynie, Theodore, Alabama.

**Queen's Delight.** (*C.japonica*), Magnolia Gardens and Nursery Catalogue, 1942-1943. No description. Originated in USA. (Believed extinct.)

**Queen's Escort.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.79 as 'Queen Escort': Rose-pink. Large, semi-double with upright inner petals around central group of stamen. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1960, p.205, Reg. No.453: A 9 year old chance seedling, originated by Dr Arthur Mazyck, Dothan, Alabama, USA. Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid with dark green leaves, 6 cm x 2.5 cm. The semi-double, pink flowers, 11-12.5 cm across x 5 cm deep have 15 petals, 3-4 petaloids and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season. Sport: **Queen's Escort Variegated**.

- Queen's Escort Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), Mark S. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.9, as 'Queen Escort Var.': a virus variegated form of **Queen's Escort** – Rose-pink and white. Originated in USA.
- Queen's Jubilee.** (*C.japonica*), Ragusa, 1954, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.228: Probably a local name for an old camellia in the garden of M.C.F. Fitzenreiter, Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA.
- Queenslander.** (*C.sasanqua*), ACRS., 1967, *Camellia News*, No.28, p.4, Reg. No.76: Originated by Alex Scott, Birkdale, Queensland. Grown from seed imported from France of unknown parentage. First bloomed 1958 on a 4 year old plant. It has vigorous, open, upright growth with plum coloured young foliage. The flowers are 7.5 cm across, of a soft silvery pink with a bud centre opening out to an incomplete double. Leaves pale olive green, 5 cm x 2.5 cm, markedly serrate. Blooms mid-season.
- Queli. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Cheryll Lynn**.
- Quen of England. *Notiziario della Societa Italiana della Camelia*, 1992, No.4, p.19. Orthographic error for **Queen of England**.
- Quequehua. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9, under the reading 'Ch'ueh Ch'ueh Hua'. Ikeda (1976) says that this is an error for 'Guai Guai Hua'. The first meaning 'speckled flower' the second 'broken pieces flower' relating to variegation. It is believed to be a synonym for **Damanao**.
- Quen. Guilfoyle Catalogue, 18866, p.19. Orthographic error for **Queen**.
- Quen Victoria. Jacob Makoy et Cie Nursery Catalogue, 1842, p.10. Orthographic error for **Queen Victoria**.
- Quercifolia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1862. No description. Koch, 1862, *Belgique Horticole*, pp.119-120: A Camellia recently introduced from Japan by Mr Fortune ... The elliptical leaves are divided at the summit to 2 or 3 acutely pointed lobes. The flowers are pink, single, (5 petals), with stamens in three rows. Anonymous, Jan. 1866, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3264:51-52: Mr Bull, of Chelsea, has forwarded a leaf and flower of a Camellia which he proposes to call 'Apuaeformis', but which is commonly known as the 'Fish-tailed Camellia'. He observes, 'I believe it is the first time it has flowered in this country, and it is one of Mr Fortune's recent introductions from Japan'. This fish-tail variety is a very interesting plant. The elliptical leaves are divided at the apex into 2 or 3 acutely pointed lobes, which, in the sample before us, are of golden yellow colour, while patches of the same colour exist in irregular blotches on other parts of the leaf. The flowers are single, pink, with the stamens arranged in three rows, the two outermost joined below while the third series are distinct ... We learn that this golden tipped state of the leaves is merely accidental, such as often occurs on the old double striped Camellia. This very novel camellia became widely popular at the time under many synonyms which included: 'Queue de Poisson', 'Spontanea Trifida', 'Fishtail', 'Apucea-formis', 'Apuaeformis', 'Apuciformis', 'Apusiformis', 'Apsi-formis', 'Apicia Formis', 'Trifida', 'Kingyo-tsubaki' (Australia). Orthographic error: 'Quereifolia'. It is also popular in Japan where it carries the following synonyms: 'Kingyoba', **Kingyo-tsubaki**, 'Kingyoba-tsubaki'. In USA the large, carmine, semi-double cultivar named **Mermaid** has been erroneously equated with **Kingyo-tsubaki**, synonym: 'Quercifolia'. See colour photo, p.113, Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. The earliest listing of this cultivar is in Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô* as **Kingyo-tsubaki**. See 1964, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81.
- Quercifolia. Henderson, 1871, Spring Catalogue, p.50. Abbreviation for **Fimbriata Quercifolia**.

**Quercifolia.** Jean Verschaffelt, 1862, Supplement for Price List, 1861-1862, p.2: New introduction raised from seed in Belgium. The flowers are displayed in great numbers at the end of each shoot. They are large, snow-white, with the centre and base of each flower showing a tint of honey yellow. The petals are rounded, hooded, slightly emarginated and becoming lanceolate and mucronate towards the centre. Those at the centre are finely and elegantly fringed. The elliptical leaves are divided into acutely pointed lobes. Two camellias described the same year were given the same name. However Fortune's camellia 'Quercifolia' has the prior Japanese name of **Kingyo-tsubaki**, so **Quercifolia** is let stand as the valid name for the Verschaffelt camellia.

Quereifolia. Verschaffelt Catalogue, 1867-1868, p.46. Orthographic error for **Quercifolia**.

Queue de Poisson. Barral, J.S, 1866, *Revue Horticole*, p.63. Synonym for 'Apicaeformis', itself a synonym for **Kingyo-tsubaki**.

**Quiet.** (*C.japonica*), Dodd, 1968, *Adventure in Camellia Seedlings*, p.10, colour photo: Soft pink, medium size, semi-double to open peony form double with wavy, notched petals, and irregular, pale yellow stamen cluster. A seedling of 'Magnoliiflora' (**Hagoromo**) raised by Richard Dodd, Marshallville, Georgia, USA.

Quincy White. Doty & Doerner Nursery Catalogue, 1942, p.27. Synonym for **Superba Nobilissima**.

**Quintessence.** (*C.hybrid*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1985, vol.XIV, No.4, p.39, Reg. No.231: Originated by J.C. Lesnie, Manukau, New Zealand as a hand pollinated cross between *C.japonica*, **Fendigs Seedling No.12** x *C.lutchuensis*. The plant has slow, spreading growth of average density and the leaves measure 6 cm x 3 cm. The 8 year old seedling first bloomed 1980. The flower is white with yellow anthers and white filaments. Miniature in size with 7 petals, it measures 5 cm across x 2.5 cm. deep. Early to mid-season flowering. It has a strong perfume. Chinese synonym 'Jinghua'.

**Quintilla Pelosi.** (*C.japonica*), Stefano Pagliai Catalogue, 1867, p.72: Large flower, rose-red veined carmine with some white stripes. Central petals in a small, tight group, (bud centre). It is a sport of **Paolina Maggi**. Originated in Italy. Orthographic variant: 'Quintillo Pelosi'.

Quintillo Pelosi. André Leroy Catalogue, 1873, p.136. André Leroy, 1878, Supplement to Catalogo General, p.54. Orthographic variant for **Quintilla Pelosi**.

Quintupelet. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Orthographic error for **Quintuplet**.

**Quintuplet.** (*C.japonica*), Sunny Knoll Orchard & Nursery Co. Wholesale Price List, 1940. (Five-in-one). No description. Originated in USA. Orthographic error: 'Quintupelet'.

**Quita.** (*C.japonica*), Loureiro Catalogue, No.1, 1865, p.31, & No.9, 1872-1873, p.46.: Formal double, vivid cherry, lighter in centre. Originated in Portugal.

**Quyang Danxue.** (Quyang's Red Snow), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Apr. 1990, Nomenclature Convention, Wusi City, Jiangsi Province, China: Hibiscus form, large size, bright red with white blotches, dazzling. Light green leaves with yellow and white points, strong growth. Blooms early to late. Originated in Luangyungang City, Shandong Province, China.