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Yabana-shirakumo. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol. 306, Ichijima reprint, p.339, Corruption for **Yae-shiratama** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695.

Yabu-Fukue19gô . (*C.japonica* var. *spontanea*), Pamphlet, “*Camellias at the Goto Camellia Forest Park*”, with colour photo; A selected form of Yabu-tsubaki. Red cupped single with tight central cylinder of yellow anthers.

Yabugasane. (Double Bush Camellia), Tuyama. 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.179, p.91, colour photo, p.141, description: Leaves widely ovate to broadly elliptic, base rounded, apex bluntly acute, dark green, venation impressed, 6.4-8.1 cm long x 3.8-4.9 cm wide; petioles 7-11 mm long, glabrous. Flowers semi-double, deep red (Cardinal red 822/1), petals flat but inner ones wavy, variegated a pale red, petals 20-24, the largest 5 cm long x 4.3 cm wide. Stamen cluster small, unequal in length, filaments creamy to pinkish. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Itô Hospital gardens, Tanbara-machi, Shûsô-gun, Ehime Prefecture, Japan.

Yabujiro. (White Wild Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.86: This is a general name for a small white single camellia in Japan. It is not a specific name for a camellia cultivar. Originated in Japan.

Yabu Kakuba Shiro. (*C.japonica*), *Camellia Photo Collection*, 1997 Japan, p.80 with colour photo; Small white cup-shaped single, incurving petals. Tubular stamen cluster.

Yabu-no-uchi. (Within the Bamboo Grove), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*: Medium size, single, pale pink. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.80, p.40 colour photo; *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*. 1972, vol.I, p.366: Leaves deep green, Often with yellow variegation, broadly elliptic to obovate-elliptic, suddenly cuspidate-acuminate at the apex, upper surface flat, shiny, venation impressed. Flowers clear pale pink (Camellia rose 622/3), single, with petals deeply bilobate, strongly waved and wrinkled. Stamens broadly cup-shaped, with large, yellow anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. A seedling of **Miyakodori**. Originated by Mr Katayama, Ikeda-shi, Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. See also Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.231; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.153, colour photo.

Yabu-tsubaki. (Bush Camellia), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: Single or double, red or white, many types. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306; cited from *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*, (1803) as synonym for ‘Chih-chu-cha’, & *ibid*, vol.310, no description. The common wild or bush single camellia. Also known as ‘Yama-tsubaki’ or Mountain Camellia. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.6, pl.1; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.272, photos pp.33, 34. Common name for *C.japonica* var. *spontanea*, the common wild camellia of Japan, a medium sized single with 5-7 petals, pink to dark pink, occasionally white with blossoms from flat to campanulate to incurved form. See also JCS, 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.166.

Yachitose-tsubaki. (Eternal Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, p.333. Ancient synonym for **Shiratama**.

Yachiyo. (Countless Ages), (*C.japonica*), JCS., *Tsubaki*, No.12, 1973, p.8 illustr. 29, description, p.15: A medium size, 8-9 cm across, soft pink single of 7-8 irregular petals, opening flat with a large higo-like centre of stamens mixed with pink petaloids. Flowers mid-season. Leaves 10-11 cm long x 4.5 cm wide, suddenly acute, edges strongly wavy, rough serration, venation reticulate, concave. Yabu camellia lineage. Originated in Yatsuo-machi, Toyama-ken, Japan by Kirino,

Shûhō. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.450; Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp. 152, 253.

Yachiyojishi. (Eternal Lion), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: White striped rose, large, anemone form. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Kyōkarako**. See *Japan Camellia*, 1983, No.22, p.67.

Yae-amagashita. (Double Universe), (*C.japonica*), Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'ō-den*, 1st ser. vol.5: Red, semi-double with white variegation. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Yae-amegashita-tsubaki', 'Yaye-amagashita-tsubaki'. See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.79.

Yae-arare. (Double Hailstone), (*C.sasanqua*), McCaskill's Gardens Nursery Advert., SCCS, 1950, vol.12, No.3, p.18. Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.15: White, edged pink, large double. Imported from Japan by Domoto Nurseries, Hayward, California, USA. For illustration & descriptions see p.347, Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III. Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.16. Chinese synonym: 'Bachongsan'.

Yae-asukagawa. (Double Asuka River), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.273: Miniature size, deep red, formal double with clear, white spots. Originated in Japan. See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.121. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-bachizuri. (Double Flower with Drum Stick-like Pattern), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.177, 374: Medium size, semi-double with 4-5 rows of petals; white with pink shadings and red streaks. See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.145; *ibid*, 1963, No.4, p.109. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-boshi. (Double Star). (*C.japonica*), Itō, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshō*. Small, formal double red flower with a few white spots. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Yae-hoshi'. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-chirimen. (Double Crêpe), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.160: Deep red, rose form double, 2-3 rows of irregular petals, medium size. Originated in Japan. See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.106. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-chirimen. (Double Crêpe), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.333: Deep red, large double with 4-5 rows of petals. See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.140. Thought to be the same as above. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-chirimen. (Double Crêpe), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.583: Medium size, red, semi-double with 2 rows of long strap-like petals with a tall centre of stamens and red and white petaloids. See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.141. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yaegaki. (Double Hedge), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachō*; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyō Kikan*, vol.23. Semi-double, embracing petals, pink ground with red stripes. Flower form resembles 'To-tsubaki' (as *C.reticulata*). See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.78. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yaegaki. (Double Hedge), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorō, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White, semi-double in 3 rows with red speckles and spots, cylindrical stamen cluster. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae Gasimi. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.245. Corruption of Japanese name **Yae-gasumi**.

Yae-gasumi. (Double Mist), (*C.sasanqua*), Ashizawa, 1898, *Chabaika Taishû*: Large size, semi-double, white with pink graduation towards petal edge. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935: Petals are

oblong and irregularly notched. Stamens close grouped, filaments light yellow, anthers dark yellow. Leaves glossy green, elliptic, 5 cm x 2 cm; apex acute, bases cuneate. An upright but weak grower. Early flowering. Wada. 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*, p.32: Semi-double white flushed with red. Very large. Originated in Kantô area, Japan. Imported from Japan by McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana, USA. Corruption of name 'Yae Gasimi'.

Yae-gasumi. (Double Mist), (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: A medium size, pink, complete double. Mid-season flowering. Originated in Japan. Chinese synonym: 'Bachongxia'.

Yaegenji. (Double Genji), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large double, light coloured flowers with red spots. The margin of the corolla is white. Originated in Japan. This variety is said to still exist. See: JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.131 and *ibid*, 1969, No.7, p.28.

Yae-goromo. (Double Coat), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: Deep rose, semi-double with a peony centre. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Yae-goromo'. A seedling of **Aki-no-yama**.

Yae-ha-hatsushi. (Double Loose Ends), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.133: Apricot pink fading to light pink at petal edges. Semi-double with 3 rows of petals. Medium sized. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.103. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Yae-hashî-hatsushi'.

Yae-hakikake. (Double Bespattered), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968 pl.243: Small, semi-double, white with pink areas and red streaks, 3 rows of petals. Central stamen column, white filaments. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. No.4, p.117. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-hakuzuru. (Double White Crane). (*C.japonica*), *Nagoya Chinzu'e*, owned by Usami, Naohachi, (ca.1910). For this see: Asai, Keitarô, 1965, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.6, p.126: White double, medium size. Resembles **Matsuga'e** if not the same. (Believed extinct.) Originated in Japan.

Yae-hashî-hatsushi. Different reading for **Yae-ha-hatsushi**.

Yae-hime. (Double Princess), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1959, *Shinsen Chinkashû*: Deep pink. Medium size, rose form double with 4 rows of large, round, overlapping petals and a centre of a few petals mixed with 2-3 small, erect petals. Leaves glossy mid-green, lanceolate, apex acuminate, recurved, strongly serrate. Originated in Japan. For colour photos & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.204, pl.120; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.87; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.195 & p.315; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.152, 252. Sport: **Chûbu-tsurikagari**. Synonym: 'Chûbu-moshio'.

Yae-hiryû. (Double Scarlet Dragon), (*C.sasanqua*), Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.28: Medium size, red, double. Originated in Japan. Synonym for **Hiryû**.

Yae-hitoe. (Double Wild Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1828, *Setsuyô Kikan*; Nakayama, 1851, *Senka'oden*. Description not seen. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yae-iroyoshi. (Double Fine Coloured), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.29: Large, deep red, semi-double with 3 rows of irregular shaped petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.136. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

- Yae-isahaya.** (Double Isahaya), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.660: Deep red with white spots, large, rose form double with 4 rows of petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.151. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-jikkô.** (Double 'Jikkô'), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.154, colour photo, p.252, description: Deep red, medium size, anemone form double with 2 rows of rounded guard petals and a small, compact centre of petalolds. Leaves lanceolate, mid-green, apex acuminate, recurved, shallowly serrate. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.265 with colour photo; English translation p.187. A sport of **Benikarako** ('Jikkô') from the Enshôji Temple in Yamato-Kôriyama City, Nara Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1960.. Different reading: 'Yae-nikkô'.
- Yae-jishi.** (Double Lion), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.216: Deep scarlet with white spots, medium size, incomplete double with two rows of petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.113. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-jishi.** (Double Lion), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.365: Light red with paler petal margins, rose form double with 5-6 rows of petals with irregular edges. Thought to be the same as above. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-jishi.** (Double Lion), (*C.japonica*). Monk Hôrin's Diary, 1645, *Kakumeiki*. No description. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.47. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-jishi.** (Double Lion), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.446: Dark crimson with white markings, large, open, incomplete double peony form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.140. Thought to be the same as pl.216. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-kara-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.56. Synonym for **Kara-tsubaki**.
- Yae-kikyô.** (Double Chinese Bell Flower), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Medium size, medium cherry coloured petals in 3 rows, disordered stamens. JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-kingyo-tsubaki.** (Double Fish Tail Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.8, A-411: Red, double flower with multi-apical leaves of mid-green. Originated in Japan.
- Yae-kumagai.** (Double Kumagai), (*C.japonica*), Izu Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, p.18. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Yae-matsukaze.** (Double, Wind in Pines), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.588, 597: White semi-double with red striping. Medium size. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White with a pink cast, medium size, semi-double with red streak. Stamens in a bamboo whisk form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, pp.154, 156; JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-matsushima.** (Double Pine Island), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.566: Red with white spots on outer petals, small, full peony form flower. No stamens visible. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.149. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yaemomi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.66. Corruption for **Yae-momiji**.

- Yae-momiji.** (Double Maple), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*: This flower has many white petals with red dapples. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.110. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-myôjô.** (Double Morning Star), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Red with white dots, 3-4 rows of petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-naniwa.** (Double 'Naniwa'), (*C.sasanqua*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Pinkish white, pink petal edge, single, medium size flower. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.81. Originated in Japan. Naniwa is the old name for Ôsaka. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-nikkô. Different reading for **Yae-jikkô**.
- Yae-sazanka.** (Double Sasanqua). (*C.sasanqua*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.647: White, small, single with 7 pointed petals. In spite of its name, the illustration shows a single flower. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.147. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-shibori.** (Dappled Double), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: Large, spotted. See: JCS, 1965, *Tsubaki*, No.5, p.29. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yaeshide.** (Name obscure), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344; Ichijima reprint, p.571: Medium size, double pink with 6 or 7 red petaloid stamens protruding from the centre. A tidy one. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-shirakumo.** (Double White Cloud), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.168: Pale pink with white blotched, medium size, double, or white with red streaks. Early flowering. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-shirakumo.** (Double White Cloud), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*: Light coloured double, large size, scattered opal stripes. Petals with white edges. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859. *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*. Originated in Japan. Incorrectly read as 'Yabana-shirakumo'. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-shiratama.** (Double White Gem), (*C.japonica*), Yokohama Gardeners' Association Catalogue, 1891 as 'Yayeshiratama': A complete double, white ball. Originated in Japan.
- Yae-shiratama.** (Double White Gem), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933. *Chinkashû*; Tuyama. 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.60. description p.106: White, semi-double blossoms, wide outside petals, channelled. curved and standing apart, medium to large size. Stamens few and small. Leaves wide-ovate to obovate. medium size, sharply serrate, venation inconspicuous. Blooms mid-season. Plant habit is spreading. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Japan. It has the same name as the Tôdaiji **Yae-shiratama** but is a different cultivar. It resembles **Ginsekai**. Synonym: 'Abundance'. Corruptions: 'Yai Shiratama', 'Yaeshirodama'. Different reading: 'Yaye-shiratama'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, p.252.
- Yae-shirodama. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption for the Japanese name **Yae-shiratama**.
- Yae-shiro-wabisuke.** (White Double-formed Wabisuke). (Wabisuke). "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.128. No description. From Chubu area, Japan.
- Yae-shokkô.** (Double Chinese Red), (*C.japonica*). Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Double, sake cup shape with streaks. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu. 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.79. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

- Yae-some.** (Double Dyed), (*C.sasanqua*), Shirai-Bunko. 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Deep red. semi-double. large. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu. 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct).
- Yae-wabisuke.** (Double Wabisuke), (*C.sasanqua*). Nakamura, Tsuneo, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*. p.90; Tuyama. 1968, *Cultivars of Japan*, pl.406, p.206, description, p.210: Leaves broad-elliptic, undulate, margins crenate. Flowers semi-double. very small, rose (China rose 024/1), petals channelled, slightly wavy. Early blooming. Cultivated for many years in the garden of the Reikan Temple, Sakyô-ku, Kyôto-shi, Japan. Although called 'Double Wabisuke' it is closer to *C.sasanqua*. Synonym: 'Chirihime' according to Andoh 1971.
- Yae-wabisuke.** (Double Wabisuke), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152, colour photo. p.252, description: A white with rare marks of pink, 6-7 rows of petals, irregularly imbricated. Petals emarginate, opening vase-shaped. Leaves dull, mid-green, lanceolate apex acuminate, base cuneate, conspicuous venation. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Although the name translates as 'Double Wabisuke' it is a *C.japonica* (Yabu Tsubaki).
- Yae-yama.** (Name of Islands), (*C.hozanensis*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.192, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red, wide-campanulate single with 5 broad, rounded emarginate, overlapping, slightly reflexed petals and a stamen column with pinkish filaments joined for lower third and bright yellow anthers, ovary hirsute. There occasionally appears Wabisuke type degenerate stamens. Leaves wide-elliptic, glossy mid-green, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Iriomote Island, Yaeyama, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan in a *C.hozanensis* community. Collected and named by Shûhō Kirino, released by Takeo Ogawa in 1980.
- Yae-yukibeni.** (Double Red Snow), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Tsuki Obo'echô*: White with red spots, double with 8 rows of petals. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Pinkish white with red spots, double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yae-yukitsubaki.** (Double Snow Camellia), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.259, p.131, description, p.169: Leaves ovate or ovate-oblong, base rounded, venation impressed, margins crenate. Flowers anemone form, outer petals deep red (Cardinal red 822/1), central mass strongly variegated white. Outer petals 5-6, largest 4.5 cm long x 2.9 cm broad; inner petals and petaloids 17-28, obolanceolate, thinly stalked, small fan-shaped, red, variegated white, intermingled with a few fertile stamens, filaments cadmium yellow. Late blooming. Found in the wild at Shiritaka-yama, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. It was originally named *Camellia rusticana* var. *kagomontana* by Prof. Genkai, Masamune.
- Yagi-tsubaki.** (Yagi Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.308. No description. Originated at Yagi village, Shimofusa Province, Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yagorô.** (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.235: Red fading to soft pink at petal edge. Small, urn-shaped single. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.116. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yagumo-dachi. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.171. Different reading for **Yakumo-tatsu**.
- Yagura.** (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Tsubaki Byôbu*, owned by Hirayama, Toku'ô, (late 17th century). No description. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yagura-tsubaki.** (Tower Camellia), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.666: White, small, with the appearance of a semi-double with a second tier like a single type bloom

arising from the centre. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, 152. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yahagi. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695. *Kadan Chikinshô*, #169: Large, light coloured flower. The corolla is thick and wide in shape. See: Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* as: Double in 4 to 5 rows. Other descriptions are similar. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yahata. (Eight Flags), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr. 1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25: Medium size fading white, formal double. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.268 with colour photo; English translation p.188. Palest pink, slender petals. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Collected and named by Seiichiro Sasai, released by Nobuo Sasai in 1976.

Yai Shiratama. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.245. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yae-shiratama**.

Yakko. (Clown), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p17, p.41, description. p.292; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.153, 253: Red, single, opening cup-shaped, medium size to large, 6-7 large, rounded, overlapping, emarginate petals, some waved; stamen cylinder, compact, broad, anthers yellow. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic to broad-lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins serrate to shallowly serrate, lightly waved. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. The original tree is in the Reigan Temple, Sakyôku, Kyôto.

Yakôhai. (Luminous Wine Cup), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25: Medium size, dark red, long tubular single. Long keeled petals. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Kôbe-shi, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.266 with colour photo; English translation p.187. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of Chôchidori, named by Kiyoshi Tarumoto in 1985, released by Kuraji Iino.

Yakumo. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino., 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.236, colour photo and description: Medium size, rose-pink with vague white blotches, wide-campanulate single with 7 petals in two rows, wide, rounded, emarginate and overlapping. A central column of stamens with pinkish filaments, joined for the lower third, anthers bright yellow. Leaves elliptic, mid-green, apices acute, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Matsu'e City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeshi Ishitobi in 1978. Note: The name refers to the famous novelist Lafcadio Hearn, who lived in Matsu'e-shi and whose Japanese name was Koizumi, Yakumo.

Yakumo-dachi. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.66. Different reading for **Yakumo-tatsu**.

Yakumo-tatsu. (Eight Clouds Rising), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*. Classified as a changeable camellia. Pink. Large, double. Originated in Japan. Different readings 'Yagumo-dachi', 'Yakumo-dachi'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.114. (Believed extinct.)

Yakushibeni. (Red Yakushi), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.230 with black & white illustration: Large size, light red, open, incomplete double peony form with stamens dispersed among small, irregular centre petals. Leaves deep-green, broad-ovate, apex acute, slightly recurved, margins serrulate. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. See colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152. Note: 'Yakushi' is the name of a Temple and also the name of the Buddha of healing.

Yakushima-ringo-tsubaki. (Apple Camellia from Yakushima). (*C.macrocarpa*). *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.32. Small, crimson single. Large fruit with thick walls. Flowers mid-season.

- Yakushi-murasaki.** (Purple Yakushi), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.230: Dark purple red, large, formal double. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.
- Yakushi-no-mai.** (Dance of the Buddha of Healing), (*C.japonica*) JCS., 1986, *Japan Camellia*, No.22, p.4: Originated in the Nagano Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Asuka**. The flower has linear variegation of dark red on light red. Double, large flower with petals somewhat reflexed. Blooms mid-season. Plant habit, spreading with pendant branches.
- Yakushima-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.66 & ibid, 1970, No.10, p.171. Japanese group name for *C.japonica* var. *macrocarpa* Masamune. Synonyms: 'Ringo-tsubaki', 'Oumi-tsubaki', *C.hayaoi*. See: JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I. p.272.
- Yalan.** (Refined Orchid). (*C.reticulata*). *Collected Papers*, 1994, Jan.8-11; International Symposium on Camellia Chrysantha, p.176 – "Selecting and Breeding new varieties of *C.reticulata*": Tiered type with 18-20 petals in 3-4 radiate rows; looks like an orchid. Petals long, narrow and spoon-shaped. Margins darker pink, inner parts light pink. Size 7-8 cm across. Stamens few, singly or severally from the base of inner petals. Pistil degenerate and divided to the base. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, 7.2-9 cm long x 3-4.3 cm wide, forming a Vee-shape. Originated in China.
- Yamabiko.** (Mountain Echo), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #77; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Medium size, peony, convex shape, flowers red with white line like a paper cord. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamadera-tsubaki.** (Mountain Temple Camellia), (*C.x vernalis*): Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1984, *Tsubaki* No.17: Discovered by Hikoza, Hayashi, at the Jihô-in Temple, Utsumi, Chiba Peninsula, Chiba Prefecture, Japan. "Jihô" is also called "Yamadera". Small to medium sized, fluted single with slightly incurved petals and cylindrical stamen tube. Thick, glossy petals. Its colour is scarlet, resembling *C.x vernalis* **Hiryû**. Young branches and mid-ribs are hairy and ovary pubescent. Leaves are sasanqua-like, elliptic and wavy. Vigorous grower. Blooms early to late.
- Yamaga-no-yuki.** (Country House in the Snow), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.156, p.78, description, p.134: Leaves broad-elliptic, apex acute ending in a blunt tip, venation impressed, 5.7-8.5 cm long x 3.3-4.7 cm wide; petiole 6-7 mm long, hairy. Flowers single, rosy red (Rose opal 022-022/1), emarginate, a little wrinkled. Petals 6-8, the largest 5.2 cm long x 4.5 cm wide. Stamens shortly cylindrical, filaments cadmium yellow with a nuance of pink. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at Togashi-shinbô, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Yamagasumi.** (Mountain Haze), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.81, colour photo and description: Medium size, pale pink, cup-shaped single of 6-7 wide, rounded, emarginate petals, somewhat reflexed and irregular in size, with a central stamen column, filaments white, joined for the lower half, anthers bright yellow. Leaves elliptic, deep green, thick, reflexed, apices tapering acuminate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. A natural seedling, parentage unknown. Originated and released by Harukazu Sakuragi in 1982.
- Yamagata Number 1.** (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement*, as 'Yamagata No.1', [p.19], colour photo: Medium red single with deep red veining. 5-6 large, rounded, cordate petals. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins crenate. Originated in Yamagata, Japan. Note: This group of Adachi camellias No.1 - 7 are provisional

names for *C.rusticana* gathered in Yamagata Prefecture by Mr Adachi. As far as is known no other names have been attached to them. nor have they been commercially propagated.

Yamagata Number 2. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.2', [p.20], colour photo: Medium size, pink veined red, open peony form. Leaves broad-ovate, mid-green, margins serrate. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 3. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.3', [p.25], colour photo: Medium size, red with fine veining of deeper red, formal double. Leaves light green, blunt acute apex, shallowly, widely crenate margins. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 4. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.4', [p.34], colour photo: White with light pink streaks and crimson splashes, semi-double of 9-10 petals with stamens shortly cylindrical. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 5. (*C.rusticana*). Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement*, as 'Yamagata No.5', [p.35], colour photo: Soft pink, single with lemon coloured stamens cluster. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 6. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.6', [p.351], colour photo: Roseate white with occasional crimson stripe, semidouble with 3 rows of petals and small stamen cluster. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagata Number 7. (*C.rusticana*), Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement* as 'Yamagata No.7', [p.39], colour photo: Variable from pale pink with white margins and red streaks of self red, semi-double to rose form double, occasionally showing rare, sterile stamens when fully open. Leaves yellowish green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute. Originated in Yamagata, Japan.

Yamaguni. (Place Name). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.48 with colour photo; Small to medium, pale pink single, tubular form. Tubular stamen ring. Flowers early to late. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. Found in Yasuki City, Shimane Pref., Japan, in 2005. Released by Sayama, named for an old document, Izumo Fudoki.

Yamaji. (Name of the Owner's Store), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; *ibid*, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.253: Pale red, anemone form, small, mid-season blooming. Leaves small. long-ovate, undulate, mid-green. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan as a seedling of **Bokuhan**. Named after the owner's store by Saneichi Koyama.

Yamaji. (Mountain Path), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.153, colour photo, p.253: Different characters to **Yamaji** above. Pale peach pink, semi-double with long oval petals, some emarginate. Leaves dark green, oval, apex acuminate, margins finely, shallowly serrulate, petioles hirsute. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.307. A mutation of **Tashiro**. Originated with a private family in Mure Town, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973.

Yamakawa. (Possibly a Personal name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.36: Medium size, rose form double, red with white markings; 6-7 rows of petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.140. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamamba. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.306. Different reading for **Yama-uba**.

- Yamamichi.** (Mountain Way), (*C.japonica*), *Tsubaki Byôbu*, owned by Hirayama, Toku'o, (late 17th century): No description. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.48. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yama-momiji.** (Mountain Maple). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.194 with colour photo; Medium size single, tubular to trumpet shape, small stripes and sprays of red on pale pink ground. Tubular stamen ring. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, slightly waved. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown. Originated by Takashi Shiota, Ishikawa Pref., Japan, named and released in 2005.
- Yamamori.** (Mountain Keeper), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #78: Small, convexed, pink flower with some white spots, centre petaloids erect and white coloured. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamamoto Murasaki.** (Yamamoto's Murasaki), (*C.japonica*), *Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.3 with colour photo, JCR Regn 2013-6, (ser. No.6); Selected from natural seedlings. Single, purplish, tubular, medium size, early blooming. Originated by Naoyuki Yamamoto.
- Yamamusume.** (Mountain Maiden), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.158, colour photo and description: Small size, red, campanulate single with 5 rounded, oval, overlapping petals and a central column of degenerate stamens with pinkish filaments and white anthers. Leaves, slender, elliptic, glossy mid-green; apices tapering acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Matsu'e, Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeshi Ishitobi in 1978.
- Yamanami.** (Vein of Mountain Ore), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.381, p.156, description, p.253: Very pale pink, medium size, semi-double with oval, emarginate petals in 3 rows and a somewhat irregular central stamen cluster, anthers and filaments yellow. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan.
- Yamanashide-benten.** (Benten from Yamanashi), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: Round, margined leaves, irregularly edged and variegated yellowish. White flower with red spots, single. A 'Benten' type camellia, originated in Kansai area, Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.167. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamanashi-benten. Synonym for **Yamanashide-benten**.
- Yamanashi-benten-tsubaki.** (Benten from Yamanashi), (*C.japonica*), Katayama, 1957, *Tsubaki Ochabana*: Flower red, single, medium size; leaves variegated. Originated in the Kansai area, Japan.
- Yamanashi-benten.** (Benten from Yamanashi), (*C.japonica*), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*. Description not seen. Thought to be synonym for **Yamanashide-benten** in the *Sômoku Kinyôshû*. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.160. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamanashi-suishô. Synonym for **Yamanashide-suishô**.
- Yamanashide-suishô.** (Yamanashi Crystal), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, vol.5: A camellia with white variegated round leaves. Thought to be synonym for **Suishô-tsubaki** in *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.163. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamane-kotobuki.** (obscure). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.269 with colour photo; English translation p.189. Small, tubular to trumpet shaped single, large and small white mottles on deep red ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small, somewhat reflexed. Upright growth, slender branches. A cultivar raised

by a private family in Ôzu City. Named and released by Ôzu Camellia Enthusiasts Club in 1975. From Ehime Prefecture.

Yama-no-kami-tsubaki. Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.17. Synonym for **Chita-awayuki**.

Yam-no-kamo-usu-hassuku. Nagoya Camellia Society Bulletin, 1984, *Tsubaki*, No.17. Synonym for **Chita-awayuki**.

Yamanoi. (Mountain Spring), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, Kôken, 1798, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.458: Large, semi-double, roseatte white with red streaks; 11-13 long oval petals with a tall cylinder of stamens with white filaments. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.144. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Orthographic error: 'Yama-no-ri'.

Yamanoi-kasuri. (Variegated Mountain Well), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.124: White with a rare patch of red. Small, urn-shaped, semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yama-no-ri. Watanabe, 1960, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.1, p.66 as 'Yama-nori'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.102. Orthographic error for **Yamanoi**.

Yama-no-uta. (Mountain's Song). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.269 with colour photo; English translation p.189. Small to medium size, vermilion, tubular to bowl shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to very late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright, vigorous growth, dense branches. Selected from wild japonicas in Kinosaki Town, Hyôgo Prefecture. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1968.

Yama-no-yuki. (Snow on the Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, Kôken, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamaro-Midori. Ghisleni, 1982, *Le Camellia*, p.188. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-midori**.

Yamasakura. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172 as 'Yamasakura'. Different reading for **Yamazakura**.

Yamasan. (Obscure), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25. No description. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan.

Yamashiro. (Place Name), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*. Large white, single with long, narrow petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamataka-ainofu. Synonym for **Yamatakade-ainofu**.

Yamatakade-ainofu. (Yamataka's Marble Variegation), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on marble-like variegated leaves. Large rounded leaves with pointed apices. 'Ai-no-fu' is an obsolete expression for 'marble-like variegation' and Yamataka is the person who originated the variety in Japan. Flowers red, double, large. Different readings: 'Yamataka-hazama-no-fu', 'Yamatakade-hazamano-hu'. Synonym: 'Yamataka-ainofu'. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.164. (Believed extinct.)

Yamatakade-hazanano-hu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172. Different reading for **Yamatakade-ainofu**.

Yamataka-iro-age. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172. Synonym for **Yamatakade-iro-age**.

- Yamataka-tsubaki. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, p.10, p.172. Synonym for **Yamatakade-tsubaki**.
- Yamata-kagami. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-kagami**.
- Yamataka-hazama-no-fu. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172 as 'Yama-takade-hazamano-hu'. Different reading for **Yamatakade-ainofu**.
- Yamatakade-iro-age**. (Yamataka's Dyeing), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section on yellow variegated leaves. Resembles **Sabashide-chaga'eshi**. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*. No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Yamataka-iro-age'.
- Yamatakade-tsubaki**. (Yamataka's Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, in the section on white variegated leaves. Narrow, long leaves, glossy green, waved. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Yamataka-tsubaki'.
- Yamate Pink**. (*C.vernalis*), Takayuki Tanaka et al., 1987, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.11, "Studies on origin of *Camellia x vernalis*. Date of origin, 1957. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Yamato-beni**. (Japan Red), (*C.japonica*), Saitama Botanic Gardens Catalogue, 1960; Katayama, 1960, *Tsubaki Ochabana*: Red. Medium size, single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. Note: 'Yamato' is a central province in Japan, south of Kyôto, now the Prefecture of Nara. It is also the name used for all of Japan by the ancient literate.
- Yamato-beni**. (Japan Red), (Higo), Kita, Tsune'o, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.80: Large size, single, red flower. Higo type stamens. A sport of **Yamato-nishiki**. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Yamato-botan**. (Japanese Peony), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.63: Orange red with colour fading towards the petal edge. Medium size, irregular, incomplete peony form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.94. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamato-botan**. (Japanese Peony), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.450: Dark crimson. Large, peony form with 5-6 rows of petals with stamens scattered through the last 3 rows. Originated in Japan.
- Yamato-botan**. (Japanese Peony), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.309: Double red, cylindrical stamen cluster. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamato-chasen**. (Japanese Tea Whisk), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*: No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamato-gasuri**. (Japanese Splashed Pattern), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.153, colour photo, p.253: Roseatte white with red streaks and flecks; medium size, semi-double with 3 rows of irregular sized petals, stamens very few, central. Leaves dark, glossy green, elliptic, apex acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kansai, Japan. Resembles: **Ezo-nishiki**.
- Yamato-hime**. (Japanese Princess), (*C.rusticana*), Minagawa, 1960, *Chinkashû*: Clear, soft pink, peony form. Round, concave petals in 4-5 open rows with stamens interspersed, visible when fully open. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves large, dusky green, impressed venation, reflexed, wide-obovate. A seedling of **Hototogisu**, originated in Kantô area, Japan by Hirosuke Minagawa.. See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.364 & ibid, vol.II, 1978, pl.423; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.154, 253.

- Yamato-hime.** (Japanese Princess), (*C.x vernalis*), Tanaka et al., Sept.1986. 'Cytogenetic Studies of the Origin of *C.x vernalis*', *Journal of the Japanese Society of Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, pp.208, 211: Small single red, with united stamens and leaves 5.5 cm long x 2.4 cm wide. A triploid member of the vernalis group. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.42: Small size, single, crimson. Originated on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, where the original tree still survives. Released by Ôoka Chinju'en Nursery in the late 1970s.
- Yamato-homare.** (Japanese Glory), (*C.japonica*), Saitama Botanic Gardens Price List, 1960, No.219. No description seen. Originated in Japan.
- Yamato-jishi.** (Japanese Lion), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.225: Red. Formal double with some short white streaks on centre petals. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.115. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamato-kagami.** (Japanese Mirror), (*C.sasanqua*), Chûgai Nursery 1935-1936, p.26: Crimson variegation. Medium size. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Yamata-kagami'.
- Yamato-kasuri.** (Japanese Splashed Pattern), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.702; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*: Dark red with some fine white lines. An urn-shaped single of 6-7 petals. Small. Originated in Japan. Different reading of 'Yamato-gasuri' is used for the Kansai camellia of the similar name characters. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.157. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamato-kasuri.** (Nara's Splashed Patterns). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.268 with colour photo; English translation p.189. Medium size, red vertical stripes on white and pink grounds, semi-double, occasionally anemone. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright growth, not strong. Selected from plantings in Yamayo-kôriyama City, Nara Prefecture. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1965.
- Yamato-midori.** (Japanese Verdure), (*C.sinensis*), Kondô, 1978, *International Camellia Journal*, No.10, p.64 as 'Yamato-Midori'. No description. Source, Ackerman (1971). Originated in Japan. Corruption of name: 'Yamaro-Midori'.
- Yamato-nishiki.** (Brocade of Old Japan), (*C.sasanqua*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Large single, red streaks on a pink ground. Nihon Shubyô Co. Catalogue, 1910: Pink with deep red veining; single. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.82. Some old trees survive in the Kantô and Chûbu areas.
- Yamato-nishiki.** (Brocade of Old Japan), (*C.x vernalis*), Minagawa Catalogue, 1885: Flower pink with red and white streaks, single, small. See colour photo & description: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.560, pp.218, 392: Small size, pink, veined deeper with whitish streaks, single of 5 irregular petals with incurved apices and a central stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic, margins serrate, dull green. Originated in Japan.
- Yamato-nishiki.** (Brocade of Old Japan), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hangatachô*. Single, flat. Streaks and flecks. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yamato-nishiki.** (Brocade of Old Japan), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: White striped pink with rich stamens. Very large. Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1935-1936, p.25: Purplish crimson variegation on white, single. Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.34 and back p.4; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.338, p.171, description. p.190: Higo camellia. Leaves ovate-elliptic to narrowly ovate, cuspidate-acuminate at the apex, coarsely crenate-serrate margins; petiole glabrous. Flowers single, 11 cm across, 6-8 petals, white, striped in deep rosy red (Carmine 21). Stamens uniformly scattered. Late flowering. Originated in Kumamoto

Prefecture, Japan. Different readings: 'Nihon-nishiki', 'Nippon-nishiki'. Synonyms: 'Yamato-nishiki'(Higo), 'Higoyamato-nishiki'. Corruptions of name: 'Yomato-nishiki', 'Yamoto-nishiki', 'Yamato-Nishiti'. Mutations: **Shinonome**, **Kuni-no-hikari**, **Yamato-beni**. For colour photos see Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.159 and Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement*, p.54; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pp.81, 311; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.125, 241; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon No Chinka*. p.287 as 'Higo-yamato-nishiki'. In China under the Chinese synonym 'Dahejin', this cultivar has produced two sports; a white named 'Baidahejin' and a pink, 'Fendahejin', synonym for **Shôwa-no-hikari**. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym 'Feihou Ribenjin'.

Yamato-nishiki-beni. (Red 'Yamato-nishiki'), (*C.x vernalis*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaiifu*: Self red type of **Yamato-nishiki**. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Yamato-nishiki-boshi. Different reading for **Yamato-nishiki-hoshi**.

Yamato-nishiki (Higo). Stone, Vi, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.21. Synonym for **Yamato-nishiki**.

Yamato-nishiki-hoshi. (Spotted 'Yamato-nishiki'), (*C.x vernalis*), Minagawa, Iza'emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaiifu*: White spotted flower of **Yamato-beni**. Different reading: 'Yamato-nishiki-boshi'. Originated in Kantô, Japan.

Yamato-nishiki Rose. McIlhenny 1937, *600 Varieties of Camellia*, p.6. Synonym for **Shôwa-no-hikari**.

Yamato-Nishiti. Ghisleni, 1982, *Le Camellie*, p.192. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-nishiki**.

Yamato-sangai. (Three Tiered 'Yamato'), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969; Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: Red, medium size double, hose-in-hose, three tier flower, white with spots on the outer petals. Thought to be the same as **Iroteruyama** in *Hyakuchinshû*, (1630), and **Akayamato-sangai** in the *Kadan Chikinshô*, (1695). Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.121; *ibid*, 1964, No.5, p.148. (Believed extinct.)

Yamatozome. (Japanese Dyed), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Deep red double. lotus shape. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yama-tsubaki. (Mountain Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*. This grows in the mountains to a height of 20 feet. Leaves are thick, round and serrate. It flowers in winter. The flower has 5-6 crimson petals with a central cylindrical stamen column with white filaments. Originated in Japan. Described as a synonym for 'Chih-chu-cha' (**Zhizhu Cha**) in *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*. Synonym: 'Yabu-tsubaki' (Bush Camellia). See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.100; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.6.

Yama-uba. (Old Woman of the Mountain), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.306 as 'Yamamba': White. Medium semi-double with 3 rows of petals, a flat flower, central stamen column with white filaments. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.137. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamaya. (Place name), (*C.rusticana*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties in Japan*: Pink with a purplish cast, medium to large size. A vigorous, compact plant. Originated in Japan. Different reading 'Sanya'.

Yamayuri. (Mountain Lily), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.175, colour photo and description: Medium size, deep red, campanulate single with 6-7 long-oval,

channelled, emarginate petals, irregular in length, with a central stamen column, pinkish filaments and small, yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, elliptic; apices acuminate, margins shallowly serrate, branches pendant. A seedling of 'Kujaku-tsubaki' (**Hakuhan-kujaku**). Late blooming. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Originated by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1977, named by Tôhei Takahashi.

Yamazaki-Ohnishiki. (*C.sasanqua* Higo type). *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, p.33 as 'Yamazaki-Ohnishiki', "Introduction of Higo-sasanqua, Takayuki Tanaka". Single flower with red margin, 7-11 petals, 89-122 stamens. Leaves 6.3 cm x 2.7 cm. Originated in Japan.

Yamazaki-sanshoku-tsubaki. (Yamazaki's 3 Coloured Camellia), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.5, coloured photo, pl.17 & p.12: Pink, irregularly bordered white, striped red, medium size, 8 cm across, formal double. Colour pattern variable. Mid-season blooming. Leaves broadobovate, 9 cm x 5 cm, suddenly acute. Originated from the gardens of Kakogawa City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan from a tree 4 meters high and 120 years old by Yamazaki Tarô.

Yamazakura. (Mountain Cherry), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #88; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: The corolla is white and imbricated like that of a chrysanthemum. Medium size. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yamasakura'. (Believed extinct.)

Yamazakura. (Mountain Cherry), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.578: White with pink patches and crimson streaks. Medium size, open, peony form. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.164,. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yamoto-nishiki. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research* p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-nishiki**.

Yan Yang Tian. (*C.japonica*), *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Jinhua 2003, *Naming new Cultivars of "Naidong" Camellias...*, Chen Junzhi and Chen Jinshui, p.47; Red gem pendent group; Red flower, cupped corolla.

Yanagiba. (Willow Leaf), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.154, p.77, description, p.133 as 'Yanagi-ba': Leaves narrowly elliptic, thin, undulating, apex long acuminate, glossy mid-green, acutely serrulate margins, venation impressed, 6-7 cm long x 2.5 cm wide; petiole 6-7 mm long, very hairy. Flowers single, not widely opened, red (Currant red 821/3). Petals 5-8, emarginate; stamen column spreading at apex, filaments light cadmium yellow. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in the wild at Kami-sasahara, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Yanagiba-sazanka. (*C.salicifolia*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.418, p.212, description, p.213; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.19: Densely branching, branchlets subpendulous, slender. Leaves narrowly oblong-elliptic, gradually acuminate to a blunt tip, shallowly serrate, upper surface shortly hairy, lower surface villose; petioles densely villose. Flowers very small, white, bracteoles and sepals light green, lanceolate, villose; petals ovate, apex obtuse, strongly recurved. Mid-season flowering. The common name for *Camellia salicifolia* Champ. ex. Benth., 1851.

Yanagiba-wabisuke. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan. Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.362; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.238. Synonym for **Hatsukari** as **Shôwa-wabisuke**.

Yanagi-no-kaze. (Wind in the Willows), (*C.hybrid*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Very small size flower. light pink, campanulate single. Late blooming. Seedling of *C.japonica* **Aki-no-yama** x *C.cuspidata*. Originated in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1984.

- Yanagi-tsubaki.** (Willow Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyô Kikan*. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yanaota. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the NZ *C.japonica* **Otahuhu Beauty**.
- Yang Chia Tsao Tao Hung . Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. Different reading for ‘Yangjia Zaotaohong’, synonym for **Zaotaohong**.
- Yangenjiao. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.350, Colour photo No.208. Chinese reading for the Japanese **Iwane-shibori**.
- Yangfei. Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113. Synonym for **Yangfei Cha**.
- Yangfei Cha.** (Imperial Concubine Yang’s Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Wang, 1621, *Qunfangpu*; Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi* lists a camellia cultivar as ‘Zui Yangfei’ (Intoxicated Yangfei) as peach red, early flowering. The outer row consists of 8 large petals and the centre has the most (petals). Originated in China. Synonyms: ‘Yangfei’, ‘Zui Yangfei’, ‘Yangquifei’, ‘Yangfei Shancha’ ‘Quifei Cha’, ‘Guifei Zuijiu’. Different reading: ‘Yang-fei Ch’a’. Japanese reading: ‘Yôkihi’. See colour photo, [p.124], Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.73 as ‘Guifei Zuijiu’.
- Yang-fei Ch’a. Different reading for **Yangfei Cha**.
- Yang-fei Shan-ch’a. Wang, Shima, 1587, *Xue Pu Za Shu*. Wang, 1935, *Kuang Chun Fangpu*. Reprint from 1708 edition. (Qunfangpu, 1630). Different reading for ‘Yangfei Shancha’, synonym for **Yangfei Cha**.
- Yangenjiao. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.48. Chinese synonym for **Iwane-shibori**.
- Yangguifei. (Imperial Concubine Yang), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.581. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Yôkihi**.
- Yanghong Cha.** (Rosy Pink Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.91: Rose form double. Plant habit spreading, young branches green. Leaves elliptic, yellowish green, maculate, young leaves purplish green, large, thin, finely textured, curved, cuneate at base, apex short caudate, venation indistinct. Flowers rosy, 7 cm across, petals 60-70 in 8 rows, nearly round. slightly concave at tip, separate or barely connate at base. Buds short heartshaped, greenish-yellow. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Hangzhou, China.
- Yanghong Xiuqiu.** (Carmine Embroidered Ball), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.22: Peony type. Petals irregularly arranged, loosely folded and twisted making a ball-like flower, sometimes intermingled with stamens and petaloids. Crimson. Mid-season. Tengchong. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.80 as ‘Yanghongxiuqiu’: Leaves broad-elliptic to ovate, apices acuminate to acute, bases bluntly rounded to cordate, conspicuously reclinate in a V-shape. 7.5-9.5 cm. long x 5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS. CC.53D), diameter about 15 cm. Petals more than 19, outer whorls large. slightly rounded. inner whorls curved, rolled and erect. Stamens numerous, divided into fascicles by petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season to late. This cultivar was selected from open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* Sealy in Tengchong County, China. Different reading: ‘Yang-hung Hsiu-ch’iu’. Synonyms: ‘Crimson Ball’, ‘Spinel Pink Ball’.
- Yanghonglan.** (Water-pink Basket). (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.227 with colour photo; Originated around Shifang City, Sichuan, China. Flowers carmine-red, anemone form, medium to large. Outside petals broad-round, arranged regularly and tightly, inner small petals semi-erect or clustered, darker veins visible. Leaves dark green, lance shaped and shiny. Compact but vigorous plant. Flowers mid-season.

- Yanghongpian.** (Pieces of Scarlet), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, [p.163] colour photo: Formal double with 10 rows of crimson petals; 8 cm across. Originated in China.
- Yang-hung Hsiu-ch'iu. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.27. Different reading for **Yanghong Xiuqiu.**
- Yangjia Zaotaohong. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. (Yang family, early peach red). Synonym for **Zaotaohong.**
- Yang Kui Fei. Different reading for 'Yangquifei', synonym for **Yangfei Cha.**
- Yangquifei. Chen, 1955, *Guanshan Shumuxue*. Different reading 'Yang-kui-fei', synonym for **Yangfei Cha.**
- Yangzhi.** (Rouge), (*C.reticulata*), Feng Guomei, 1989 July, Chuxiong Camellia Catalogue: Large size red, open peony form with fascicles of stamens with yellow anthers and irregular waved petals. Leaves elliptic, mid-green; acute apices. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Chuxiong, China.
- Yangyu Zhi Die. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Ageha-no-chô.**
- Yanhong.** (*C.sasanqua*). ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, Sept. 2009, p.27, Regn. No.2767.; Originated by Yonghong Hu, Jian-Guo Fei and Yali Zhang at the Shanghai Botanical Gardens, China. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2009, p.120 with colour photo; A cross of **Shishigashira** x **Shinonome**, first bloomed in 1992. Small semi-double flower is 7 cm diameter x 3.2 cm deep. Colour deep red to red (RHS.CC.53A to 53B). 20 petals, with yellow anthers and light yellow filaments. Fragrant. Flower when opening is a rose form double. Dense plant, average growth rate. Flowers early to mid-season.
- Yanhong Jiuxin.** (Bright Red Nine Hearts), (*C.reticulata*), Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*. No description. Originated in Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Yen-hung Ch'iu-hsin'.
- Yanhong Songzike.** (*C.reticulata*) *Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong*, 2012, p.24 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a red rose form double with a small ring of central stamens.
- Yanhudie. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the New Zealand *C.reticulata* **Brilliant Butterfly.**
- Yaniangfungquan. Wang & Yu, 1989, *Camellias*, p.47. Corruption of **Yuangyang Fengguan.**
- Yani-shibori.** (White Spotted Rouge). (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, Kôken, 1841. *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yankouhong. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25 Jun 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lipstick.**
- Yann.** (*C.japonica*), *International Camellia Journal*, 1995, No.27, p.73 by Jean-Claude Rosmann. No description.
- Yann Variegated.** J & F Thoby, Gaujacq, France, Catalogue, 2009, p.8, as 'Yann Variegata' (incorrect use of latin). Mixed colours, single to semi-double. A virus variegated sport of **Yann.**
- Yansongguo. Gao, Jiyin Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Fir Cone.**
- Yantongcao.** (Colourful Chrysanthemum Petal). (*C.reticulata*). *Collected Papers*, 1994, 8-11th Jan., International Symposium on *Camellia chrysantha*, p.172; "Selecting and Breeding new varieties of *C.reticulata*": Crimson, rose form double with 30-34 petals in 6-7 rows with petals reducing in size towards the centre. Size 8-10 cm across. Conspicuous veining. Stamens few, singly or severally from the base of interior petals. Pistil degenerate and divided

to the base. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves thick ovate, 7.5-10 cm long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide; Vee-shape. Originated in China.

Yanzhi. (Rouge), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: Its colour is rouge red. Different reading: 'Yen-chih'. Orthographic error: 'Yenzhi'.

Yanzhi Dainzu. (Spots of Snow on Rouge), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China*, p.49, No.301. colour photo No.174: Medium size, carmine red with variable white spots. formal double with 5-7 rows of round petals. Leaves mid-green, obovate, waved. Originated in China.

Yanzhilian. (Rouge Lotus), (*C.japonica*). Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*: A large red, formal double. Chang, Shao Yun. 1987. *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.95, colour photo [p.142]. There are two camellias of this name the first one is a deep red, formal double of spiralled formation, 9-11 cm across. about 100 small petals, becoming pointed towards the centre. Leaves elliptic to broad-elliptic, mid-green, flat, apex blunt acute. Originated in China. See colour photo, No.156, Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China*, pp.46, 47.

Yanzhilian. (Rouge Lotus), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: This is the second camellia of this name. It is a smaller, deeper red, formal double with less petals. which are reflexed, while the leaves have twisted edges. Originated in China.

Yanzhi Mudan. (Rouge Peony), (*C.japonica*, Huang's Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai. 1949: A medium size, red, peony form. Different reading 'Yen-chih Mou-tan'. Originated in China.

Yanzhipian. (Rouge Cosmetic Flakes) (*C.japonica*), Huang's Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949: No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yen-chih-pien'.

Yaohuang Weizi. (*C.reticulata* hybrid), China Regn No.54, *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Aug. 2009, No.16, p.50 with colour photo; A seedling of (['WW1' - F1 hybrid of **Suzanne Withers**], x **Honeymoon**) as female parent and **Elaine's Betty** as male parent. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif, USA. Flower white, formal double, 9-10 cm diameter, slightly pink at the margins of the outer petals, apices of inner petals acute and pale yellow. Flower shatters. Late flowering. Plant erect, slow growing. Leaves dark green, elliptic, 10-12 cm x 5-6 cm, flat, base wide cuneate, margin serrate.

Yaohuang Weizi Yellow Wei Lavender. ACS, *Yearbook* 2011, p.17 with colour photo; Valid name plus translation.

Yaoling. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.429; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tinker Bell**.

Yarai-en. (Yarai Nursery), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in the section for marble-like, variegated leaves. Large round leaves. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.164: Pink, single, cup-shape. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yard Pink. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.245: Deep pink, peony form. Originated in USA.

Yasaka. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, [ca.1810], *Chinka Hin'i*. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yasaka-kasuri. (Yasaka's Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku*: White spotted with red. Double. Different reading: 'Yasaka-tobi'iri'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

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

Yasashii Haha. (Tender-hearted Mother), (*C.japonica*), *Japan Camellia* 101, May 2014, p.4 with colour photo; JCR Regn No. 2014-1, (ser No. 14); Selected from natural seedlings in the forest of the Yamamoto estate. Vermilion to red with deep red stripes, Cup-shaped flower, average

diameter 12cm. Very prominent, fat, tubular stamen group with white filaments and yellow anthers. Originated by Naoyuki Yamamoto, found 2007 and studied until 2011 to ensure characteristics stable

Yashichi-moshio. (Yashichi's 'Moshio'), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on leaves with yellow variegation. Leaves with flecks, flower described as good. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated by Yashichi, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yashichi-sakuraba. (Yashichi's Cherry Leaved), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1829, *Sômoku Kinyôshû* in section on margined leaves. The young leaves have a bluish margin which becomes white with age. The flower is a white, single with pink stripes. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.7, p.166. Originated in Japan by Yashichi. (Believed extinct.)

Yashioji. (Road to Yashio), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152, colour photo, p.253 description: Double, white with pink patches and red streaks and ticks. Medium size, open peony form with fascicles of stamens scattered among smaller, erect centre petals. Leaves long-elliptic, petioles hirsute. Originated in Takada City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973. Blooms mid-season.

Yashiro. Different reading for **Yatsushiro.**

Yasohachi. (Old Japanese for Eighty Eight), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.253: The outer petals to midway are peach pink, the inner petals fade to pale pink. Single tubular to campanulate blooms with the stamen column pinched in at the top. Small size. Early blooming. Leaves medium to small, ovate, apex blunt acute, sometimes undulate; petiole hirsute. Habit upright, variable, well branched. Its old name is 'Tsukano Hayazaki' (Tsukano's Early Flowering.) The characters for the number 88 are usually read 'Hachijû-hachi'. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Taku Shiota in 1980.

Yaso-okina. (Eighty Year Old Man), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*: Medium size, pinkish white. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yasohshima. (Name of Village), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama. 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.124, p.62, description, p.124: Leaves dark green, thin, elliptic-lanceolate, shortly acuminate apex, finely serrate margins, 7-8.3 cm long x 2.5-2.7 cm wide; petioles 6-9 mm long, hairy. Flowers semi-double, 10-14 petals, flat, pink (Carmine rose 621/2), emarginate. Stamens in 5-6 fascicles, split by small petals; filaments creamy. Late blooming. Originated in the Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. The name means 'Many Islands' but is the name of a village near Yatsuo-machi. Different reading: 'Yasojima'. Yasojima. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172. Different reading for **Yasohshima.**

Yasumiko. (Female Name), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.152, colour photo, p.253, description: Soft pink with a touch of white frosting on an odd petal, opening vase-shaped, 6-8 petals. Stamens in a large central cylinder, yellow anthers, white filaments. A very small bloom. Early flowering. Leaves, small, broad-elliptic, undulate. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Katsuyama-shi, Fukui Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka. See p.109, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*.

Yasuda-benten. (Variegated Leaves from Yasuda), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in the sector on variegated leaves. No description. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yasurai. (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, p.210: Dark red, Medium size, double. Mid-season blooming. Originated in Japan.

- Yasuriba.** (Rasp Leaf), (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Retail Price List, 1987-1988, p.29: Small grey-green leaf with reddish new growth. Very coarse foliage, almost like sandpaper. Very compact, upright and bushy. Very rarely, if ever, flowers but interesting for its foliage. Imported to USA from Japan by Nuccio's Nurseries. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.267 with colour photo; English translation p.187. An 'Apple Camellia' seedling from Yakushima Island. Named and released by Takashi Tsuyama in 1975.
- Yatesi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.220, p.69. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata* **Graem Yates**.
- Yatsugashira.** (Many Heads), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.219, p.111, colour photo, p.155, description: Leaves elliptic, light green, very shortly acuminate apex, margins minutely serrulate, venation impressed, 4.6-6.8 cm long x 1.9-3.2 cm wide. Flowers with 3-6 heads, including a central one, deep rose (Carmine 21/1 to 21/2), petals, 23-29, inner petals often larger than the outer ones, erect with irregular lobulation of margins. Stamens grouped 2-5 in a circle, each accompanied by several large petals. Pistil central with about 6 twisted, unequal stylar arms of pale greenish yellow, split to the base. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated at Hosono, Shirohata-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.
- Yatsu-hana-shirakumo. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.172. Different reading for 'Yabana-shirakumo' in *Kokon Yôrankô* reprint, vol.306, p.339, as a corruption for **Yae-shirakumo** in *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695.
- Yatsuhashi.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, [before 1750], *Hyakka Tsubaki Nayose Irotsuki*: Pale red single. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Large size, single, pale pink with flecks, spreading stamens. See: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, Appendix p.14; JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.28. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yatsuhashi.** (Place Name), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*: White speckled pink. Adachi, 1960, *Camellia. Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, p.66: Leaves very broadly elliptic, apex acuminate, margins crenate. Flowers white to pink, thinly or thickly striped with red in varying degrees of shade with small notations among the stripes. Petals thin, curved at apex, 10 cm across with 6 petals and about 160 yellow stamens in a circle. Blooms mid-season to late. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.38 & back p.14. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.153, colour photo. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Yatsuhashi.** (Place Name), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*: Purplish red, medium size, semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yatsuhashi (Chûbu).** (Place Name). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.267 with colour photo; English translation p.188. Medium size, vertical stripes of red on white ground, flat single, semi-apricot stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size, twisted. Somewhat spreading growth. An old camellia from Aichi Prefecture, parentage unknown.
- Yatsumine-no-tsubaki.** (Camellia from Eight Ridges), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.306, 307; Ichijima reprint, pp.333, 351. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yatsunomiya.** (Eight Shrines), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.700: White with dark crimson streaks. Small, campanulate single. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.156. (Believed extinct.) Synonym: 'Hachinomiya-tsubaki'.
- Yatsuo.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.321, p.135, description, p.245; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.152, 253: White. Small size,

single with 5-6 creped and irregular petals; stamen cluster light yellow, somewhat spreading. Leaves mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apex long acuminate, strongly serrate, recurved. Dwarf growth. Originated in Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhō Kirino in 1968. See p.61, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*.

Yatsuo-nishiki. (Yatsuo Brocade), (*C.rusticana*) Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.381, p.194, description, p.203: Leaves pale green to green, elliptic to oblong, apex shortly acuminate or acuminate-cuspidate, venation impressed, margins depressed-crenate, 6.4-9.4 cm long x 3.2--5.5 cm wide. Flowers rose form double, opening to open peony form, white or palest pink, thinly striped deep rose (Spinel red 0023). Petioles very hairy. Outer petals 14-19, inner petals 8-16. Stamens in two concentric circles, each circle subdivided into 4-6 groups, filaments creamy. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Mr Urano's garden, Ogura, Shinbō-mura, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundō Shinkōsha, 1979, *Senchinshū*, pp.153, 253; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.337. Synonym: 'Shibori-hōju'.

Yatsuo-no-ka. (Fragrance of Yatsuo), (*C.rusticana*), Watanabe, 1960 Kyōto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushū*, No.1, p.66; *ibid*, 1970, No.10, p.172. No description. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue* erroneously as 'Yatsuo-no-tsubaki': White variegated red, single. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Orthographic error: 'Yatsuo-no-tsubaki'.

Yatsuo-no-tsubaki. (Camellia from Yatsuo), (*C.japonica*), Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yōrankō*, vol.306, Ichijima reprint, pp.332, 333. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yatsuo-no-tsubaki. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Apparently based on an error for the final character. Erroneous reading for **Yatsuo-no-ka**.

Yatsushiro. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Itō, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshō*, vol.II, #96: Large, double, deep red flower. It is said that the colour is so strong that it can be seen through the paper it is wrapped in. Almost all the early Japanese lists of the 18th Century list this name. Itō, Jukyū, 1739, *Honzō Hanamki'e*; Kasuya, Kamegorō, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, vol.322. The *Chinka Zufu* carries illustrations of three different camellias with this name. See: JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.123; *ibid*, 1969, No.7, p.28. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Yashiro'.

Yatsushiro. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.227: Red with the colour fading to the petal margins. Small, semi-double. Originated in Japan. See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushū*, No.4, p.115. (Believed extinct.)

Yatsushiro. (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.595: Deep red, fading to petal edge. Large, semi-double with 2-3 rows of irregular petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushū*, No.3, p.152. (Believed extinct.)

Yatsushiro. (Place Name), Itō, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata Obo'echō*; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.454: Crimson. Medium size, rose form double with 4-5 rows of imbricated petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyōto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushū*, No.3, p.150. (Believed extinct.)

Yau. (Night Rain), (Higo), Yoshimura, 1963, *Higo Tsubaki Meikan*, No.7: Light pink streaked deeper pink, occasionally with white spots, 9 cm across with 6-8 petals and large, circular stamen cluster. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Yawata. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969; Hamamatsu, 1825, *Setsuyō Kikan*. Different reading for **Hachiman-tsubaki**.

Yawata-shibori. Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kōmoku*. Different reading for **Hachiman-shibori**.

Yawata-tobi-iri. Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kōmoku*. Different reading for **Hachiman-kasuri**.

- Yawata-tsubaki. Andoh, 1984, *International Camellia Journal*, No.16, pp.46, 49. Synonym for **Hachiman-tsubaki**.
- Yaye-goromo. Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*. Different reading for **Yae-goromo**.
- Yaye-hiryû. Different reading for ‘Yae-hiryû’, synonym for **Hiryû**.
- Yaye-amagashita-tsubaki. Joshua Condor, 1893, *Landscape Gardening in Japan*, p.117. Synonym for **Yae-amagashita**.
- Yayoi**. (Month of March in Lunar calendar), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.85, p.43, description, p.11: Leaves ovate to ovate-elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, margins crenate- serrulate, venation impressed, 5.5-7.6 cm long x 2.3-4.4 cm wide. Flowers single, not widely opened, petals 4-6, pale pink; stamen cylinder slender, filaments pale creamy. Blooms late. Originally located growing wild in Kiso-dani, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Yayoi**. (March in Lunar Calendar), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.261, colour photo and description: Medium size, white with pink and red streaks, wide-campanulate single with 5 ovate, fluted, somewhat reflexed petals and broad stamen column with white filaments, joined for the lower third and bright golden anthers. Leaves deep glossy green, ovate; apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Note: Not the same as Tuyama’s ‘Yayoi’.
- Yazhi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the English *C.japonica* **Elegans**. Other synonyms in China for this cultivar are ‘Chahua Shangren’ and ‘Juxing Meihing Manao’.
- Ye Ming Zu**. (Evening Glow Pearl. (*C.reticulata* hybrid) ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.57 with colour photo; Large to very large, no parentage given. Photo shows a loose anemone form flower with a mixed centre of petaloids and golden stamens. Colour is white washed with light pink. Petals waved. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.
- Yeamans Hall**. (*C.japonica*), ACS, *The Camellia Journal*, June 2006, p.28 as ‘Yeamani’s Hall’, colour photo p.29 as ‘Yeamans’ Hall’, Reg. No.2676. A chance seedling that first flowered 1992. Originated by Sam Borom, propagated by Coastal Carolina Camellia Society, Mt. Pleasant, S.C., USA. The 10 cm diameter, formal double flower is shell pink with darker pink striping. Falls in one piece. Flowers early to late. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 2006, p.66 with colour photo; Plant is upright and dense with average growth rate. Dark green leaves are 11.5 cm x 3.8 cm. SCCS, *Nomenclature Supplement*, as **Yeamans Hall**.
- Yedoboshi. Different reading for **Edoboshi**.
- Yedo-no-asahi. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Erroneous reading of the Japanese name **Yodo-no-asahi**.
- Yedo-tairin. Uyesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*. Different reading for **Edotairin**.
- Yehuo. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Wildfire**. Previous spelling ‘Yehou’.
- Yeh Shan Cha. Chen, 1955, *Kuan Shang Shu Mu Hseuh*. Different reading ‘Yeshan Cha’. Chinese common name for *Camellia pitardii*.
- Yeh-shen Shan-cha-hua. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchih*. Chinese common name for the *C.reticulata* wild form. Different readings: ‘Yesheng Shachahua’.
- Yelin. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Wildwood**.
- Yello. Corbelli Nursery Catalogue, 1882. Synonym for **Jaune**.
- Yellow. Guilfoyle Nursery Catalogue, ca.1880, p.10. Synonym for **Jaune**.

- Yellow Fragrance. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.151. Synonym for **Huangxiang**.
- Yellow Hainan Jewellery. Savige, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, p.47, No.26. Synonym for **Huanghainan Baozhu**.
- Yellow Heart White Petals. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*. p.152. Synonym for **Huangxin Baiban**.
- Yellow Imperial Presence. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.73 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ki-no-gozen**.
- Yellow Jomanji. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.73 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ki-no-jômanji**.
- Yellow Melody. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.75 with colour photo; Synonym for **Ki-no-senritsu**.
- Yellow Phoenix. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.72 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kihô**.
- Yellow River. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.77 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kôga**.
- Yellow Tone. *Camellias*, Y.C. Shen, 2009, p.72 with colour photo; Synonym for **Kichô**.
- Yellowich. Trillon, Le Mans Nursery Catalogue, 1845, p.8. Orthographic error for **Yellowish**.
- Yellowish**. (*C.japonica*), Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1839, p.18. No description. Cachet, 1840-1841 Catalogue, p.1: White. Rousseau, Angers Catalogue, 1842-1843, p.5: Yellowish white. Orthographic error: 'Yellowich'.
- Yemayinü. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.161. Chinese synonym for **Hikuma-otome**.
- Yemingzhu**. (Glowing Pearl in the Dark) *Proceedings of the ICS Congress*, Chuxiong 2012, p.167. No details. Originated by John Wang, Calif.,USA.
- Yen Chih. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.155. Different reading for **Yanzhi**.
- Yen Chih Hung. Yang, 1965, *Camellia Varieties of Taiwan*. Different reading for 'Yanzhihong', synonym for **Zhangjia Cha**.
- Yen-ch'ih Mou-tan. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yanzhi Mudan**.
- Yen-ch'ih-pien. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yanzhipian**.
- Yen Hung Chiu Hsin. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9. Different reading for **Yanhong Jiuxin**.
- Yenzi. Bartholomew, 1982, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.150. Orthographic error for **Yanzhi**.
- Yesheng Shanchahua. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchih*. Chinese common name for *C.reticulata* Lincil. f. *simplex* Sealy. Different reading: 'Yeh-sheng Shan-ch'a-hua'.
- Yeso-nishiki. Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1963-1964, p.16. Corruption of Japanese name 'Yezo-nishiki', different reading for **Ezo-nishiki**.
- Yesterday**. (*C.x williamsii*), Gallagher, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.122: Originated by Gillian Carlyon, Par, Cornwall, UK, from the cross *C.saluenensis* x *C.japonica* **Tomorrow**. A large, bright lavender pink, medium to late season flowering double. A 20 year old seedling that first bloomed 1973. Average size, 11 cm across. Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with dark green leaves. *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, Reg. No.1802.

- Yesteryear. (*C.japonica*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.245. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- Yesugata. Inazawa Nursery Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987. Different reading for **Esugata**.
- Yezo-nishiki. Uyesa, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*. Different reading for 'Ezo-nishiki'. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.193. Synonym for **Tricolor**.
- Yezo-nishiki**. (Brocade of Ezo), (*C.sasanqua*), Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.342. No description. Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Pink. Medium size, single. Early flowering. Imported to USA from Japan by McIlhenny.
- Yezo-shibori. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Different reading for **Ezo-shibori**.
- Yianguenjiao. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.54, No.350. Orthographic error for 'Yianguenjiao', Chinese synonym for **Iwane-shibori**.
- Yiao Huang Wei Ze**. (Tinges of Yellow and Purple), (*C.hybrid*) ACS, *Yearbook* 2012, p.58 with colour photo; Wang's "WW#31" x **Elaine's Betty**, medium size. Photo shows a formal double with slightly waved petals, white lightly washed with purple/pink, and a small amount of yellow at the base of the central petals. Originated by John Wang, Orinda, Calif., USA.
- Yidianxiang**. (*C.sasanqua*). *Sasanqua*, Shanghai Municipal Gardens, 2007, p.75 with colour photo; Pink formal double.
- Yierdeng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.x williamsii* **Eryldene Excelsis**.
- Yi-hsin Shih-tzu-t'ou. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchia*. Different reading for 'Yixin Shizitou', synonym for **Shizitou**.
- Yihsinshizetou. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139. Different reading for 'Yixin Shizitou', synonym for **Shizitou**.
- Yilanjiao**. (Beauty Leaning on Balustrade), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.99, Colour photo, [p.130]: Medium size, formal double, 8-9 cm across, white with crimson stripes, colour variable, 6-7 rows of rounded, emarginate petals, 60-70 in number. Leaves glossy green, lanceolate, apex acuminate, margins obscurely serrate. Originated in China. See colour photo No.162, Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*. Orthographic error: 'Ilangiao'. Note; Mr Y.C.Shen advises that this is a renaming of an old cultivar **Jin Jiang Chun Se** from Sichuan Province
- Yilina. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418 Chinese synonym for the Italy *C.japonica* **Elena Nobili**, as 'Elena Nobile'.
- Yilishabai Zhinn. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, p.35. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Elizabeth Weaver**.
- Yimula. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.411; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Imura**.
- Yinbai Chalisi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Silver Chalice**.
- Yinbian Cha**. (Silver Edge Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tuchia*. No description seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yin Pien Cha'.
- Yinbianhong**. (Silver Edged Red), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.53, No.344, colour photo No.202: Medium size, red, petals irregularly edged white, rose form double, opening from a bud centered formal. Leaves dark green, obovate, apices long acuminate, margins serrulate. Originated in China.

- Yinbo.** (Silver Waves), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.59, No.393, colour photo No.250: Leaves dark green, elliptic, 8.5-9.1 cm long x 3.6-3.9 cm wide with apices acuminate, margins serrulate. Flower large, 11-12 cm across, semi-double, of 20-21 petals, silvery red; petals with incurved margins. Blooms early to mid-season, Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.
- Yin-chu-hung. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tichih*. Different reading for **Yinzuhong**.
- Yin Hung Chü Pan. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for ‘Yinhong Juban’, synonym for **Tongzimian**.
- Yin Hung Tieh Ch’ih. Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. Different reading for ‘Yinhong Diechi’, synonym for **Maye Taohong**.
- Yin Pien Cha. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.9. Different reading for **Yinbian Cha**.
- Yin Tai. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for ‘Yindai’, synonym for **Manao Zipao**.
- Yinchoudai. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for USA *C.japonica* **Silver Lace**.
- Yinchuhung. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.139. Different reading for **Yinzuhong**.
- Yindai. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shanchahua*. Different reading for ‘Yin Tai’. (Silver Belt). Synonym for **Manao Zipao**.
- Yindai Zipao. Chuang, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua*. Synonym for **Manao Zipao**.
- Yin-fen Mou-dan. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.26. Different reading for **Yinfen Mudan**.
- Yinfen Mudan.** (Pink Peony), (*C.reticulata*), Ikeda, 1974, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.114 as ‘Fenmoutan’. No description. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.78 as ‘Yinfenmudan’: Leaves elliptic-ovate, slightly reclinate on both sides, apices acuminate, bases broad-cuneate, 7.5-10 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers bright pink (RHS.CC.68A), diameter 11-13 cm. Petals 25-30 in 4-5 whorls, outer whorls flat, inner whorls folded, curved and erect. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups by curved petals. Pistils well developed, very few rudimentary, fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seeds of ‘Zaotaohong’ by researchers in the Kunming Botanical Garden. It is a vigorous grower with bright pink flowers. Early blooming. Different reading: ‘Yin-fen Mou-tan’. Synonyms: ‘Pink Peony’, ‘Spinel Pink Peony’, ‘Fenmoutan’.
- Yinfen Mudan.** (Pink Peony), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Apr.1990; CSC., Nomenclature Convention, Wuxi City, Jiangsie, China: Rose-form, large, silver pink, a few gold anthers sparkle in the sunlight. Dark green leaves. Blooms mid-season to late, Originated in Liangyungang City, Shandong Province, China.
- Yinfeng.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.255 with colour photo; White semi-double with occasional small petals interspersed in a very prominent central group of stamens. Diameter about 10 cm. Flowers mid-season to very late. Originated by Ms Xu Biyu, Flower Gardens of Hangzhou City, China.
- Yingchunhong.** (Welcome Spring Red), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua Tichih*. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.59 with colour photo: Leaves long-ovate, margins of both sides reclinate, apices acuminate, bases cuneate to broad-cuneate, 8-10 cm long x 3.5-5.5 cm. wide. Flowers pink with white spots (RHS.CC.58B), diameter 10-12 cm.

Petals about 19 in 4-5 whorls, obovate, with white spots occupying about half the corolla, sometimes one third, margins slightly undulate. Stamens partly petaloid, a few rudimentary and divided into several groups in the flower centre. Pistils mostly rudimentary, a few well developed and fertile. This is a new cultivar selected from seedlings of **Zaotaohong** by researchers from the Kunming Botanical Garden. Its leaf form is similar to **Zaotaohong** but smaller and the petals have white spots. It is a vigorous grower, well branched and foliated. Early blooming. Different reading: 'Ying-ch'un-hung'. Synonyms: 'Welcome Spring', 'Welcome Spring Red'.

Ying-ch'un-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Yinchunhong**.

Yingdou. (Shadow City), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A medium size, incomplete double, densely dotted, stippled and streaked with crimson. Stamens and petals intermixed in the centre. Originated in China.

Yingdou. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July, 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Kick Off**. The name of the Chinese synonym for **Kickoff** has since been changed to 'Kaisai'.

Yinghua. (Oriental Cherry Blossom), (*C.sasanqua*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.77, No.583, erroneously as 'Yin hua': Medium size, 7-8 cm across, cherry red, single of 6-7 petals. Japanese reading: 'Sakuraba'.

Yinghuacha. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the species *C.maliflora*.

Yingtaohong. (Crimson Cherry), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.71, No.513. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* **Cherry Glow**.

Yingtaojie. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Nuccio's *C.japonica* **Cherries Jubilee**.

Yingtaoshuang. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.25. Chinese synonym for **Cherry Frost**.

Yingtianhong. (Red Sky Reflections), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*. Red formal double. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.48, No.289: Large size, red, formal double with 50-80 petals in 4-5 rows. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.

Yingyi Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.430; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo *C.sasanqua* **Sakura-goromo**.

Yingyupu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Tama Bambino**.

Yingzhi Baifurong. (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.563 as 'Yinzhibaifurong'; Shrub to small tree, branches spaced evenly, grey. Leaves ovate to elliptic, 7-8 cm x 3-4.5 cm, apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, green, matt, thick, main vein prominent, margin occasionally waved, dense and large serrations. Flower hibiscus form, white, 4-5 large outer petals, reddish towards the centre, smaller petals dispersed among the stamens, 10-12 cm diameter. Flowers mid-season to late. From Jiangsu, China.

Yingzhi Fenfurong. (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.563 as 'Yinzhifenfurong'; A pink sport of **Yinzhi Baifurong**. Other details the same.

Yingzhi Furong. (Stiff Branched Hibiscus), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.65: Compact, upright shrub with purplish red new growth. Leaves flat, deep green, elliptic, rather small, petioles purplish red. Flowers semi-double, deep red, 7 cm across with 11 petals in two rows, unsymmetrical, margins crimped. Over 100 petaloid stamens,

clustered in the centre, lined with white, basally connate in fascicles. Normal stamens about 50, scattered among the petaloids. Ovaries and styles degenerate. Buds elliptic, green tinted red. Blooms mid-season. originated in Hanzhou, China.

Yingzhi Huafurong. (Stiff Branched Variegated Hibiscus), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.66: Branches sturdy. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, venation prominent, margins serrulate, apex caudate, base cuneate, 7.5-8 cm long x 3.2-3.6 cm wide, thin, fine texture. Flowers bright scarlet, velvety, white blotched. Petals 24-26 in 2-3 whorls, in various shapes, basally connate. Stamens normal, 157-166 in 6-7 fascicles, partly clustered in the centre, partly mixed with inner petals. Buds yellowish green, heart-shaped. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Hanzhou, China.

Yinhaixuan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Silver Triumph**.

Yinhe. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.cuspidata* hybrid **Milky Way**.

Yinhehua. (Silver Lotus), (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.17, illustration 25 and in *Yunnan Camellias of China*, 1986, p.42 with colour photo: Leaves oblong to long-oblong, apices acuminate to long-acuminate, bases cuneate, margins very sparsely and shallowly serrate, dark green above, slightly reclinate in a V-shape, blades slightly arched, 9-11.5 cm long x 3.5-4.5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.62B-C), diameter 12 cm. Petals about 22, spatulate. Stamens numerous, divided into 3-4 fascicles among pistils. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers mid-season to late. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl, f. *simplex* Sealy in Tengchong, Yunnan, China.

Yin-ho-hua. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Yinhehua**.

Yinhong. (Silver Red), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*. The colour is a very light red. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yin-hung'.

Yinhong Diechi. (Spinel Pink Butterfly Wings), (*C.reticulata*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*: The petal shape is like butterfly wings and the colour is silver red. Feng & Yü in 1958 believed this variety to be the same as that grown in Yunnan under the name 'Maye Diechi' which has now been changed to **Maye Taohong**. Xia Lifang, one of the authors of *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, believes that Fang's **Yinhong Diechi** no longer exists and the name has been re-used by the Kunming Botanic Gardens for a new seedling. See following.

Yinhong Diechi. (Spinel Pink Butterfly Wings), (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al, 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.38, illustration 63, description, p.117: Leaves obovate, flat, apices acuminate, margins undulate, 8.5-11 cm long x 3.5-5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink (RHS.CC.67D), diameter 12-15 cm. Petals about 20 in 3-4 whorls, outer two whorls flat, inner curved and erect. Stamens numerous, divided into several fascicles among curved petals. Pistils mostly fertile. A new cultivar selected from open pollinated seeds at the Kunming Botanical Garden, Yunnan, China. Flowers mid-season to late. See also, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.65, colour pl. Different reading: 'Yin-hung Tieh-ch'ih'. Synonyms: 'Pink Butterfly Wings', 'Silver Red Butterfly Wings'.

Yinhong Juban. Chuang, 1959, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*. Different readings: 'Yin-hung Chü-pan', 'Yinhungtsueban'. Synonym: 'Spinel Pink Chrysanthemum Petal'. Synonym for **Tongzimian**.

Yinhong Shizi. (Spinel Pink Lion), (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.74, colour photo and description as 'Yinhongshizi': Leaves oblong to broad-elliptic, apices acuminate, margins sparsely and shallowly serrate, 9-12 cm long x 4.5-6.5 cm wide. Flowers spinel pink, diameter 11 cm. Petals about 20, outer whorls flat, inner whorls twisted and erect.

Stamens divided into fascicles placed among petals. Pistils not well developed. Flowers mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl, f. *simplex* Sealy in Tengchong. Different reading: ‘Yinhungshihtzu’, ‘Yin-hung Shih-t’zu’. Synonym: ‘Spinel Pink Lion’.

Yinhua. (Oriental Cherry), (*C.sasanqua*). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*. p.77, No.583: Silvery pink, single of 7-8 cm across, and 6-7 petals. Blooms early. Originated in China.

Yinhun Jinian. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*, **Silver Anniversary**.

Yin-hung. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.157. Different reading for **Yinhong**. Japanese reading: ‘Ginkô’.

Yin Hung Chü Pan. Waterhouse, 1970, ACRS., *Camellia News*, No.40, p.7. Different reading for ‘Yinhong Juban’, synonym for **Tongzimian**.

Yinhungshihtzu. Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.165. Different reading for **Yinhong Shizi**.

Yin-hung Tieh-ch’ih’. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Yinhong Diechi**.

Yinhungtsueban. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Different reading for ‘Yinhong Juban’, synonym for **Tongzimian**.

Yinianhong. Wang, Xiangjin, 1621, *Qunfangpu*. Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*. Different readings ‘I-nien-hung’, ‘Yi-nien-hung’. Synonym: ‘One Twist Red’. Synonym for **Yiniehong**.

Yinide Lide. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, pp.77, 78, No.588. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.sasanqua* **Enid Reid**.

Yiniehong. (*C.japonica*), (Twist of Red), Li, 1590, *Bencao Gangmu*; Ono, 1803, *Honzô Kômoku Keimô*: Amongst the light petals there is a twist of red. Formal double. Originated in China. Different reading: ‘I-nieh-hung’. Synonym: ‘Yinianhong’.

Yinji. (Silver Lady, (*C.reticulata*), CSC, 1989, *Report on the Camellias of China*: Rose form, dark pink on outside to light pink, silvery pink to whitish pink at centre. Petals slightly spoon-like, veins indistinct, reflexed, with a few in the centre like butterfly wings, 8-9 cm across, 22-26 in 5-6 whorls. Stamens few, adnate basally to petals; pistil degenerate, with style thin and twisted. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, 8-11 cm long x 3.2-4.5 cm wide, flat. Originated in Yunnan, China.

Yinji. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.426; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Kakure-iso**. Previous synonym ‘Jinsiyu’.

Yinkaixuan. Gao, Jiyin, ltr. 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Silver Triumph**.

Yinlangtao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica*, **Silver Waves**.

Yin Long. (Silver Dragon). Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.574. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.x vernalis* **Ginryû**.

Yinpiencha. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Different reading for **Yinbian Cha**.

Yintaitzepao. Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.140. Different reading for ‘Yindai Zipao’, synonym for **Manao Zipao**.

- Yinü. (Maiden), Gao & Zhuang, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.545. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Otome-sazanka**. Later as 'Yinü Chamei'.
- Yinyuan. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.549, p.68. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.sasanqua* **Silver Dollar**.
- Yinyue. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.153. Chinese synonym for **Gingetsu**.
- Yinyue Zhisheng. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.437, p.62. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Sound of Music**.
- Yinyuecheng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.421; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Music City**.
- Yinyun. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the Nuccio's *C.japonica*, **Silver Cloud**.
- Yinzuhong.** (Vermillion Lion's Head), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Feng, 1958. No description. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yinchuhung', 'Yin-chu-hung'. Synonyms: 'Vermilion Red', 'Vermilion Lions Head'.
- Yipinhong.** (First Class Red), (*C.reticulata*), Ikeda, 1976, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.141 as 'Pinhung'. No description. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.61, colour pl. No.100, description, p.125: Leaves long and narrow, oblong to long ovate-lanceolate, apices acuminate and recurved, bases cuneate, margins undulate, reclinate, 7.5-10.5 cm long x 3-4 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.58B-C), diameter 12-13 cm. Petals about 20 in 4-5 whorls, both sides reclinate, overlapping to form a radiate form corolla. Stamens numerous, divided into several groups placed in the centre. Pistils mostly rudimentary. This new cultivar selected from seedlings of open pollinated seed by researchers at the Kunming Botanical garden. It has strong growing axillary buds. The cultivar is well-branched and well-foliaged and its flower form is unusual. Blooms mid-season. Different reading: 'I-p'in-hung'. Synonyms: 'Pinhung', 'First Class Red', 'First Class Crimson', 'Superior Red'. See p.91, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China* for colour pl.
- Yirgella.** (*C.japonica*), ACRS., 1975, *Camellia News*, No.58A, p.9, Reg. No.166: Originated by Sid Campton, Gosford, N.S.W., Australia. A mutation of *C.japonica* **Isabel** found in the garden of Mrs Dottie Stead, Carlingford, NSW, about 1946. The growth habit and blooms are similar to the parent but the leaves are genetically variegated yellow around the margins and green towards the centre. This has further sported to a pink bloom with a white edge named **Geoff Hamilton**.
- Yisha. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Esther Ann**.
- Yitena. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.418; Chinese synonym for the Belgium *C.japonica* **Etna**.
- Yixiang.** (Released Fragrance), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, 1990, CSC., Nomenclature Convention, Wuxi City, Jiangsu, China: Medium size, bright pink, formal double to anemone form, very fragrant. Long, narrow leaves, medium growth. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated in Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province, China. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.79. From Fujian Province, China. Flowers deep pink, fragrant, peony to rose form double, medium size. Dark green, long-elliptic leaves prominent veins. Flowers mid-season to late.
- Yixin Shizitou. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shanchahua*. Different readings: 'I-hsin Shih-tzu-t'ou', 'Yihsinshitzetou'. Synonym: 'Single Heart Lion Head'. Synonym for **Shizitou**.

Yô. (Shine), (*C. reticulata* hybrid), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Medium to large size, white with red variegations, or pink with red variegations, pine cone form double. A seedling of *C. japonica*, **Juraku** x *C. reticulata* hybrid **Barbara Clark**. Originated in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan by Shinichirô Kishikawa in 1983. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.280 with colour photo; English translation p.197. Parentage stated to be 'Shûraku' x **Barbara Clark**.

Yoake-no-sora. (Sky at Dawn). "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation, p.64; Synonym for **Akeyukusora**.

Yoang Imbricata. Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camellie*, p.62. Orthographic error for **Young's Imbricata**.

Yoashuya. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C. japonica* **Joshua E. Youtz**.

Yobeki-dori. SCCS., 1947, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*. A corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori**, however the SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* has accepted this orthography to separate two different cultivars with the names **Yobukodori** and **Yobikodori**.

Yobiho-Dori. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori** or **Yobikodori**.

Yobiki-Dori. Nelson, 1950, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.36. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori** or **Yobikodori**.

Yobikodori. (Cuckoo), (*C. japonica*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1934-1935, p.32: Snow-white, lotus shaped, very large flower. It was imported from Chûgai to the USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Louisiana whose description in his 1937 catalogue is 'A very large semi-double, three rows of long, narrow petals standing loosely up and out from the base; stamens in the form of a loose crown with an occasional petaloid. Colour white, stamens ivory, tipped yellow ochre. Slow compact growth. Blooms mid-season.' Corruptions of name 'Yobekodori', 'Yobeho Dori', 'Yokuki-dori', 'Yubuko-Dori', 'Youbiko Dori', 'Yobiki Dori', 'Yobeki-dori', 'Yobiho Dori'. Synonyms: 'The Swan', 'Calling Bird'. Note: SCCS., *Camellia Nomenclature* used the erroneous orthography 'Yokeko-dori' for this cultivar. Also 'Magnoliiflora Alba' has been erroneously given as a synonym, but is, in fact, a synonym for **Miyakodori**.

Yobikodori. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.173. Different reading for **Yobukodori**.

Yobikodori-Kansai. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.173. Different reading for 'Yobukodori-Kansai', synonym for **Miyakodori**.

Yobikodori-Nagoya. Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.173. Different reading for **Yobukodori-Nagoya**.

Yobuki-dori. Nihon Shokubutsu Kaisha Ltd. Catalogue, 1912-1913, p.27. Corruption of the name **Yobukodori**.

Yobukodori. (Cuckoo), (*C. japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*, as one of the three birds with **Miyakodori** and **Inaoidori**. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Pale pink, small, single. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.90, description, p.150; JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.42, p.297: Pale pink, medium size, single of 5-6, rounded, emarginate petals, waved and crinkled. Stamens in a central column, yellow anthers, white filaments joined for lower third. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apex acute. Originated in Japan. See colour photos & descriptions: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.161, 256; p.90, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka. The variety that reached USA is a different clone from the Chûgai Nursery*. See entry above under

‘Yobiko-dori’. The name translates as ‘calling nestling’ and has often appeared in ancient Japanese poems. It is also the name of the Japanese cuckoo and is one of the famous camellias in Japan of the Edo era. Different reading: ‘Yobikodori’. Corruptions of name: ‘Yobuku Dori’, ‘Yobeki-dori’, ‘Yobiho-dori’, ‘Yobiki Dori’. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.35, 37.

Yobukodori. (Cuckoo), (*C.sasanqua*), Murayama, Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16: Flower colour red, Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan as a Higo-sasanqua.

Yobukodori. Kirino, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1970, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.37; Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51. Synonym for the *C.x vernalis* **Omigoromo** (Chûbu) as ‘Gaisen’.

Yobukodori-Kansai. (Kansai Cuckoo), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.41, p.21, description, p.97: This is the same as the **Miyakodori** of the Tokyo district, Leaves lanceolate, recurved, a little plicated along the midrib, petioles glabrous. Petals whitish, narrowly oblong, minutely notched at the apex, folded slightly along the middle line and recurved. Petals subdeciduous. Synonym for Miyakodori. Different reading: ‘Yobikodori-Kansai’.

Yobukodori-Nagoya. (Nagoya Cuckoo), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.150. Different reading: ‘Yobikodori-Nagoya’. Widely cultivated in the Chûkyô district, it has smaller flowers than that of the Tokyo **Yobukodori** and its colour is pink, including some rose colour. It has a small leaf, linear, long-elliptic, like a sasanqua. According to Mr Kiyoshi, Sekiya, this cultivar exists in the Mie and Gifu Prefectures. The name ‘Yobukodori’ appears in the *Manyôshû* of ancient times and means a parent bird calling for its young or for a lost mate. It is also the name for the Cuckoo. It is also known as ‘Yobikodori’ and there is another name for it in Western Japan, which is ‘Miyakodori’.

Yobuku Dori. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.245. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobukodori**.

Yodo-asahi. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957. Same characters as **Yodo-no-asahi**.

Yodo-guruma. (Carriage of Yodo), (*C.sasanqua*), Minagawa, Iza’emon, 1885, *Nisshôen Chabaifu*: White with pink petal margins, large. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.).

Yodo-no-asahi. (Sunrise over Yodo), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irot-suki*; Itô, Ko’emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Peony form, castilian red mottled white, large. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.302, p.153, description, p.181: Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, shortly acuminate at the apex, lateral veins slightly elevated, veinlets slightly impressed towards leaf margins, petioles glabrous. Flowers semi-double, deep red (Currant red 821/1), petals widely opened, with small white blotches, subdivided, dense tufts of stamens densely arranged, prominent in the centre. Late blooming. Different readings: ‘Yodo-asahi’, ‘Yodo-no-chôjitsu’. See colour pls & descriptions: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.153 & p.266; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.105; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.261, p.329; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 256. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.333. Corruption of name: ‘Yodo-no-ashi’.

Yodo-no-ashi. Anderson’s Nursery Catalogue, 1958. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yodo-no-asahi**.

Yodo-no-beni. (Red Yodo), (*C.japonica*), Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Red with white horizontal stripes; large, double. Originated in Japan.

Yôgetsu. (Sun and Moon), (*C.japonica*), Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957: Variegated foliage, medium size yellow spots on blue-green foliage. Flower small, red, single. Originated in Japan.

Yogo-no-umi. (Lake Yogo), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.197, colour photo and description: Small size, dark red, wide-campanulate single with 5 broad, overlap-

ping double lobed petals and a stamens column with pinkish filaments, joined for their lower third and bright yellow anthers. Leaves small, slender, elliptic, mid-green, apices blunt acute, margins serrate. Blooms early to mid-season. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.280 with colour photo; English translation p.197. Selected from wild japonicas on the northern shore of Lake Biwa, Shiga Prefecture. Discovered by Mokichi Tachibana and Takeo Ogawa in 1960s, named and released by Ogawa.

Yoheihaku. Chûgai Nursery Co. Catalogue, 1936-1937, p.25. Different readings: 'Yoheijiro', 'Yoheishiro'. Synonyms: 'Albatross', 'September Morn'. Synonym for **Shirabyôshi**. Chinese synonym: 'Jiuyue Zhichen'.

Yoheijiro. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pp.114, 136. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, p.327; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.222. Different reading for 'Yoheishiro', synonym for **Shirabyôshi**.

Yoheijiro-Nagoya. (Yohei's White from Nagoya), (*C.japonica*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.48, p.24, description, p.99: Bush camellia cultivar of stout growth. Leaves elliptic or narrowly elliptic, somewhat undulate, with glabrous petioles. White peony flowered with petals irregularly undulated that become more strongly wavy at the centre, with stamens intermingled with the petals. The base of the flower is shaded yellow. Late flowering. This cultivar is often taken as synonymous with **Shirabyôshi** of the Tokyo district, but it is different in floral shape, the leaves being more slender and more shortly acuminate at the apex. An old cultivar of the Nagoya district.

Yoheishiro. (*C.japonica*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1948-1949, p.12, Hertrich, 1954, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.I, pp.366, 369. This is a different reading for 'Yoheijiro', synonymous with **Shirabyôshi**. In Japan 'Yoheihaku' is synonymous with **Shirabyôshi** as listed in Itô's *Chinkashû*, 1879; however this cultivar, as described by Nuccio and Hertrich, is different to 'Yoheijiro': Semi-double to incomplete double, white to faintest blush pink to pale pink, 9 cm across x 5 cm deep. Petals, retuse, sharp, irregular marginal notching, about 15 outer petals, reflexed, firm substance. Centre of flower, curved and folded petals and a few variable petaloids, about a close grouping of short stamens, dark golden anthers, white filaments. Leaves variable, tending to twist and curve, deep-set midrib, 7-8 cm long x 4-4.5 cm wide, dark, glossy mid-green, thin, coarsely serrate margins, apices short acute, venation well defined. Blooms early to mid-season. Note: See Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pp. 144, 471.

Yohshun. Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List. Different reading for **Yôshun**.

Yoibijin. Nobelius Nursery Catalogue, 1838. Different reading for **Suibijin**.

Yoibijin Alba. Izu-Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List. Different reading for 'Suibijin Alba', synonym for **Kamo-honnami**.

Yoibiniana. Knight's Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Yoibijin', different reading for **Suibijin**.

Yoichi. Synonym for **Yoichi-tsubaki**.

Yoichi. (Popular male given name in Old Japan), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.420, p.169, description, p.259: Light red. Open, incomplete peony form, 11 cm across, with 2 rows of large, flat outer petals and a centre of small erect petals mixed with fascicles of stamens. Some central petals with white streaking. Leaves ovate to broad-ovate, suddenly acuminate apex, serrate margins, sometimes rolled under, dull green. Thought to be a synonym for **Iyotairin**. Originated in the Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Many trees are being grown in Ôzu City. See colour photos: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.159. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*,

p.311. This is one of the 5 big camellias in the Ehime Prefecture. Note: The name refers to Suminokura, Yoichi.

Yoichi. (Popular male given name in old Japan), (*C.japonica*), Hirayama's *Tsubaki Byôbu*, (late 17th century); *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.476: Crimson. Medium size, open irregular peony form double with fascicles of stamens mixed with the centre petals. Originated in Japan. Probably the same as the above.

Yoichi-tsubaki. (Popular male given name in old Japan), (*C.japonica*), Mizuno, 1681, *Kadan Kômoku. Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.61: Deep red. Rose form double, 5-6 rows of imbricated petals. Large. Thought to be the same as the above cultivar and as a synonym for 'Suminokura-tsubaki' in the *Hyakuchinshû*, 1630. The name refers to the wealthy merchant Suminokura, Yoichi in the Edo era. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yoichi-tsubaki. Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*. Synonym for 'Suminokura-tsubaki' (**Suminokura**).

Yoigijin. Forrest, 1985, *Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland*. Corruption of the Japanese name 'Yoibijin', different reading for **Suibijin**.

Yoigokoro. (Being Intoxicated). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.279 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Miniature, lotus-form double, pink graduations on pale pink ground, fragrant, profuse, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small. Spreading growth. A cross between *C.japonica* 'Kanyô-bukuro' (**Kan'yôtai**) and *C.hiernalis*. Named by Nihon Nôyaku Co., released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1983. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yoihime. (Drunken Princess). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.280 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Miniature, bowl shaped single, pink graduations on pale pink base, scattered stamens, long petioles, profuse. Flowers early to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, medium size. Spreading growth. A cross between 'Raikôji-shidare' and *C.sinensis* 'ZI'. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yoimachi. (Evening Waiting), (*C.sasanqua x C.fraterna*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1982, p.181, Reg. No. 1779: A miniature white marked with pink, single, *C.hybrid* (*C.sasanqua* **Narumigata** x *C.fraterna*), early flowering; originated by Dr Clifford Parks, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. The 13 year old seedling first flowered 1973. Average flower size is 5 cm across x 2.5 cm deep with about 7 petals, yellow anthers and cream filaments. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium with dark green leaves.

Yoimiya. (Eve of Shrine's Festival), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.159, colour photo, p.255, description: Red with some white streaking on small white centre petals. Medium to large, open peony form bloom with row of large, ovate guard petals, surrounding a mass of small, erect, irregular petals and stamens. Leaves mid-green, broad ovate, apex acute, margins serrulate, recurved. Petioles hirsute. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Itoigawa-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1970.

Yoinimonsashi. Different reading for **Yoinimonsasu**.

Yoinimonsasu. (Leaves at the Gate at Evening), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Small, single, red, edged deep red, striped very narrow blue lines. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.114. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Yoinimonsashi', 'Yoinomonsasu', 'Shômmonsasu', 'Syômmonsasu'. Corruption of name: 'Kaminarimon-tsubone'.

- Yoi-no-mai.** (Dance in Drunkenness). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.279 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Small, bud-centred to lotus-form A chance seedling, creamy white with pink graduation, flared stamens. Flowers mid-season. A cross between 'Gyokuro' and *C.vernalis* **Gaisen**. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1978. From Niigata Prefecture.
- Yoinomonsasu. Heibonsha Colour Shinsho, 1980, *Tsubaki*, Tomita et al, p.127. Different reading for **Yoinimonsasu**.
- Yoi-no-myôjô.** (Morning Star in the Evening), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25. No description. Originated in the Aichi Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.321; English translation p.241. Medium size, white, tubular to trumpet shaped single, round petals, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size, flat. Upright, vigorous growth. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Fumio Naitô in 1975.
- Yoi-no-tsukasa.** (Lord of the Evening), (*C.japonica*), Izu-Ohshima 1980. Hawaii Botanical Garden List. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Yoi-okesa.** (Evening Folksong), (*C.rusticana*), Uehara Keiji, 1959, *Jumoku Daizusetsu*, vol.III. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.284, p.122, description, p.240; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.159, 255: Pale pink with fine veining of deeper red and whitish streaking. Small size with narrow serrated petals. Leaves glossy mid-green, ovate, coarsely serrate. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.115.
- Yoi-okesa.** (Evening Folksong). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.279 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Miniature, tubular single, white stripes on pale pink to pink ground, petals serrated, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broadly elliptic, small. Spreading growth, of wild japonica parentage. A cultivar raised at a private family on Sado Island. Collected and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1972. From Niigata Prefecture.
- Yoizuki.** (Evening Moon), (*C.japonica*), ICS, Apr. 1990, *Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25. Pink with white base, single, tubular to cup or trumpet shaped. Originated in the Chûbu District, Japan.
- Yokawa.** (Yoko River), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.15; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, pl.74; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White with pink patches and red streaks. Large open peony form with stamens interspersed through the centre petals. Different reading: 'Yokogawa'. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1983, *Tsubaki*, No.22, p.116; *ibid*, 1969, No.7, p.26, & Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.159. (Believed extinct.)
- Yoki Botan. Vanderbilt, 1940, *Camellia Research*, p.8. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yukibotan**.
- Yôkihi.** (Consort Yôki), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya, ca.1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.III, No.7; *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.35, 545: White with the faintest blush, medium size single of 5 large, rounded petals and a short stamen column with yellow anthers and white filaments. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.91, & *ibid*, 1961, No.2, p.124, & 1962, No.3, p.166. (Believed extinct.)
- Yôkihi.** (Consort Yôki), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*; Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.17: Lilac pink fading to white at petal centre. Medium sized, 5 petalled single with notched oblong petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

- Yôkihi.** (Consort Yôki), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.513: Large, white, semi-double, petals in 3 rows, irregular margins, a few petaloids among the stamens. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.143. (Believed extinct.)
- Yôkihi.** (Consort Yôki), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.209, p.106, description, p.151 as 'Yôki-hi': Leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, flat, venation a little impressed, 8.4-9.8 cm. long x 3.2-4.8 cm wide; petioles 7-8.5 mm long, hairy. Flowers widely cup-shaped, rosy red (Crimson 22/1), petals loosely undulate, thick texture, petals 10-13 with 1-8 inner petals, smaller and irregularly lobulate, folded or funnel-shaped. Stamens in 5 fascicles among the petals, filaments deep yellow tinged red, rarely petaloid. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in the garden of Mr Iwata, Shimbô, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. 'Yôki' was a famous beautiful Emperor's Consort of ancient China; consort 'Yangkee'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.47.
- Yôkihi.** (Consort Yôki), (*C.japonica*), JCS., 1988, *Japan Camellia*, No.27, p.13 with colour photo: Small size, soft pink with thin, irregular white edge. Campanulate single, opening cup-shaped with 5 broad, rounded, embracing petals, slightly reflexed. Central stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments joined for lower third of their length, plant habit drooping. See colour photo p.268, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*. Originated in Tabira-chô, Hirado, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan with a private family. Collected and named by Hisashi Hirado in 1985..
- Yokihi.** (*C.sasanqua*). *Sasanqua*, Shanghai Municipal Gardens, 2007, p.81 with colour photo; Red single with long narrow petals slightly reflexed. Sprayed stamen centre.
- Yôkihi. Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51 as 'Yokihi'. Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticulture Science*, vol.55, No.2, p.208. Synonym for **Gaisen**.
- Yôkô.** (Sunshine), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.2, black & white photo: Medium pink. Single, opening widely cup-shaped with 6-7 large, over-lapping petals with crinkled edges. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate to ovate-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, reflexed. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. See colour pls & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.25, pp.47, 295; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.159, 255.
- Yokobu'e.** (Flute), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.9, A-446: Medium size, dark red, with white moires and thick petals, single. Late season blooming. Good for Chabana. Originated in Jô'etsu City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1967. Different reading: 'Yokobuye'. See colour photo, p.240, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*.
- Yokobuye.** (Flute), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume* as Yokobuye: Different reading for 'Yokobu'e'. Pink fading to white towards the centre. Medium size, peony form double. A seedling of **Tsukimi-guruma**. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Yokoehaku. Different reading for **Yokoeshiro**.
- Yokoeshiro.** (Yokoe's White), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*: This flower has many white petals which resemble those of a chrysanthemum. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Different reading: 'Yokoehaku'.
- Yokogawa. Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I: Different reading for **Yokawa**.
- Yokogawa-shibori.** (Yokogawa Variegated), (*C.rusticana*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû* in section on early blooming. No description. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.304, p.154, description, p.181: Leaves broadly obovate-oblong, abruptly long acuminate at the apex,

veinlets slightly impressed, coarsely crenate-serrate at the margin half above, petioles more or less hairy. Flowers of the peony type, rose (Rose opal 022), blotched white, inner petals folded. Late blooming. For colour illustrations & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.30; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.294; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 256 as 'Yokokawa-shibori'. A variegated form of **Nôbotan**. Resembles **Ayakawa-shibori**. Different reading: 'Yokokawa-shibori'. There is possibly a relationship with **Yokawa** from *Kadan Chikinshô*, 1695. Orthographic variant: 'Yokokawa-shibori'.

Yokogumo. (Trailing Clouds), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Large size single, pink mottled white. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yokokumo'. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.26.

Yokogumo. (Trailing Clouds), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.135: White with deep pink lines and streaks. Medium sized semi-double. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yokogumo. (Trailing Clouds), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1960, *Shinsen Chinkashû*: Pink single. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.279, p.141, description, p.175: Leaves elliptic to narrowly obovate-elliptic, suddenly acuminate at the apex. Petioles glabrous. Flowers open vase-shaped, deep red blotched white. Late flowering. Originated in the Kantô district, Japan. For colour illustrations & descriptions see: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.139 & p.240; *Encyclopedia of Camellia in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl. 102 & p.306; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 256. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.236. Resembles **Amagashita** and **Shokkô**. Said to be originated by Jisuke Minagawa. Different reading: 'Yokokumo'.

Yokohama. Mariotti Catalogue, 1924. Synonym for **Gauntlettii**.

Yokokawa. Different reading for 'Yokogawa' (**Yokawa**).

Yokokawa-shibori. Different reading for **Yokogawa-shibori**.

Yokokumo. Different reading for **Yokogumo**.

Yokonami. (Transverse Waves), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Single, true red with white moires like waves. Early flowering. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.77. (Believed extinct.)

Yokonami-shibori. ('Yokonami' Dappled), (*C.japonica*), Chûbu Tsubaki Kyôkai, 1957-1969, *Tsubaki Meikan*: Red with white markings. Large, semi-double with petals in 3 rows, large, overlapping, somewhat crinkled and a small central stamen cluster. Leaves small, dark green, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, recurved. Originated in the Chûbu district, Japan. For colour photo see: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.88. Very similar to **Ômidare** or **Ranbyôshi**.

Yoko-no-asahi. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasures of Japan*. Erroneous reading for **Yodo-no-asahi**.

Yomato-nishiki. Katz & Strother, 1957, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.263. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yamato-nishiki**.

Yomegashima. (An Island in Lake Shinji), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.161, colour photo, p.256, description as 'Yome-ga-shima': Soft pink with fine veining of deeper pink and rare red streaks. Medium size, single of 5-6 petals, opening wide cup-shaped, petals emarginate with some marginal crinkling. Compact, central stamen column. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, apex acute, strongly recurved. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan from a private family in Kamo Town. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1973. Colour photo p.278, Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*.

- Yômei.** (Shining Sun), (*C.rusticana*), Nagao Sôsei-en, 1958, *Tsubaki Mokuroku*. Description not seen. Originated in Japan.
- Yomi-no-ginka.** (Silver Flower from the Nether World), (Wabisuke). Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.48; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.279, p.122, description, p.240; JCS, 1979, *Tsubaki*, No.18, p.3: Red with silvery frosting on the petals. Small semidouble, opening wide cup-shaped, 8-12 oblong, emarginate petals. Leaves large, glossy, mid-green, elliptic, blunt acute apex, obscurely serrate. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. Found 1974. For colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.160. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.312. For botanical drawings and colour photo and description see Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1982, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.11, pp.98, 99, 100.
- Yomi-no-ginka.** (Silver Flower in the Next World). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.282 with colour photo; English translation p.198. Miniature, peach red, tubular semi-double with 9-11 petals, cylindrical stamens with degenerated anthers. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, medium size, curved outwards, occasional jointed leaves. Spreading growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in a suburb of Matsu'e City. Named and released by Tomohisa Arikawa in 1976. From Shimane Prefecture.
- Yona P. Dowdle.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.51, Reg. No.1139: An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1967; originated by Charles L. Dowdle, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves, 10 cm x 4.5 cm. The semi-double bloom, similar to **Frizzle White**, is medium to deep pink (Munsel Hue 7.5 RP 7/10 to 7.7 RP 6/12) with silvery sheen overcast. It has yellow anthers and filaments with 18 petals and 2 petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season. The very large, textured petals with numerous rabbit ears, has one off-white petal standing. Sport: **Yona P. Dowdle Variegated**.
- Yona P. Dowdle Variegated.** (*C.japonica*), *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.51. A virus variegated form of **Yona P. Dowdle** - Pink blotched with white. Originated by Charles L. Dowdle, Gulfport, Mississippi, USA.
- Yongfu Dahong.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.568 as 'Yongfudahong'; Fast growing small tree, branches long and soft. Juvenile branches and leaves red. Mature leaf green and shiny, long-elliptic to obovate, 8-9 cm x 3-4 cm. Apex acuminate, base broad cuneate, flat, middle vein prominent, fine, sharp serrations. Flower double, red, 10-12 cm diameter. Large petals in several rows, sometimes with smaller petals and stamens interspersed with the large petals. Flowers mid-season to late. From Fujian Province, China.
- Yongji. Lemaire, 1844, In Paillet, *Des Genre Camellias, Rhododendrons, Azalées...* p.163. Orthographic error for 'Youngii', synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Yongle Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.33. Chinese synonym for **Eiraku**.
- Yong's New Red. Burdin Maggiore & Co., 1839-1840, *Catalogo General*. Orthographic error for 'Young's New Red', synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Yonobotan.** (Peony of Night), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya, Seijirô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.II, No.19. No description. Different reading: 'Yorunobotan'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yorishide.** (*C.japonica*), Ichijima, 1906, (Reprint Yashiro 1841), *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310, p.362: No description. Different reading: 'Yorishite'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yorishite. Different reading for **Yorishide**.

- York and Lancaster. Prince & Co. Nursery Catalogue, 1844, p.105. Orthographic variant for **York et Lancaster**.
- York et Lancaster.** (*C.japonica*), Makoy Nursery Catalogue, 1838; *The Greenhouse*, 1838: White striped rose pink. Medium large, formal double. Originated in England. Orthographic variant: 'York and Lancaster'.
- Yoroi-tsubaki.** (Armored Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Izu Ôshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Yorozuyo.** (Myriad Ages), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i*. Pale pink, single, long tubular shape. Different reading: 'Bandai'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yoru-no-ame.** (Evening Rain), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25. No description. Originated in Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.282 with colour photo; English translation p.198. Small to medium size single, small and large red stripes on white ground, fructifying, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright growth. Collected from a wild japonica community in Matsu'e City. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1980.
- Yorunobotan. Different reading for **Yonobotan**.
- Yoru-no-chô** (Butterfly in the Evening), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.256: Dusky red, peony form, 10 outside petals, inner petals are waved and intermixed with stamens; filaments red. Medium to large size. Late blooming. Leaves medium large, ovate, apex acuminate, margins prominently serrated. Petioles hirsute. Of Yuki tsubaki lineage, originating in Arai City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1969.
- Yoru-no-nishiki.** (Evening Brocade), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*: Red. Large single to anemone form with petaloids tipped pink and red, filaments white, anthers yellow. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.110. (Believed extinct.)
- Yoru-no-nishiki.** (Evening Brocade), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.658: White densely striped with crimson. Large semi-double; petals in two rows, undulate, irregular margins; central stamen column. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.151. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yosemite.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, p.5, 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Rose red. Medium size semi-double with white stamens and fluted petals. Medium, compact growth. Blooms midseason. Originated as a seedling raised by H.A. Bogh, Oakland, California, USA. See Hertrich, 1959, *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, vol.III, p.271.
- Yoshiaki Andoh.** (*C.reticulata* x *C.japonica*), SCCS., 1984, *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.4, colour pl. p.14. A seedling of the cross *C.reticulata* **Damanao** x *C.japonica* **Mrs D.W. Davis**; originated by Meyer Piet, California, USA. A very dark rich red, Higo style flower with a burst of golden stamens and a diameter up to 15cm.
- Yoshida.** (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Monk Hôrin, 1639, *Kakumeiki*, *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.39: White with soft pink and deep pink stripes. Small size single with 5 emarginate petals, opening flat; central stamen column. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.121; *ibid*, 1961, No.2. p.47. (Believed extinct.)
- Yoshida.** (Place Name), (*C.rusticana*), Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*, p.31: Red. Large single with open stamens. Vigorous, compact growth. Originated in Japan. Corruption of name 'Yoshido'.

- Yoshida-monogurui.** (Crazy Yoshida), (*C.japonica*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*. Blooms in diverse colours, red, white or white with red variegation. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964. *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.80. (Believed extinct.)
- Yoshida-ômura.** (Yoshida Village), Hino, Sukekatsu, 1637, *Sukekatsukyôki*. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1986, *Tsubaki*, No.25, p.15. (Believed extinct.)
- Yoshida-yashiki.** (Yoshida's Estate). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.11; Bright crimson, small, standard single. Flowers mid-season. Named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.
- Yoshido. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.246. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yoshida**.
- Yoshihime.** (Princess Yoshi), (*C.sasanqua* x *C.hybrid*), Hagiya, 1986, *Studies in Interspecific Hybridization of Japan*, No.2, p.7, colour pl.11, p.6: A seedling of *C.sasanqua* **Asahi-no-umi** x *C.japonica* x *C.fraterna* **Tiny Princess**. Flowers red with dark petal edge, 12-13 ovate, overlapping petals, semi-double, about 6 cm across. Stamens small and scattered, filaments white. Early blooming; strongly fragrant. Leaves small, oval, silver green, serration and venation obscure. Habit bushy and spreading. Originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata University, Japan.
- Yoshiki-no-aki.** (Autumn in Yashiki). (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.11; Soft pink, peppered with crimson dots. Medium size, trumpet shaped single. A seedling of **Seiôbô**. Flowers early season. Originated by H. Imamura.
- Yoshiki-sazanka. (*C.sasanqua*). *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.51. White, small to medium size, wide open single. A native strain in Nagaiwayama, Kurume City, Japan.
- Yoshino.** (Place Name), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*: This flower has many narrow, white petals. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.124. (Believed extinct.)
- Yoshino.** (Place Name), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.200, p.64, description, p.210: Apricot pink with the colour fading to almost white at the centre. Medium sized single with 5-7 wide, overlapping petals, crimped at the apex. Cylindrical stamen cluster. Leaves large, broad-lanceolate, mid-green, coarsely but shallowly serrate, apex blunt acute. Originated in Japan.
- Yoshimasa.** (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Uyeya, 1844, *Sômoku Benran*. Large size, true red, white moires; double in 3 rows. Originated in Japan. Resembles **Masayoshi**. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Kyôto Engei*, No.65, p.6.
- Yoshinogawa.** (Yoshino River), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.670: White with streaks, speckles and peppering of crimson. Large single with 7-8 large, overlapping, somewhat undulate petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. The district of Yoshino is famous for its cherries. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.153. (Believed extinct.)
- Yoshinogawa.** (Yoshino River), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739, *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: Pinkish white, pink speckles, large size, single. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yoshino-ginyô** (Yoshino Silver Leaf), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.25. No description. Originated in the Chiba Prefecture, Japan.
- Yoshino-shizuka.** (Title of No Drama), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i*. Double anemone form, pale pinkish white, centre petaloids yellowish. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.) Note: The name refers to Shizuka Gozen, the mountain Yoshino.

Yoshinoyama. (Mount Yoshino), (*C.japonica*), Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.99: Deep shining pink, finely veined a deeper colour. Medium size, semi-double; long oval, channelled petals in two rows, set apart, 13-15 in number with a small, broken stamen cluster in the centre. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan.

Yoshinoyama. (Mount Yoshino), (*C.sasanqua*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16. Described only as 'Higo-sazanka' in the ancient list. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yoshitsukasa. (Master of Ceremonies), (*C.japonica*), Nakamura, 1965, *Tsubaki to Sazanka*; Senka-en, 1970, *Tsubaki Annai Kurume Gensan no Tsubaki*: Red with moired white blotches. Large, cup-shaped single, petals 6-7, large, irregular, overlapping with a broad, central stamen cylinder, anthers yellow, filaments creamy. Leaves large, mid-green, lanceolate-elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, recurved, margins serrate. Originated in Kurume, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Masayoshi**, named and released by Tadashi Otsuka in 1960 See colour photos & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.340; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 256. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.245.

Yoshitsune. (Personnal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.423: Light mulberry red with mulberry red stripes with paler petal margins. Medium to small rose form double with 3-4 rows of imbricated petals, rounded, concave. Stamens scattered through centre petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3, p.163. (Believed extinct.)

Yôshun. (Sunny Spring), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.22 as 'Yôshyun'; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.188, p.95, description, p.145: Leaves narrowly elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, thin, finely denticulate, venation somewhat impressed, 5.7-6.7 cm long x 2.4-3 cm wide; petioles 7-9 mm long, very hairy. Flowers semi-double, 6 cm across, deep pink (Carmine rose 621/1), petals about 20, widely spreading. Filaments poor, divided into subgroups, anthers cadmium yellow. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in a private garden, Higashi-shimôjô, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named by Mr Kawamura in 1964, See colour pls. & descriptions: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.179 & p.317; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.160, 255. Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.127. Different readings: 'Yohshun', 'Yôshyun'.

Yôshyun. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.22. Different reading for **Yôshun**.

Yotsugaya. (Four Valleys), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, Shigejirô, [ca 1810], *Chinka Hin'i*. Double red with many white spots. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yotsutsujidono. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), Kampfer, 1712, *Amoenitatum Exoticarum* as 'Josttsjinodono'. No description. Originated in Japan. 'Yotsutsujidono' is said to be the name of an ancient vassal noble who loved camellias. (Believed extinct.)

Yotsuya-kahei. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Uekiya Seigorô, 1874, *Tsubaki Hyakuro no Zu*, vol.I, No.32: Red with white blotches. Large semi-double with two rows of petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1975, *Kyôto Engei*, No.73, p.22. (Believed extinct.)

Yotsuya-sangai. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #83; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: The corolla is white and piled up about 10-fold. Large flower. The leaves are slender. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yotsuya-sankai'. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.34. (Believed extinct.)

Yotsuya-sankai. Different reading for **Yotsuya-sangai**

- You Name It. (*C.japonica*), Mark Cannon Scion Catalogue, 1962, p.11. No description. Originated in USA. No valid listing located.
- You-ch'a. Different reading for 'Yu Cha' (*C.oleifera* Abel).
- Youdie. (Floating Butterfly), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.76, No.565. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Chô-no-mai**.
- Youdie. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.153. Chinese synonym for **Chô-no-asobi**.
- Youjin. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.110. Chinese synonym for **Eugene Stockman**.
- Youmazi. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.351, p.77. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Yoimachi**.
- Young Boy's Face. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.18. Synonym for **Tongzimian**.
- Young Neu Red. Shneiderff, 1841, *Catalogo delle piante che si trovano nel giardino del Sig. Enrico Shneiderff*, p.9. Synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Younghii. L.L. Liebig, 1839, *Verzeichnis von Warmen und Kalten Hauspflanzen...*, p.11. Grilli, 1843-1844, *Catalogo Generale*. Orthographic error for 'Youngii', synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Youngii. Jacob Makoy Catalogue, 1836, p.17; van Houtte Catalogue, 1839, 1:9; Marnock, 1839, *Floral Magazine*, 3(32):258; as 'Youngi'; Anonymous, 1839, *Revue Horticole*, p.205-207. Synonyms: 'Floy de Young', 'Young's New Red', 'Young's Red'. Orthographic errors: 'Yongii', 'Yungii', 'Younghii'. Synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Young's Imbricata**. (*C.japonica*), Franchetti, 1855, *Collezione di Camelie*, p.62, as 'Yoang Imbricata': Rose red, formal double. Originated in England.
- Young's New Red. Burdin Maggiore & Co. Catalogue, 1835, p.38. Synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Young's Red. Anon, 1830, "Ueber die cultur der Kamellien" in *Der Blumen Gaertner*, p.54. Courtois, 1833, *Magazin d'Horticulture*, 1[pt.D]:317. Synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Young's Semi-double Red. Loudon, 1838, *Arboretum et Fructicetum Britannicum...*, p.388. Synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Yours Truly**. (*C.japonica*), Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1947-1948, p.3: A sport of **Lady Vansittart**. **Pink** streaked deep pink and bordered with white. Semi-double blooms with the colouring of Hikarugenji. Synonyms: 'Lady Vansittart Pale', 'Lady Vansittart Shell'. Received the RHS., Award of Merit, 1960. For colour pls. see Urquhart, 1960, *The Camellia*, pl.XXXIV and Macoboy, 1980, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.126. Chinese synonym: 'Zhongshi'.
- Youtang Chunxiu. (*C.reticulata*) ICS *Gardens of Excellence booklet* 2012, p.19 – Kunming Botanical Garden. Colour photo, no details.
- Youtz. Fruitland Nursery Catalogue, 1951-1952, p.21. Abbreviation for **Joshua E. Youtz**.
- Youtz Apple Blossom. Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.188. Synonym for **Countess of Orkney**.
- Youtz Belgium Red. Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.189. Synonym for **Romany**.
- Youtz White Daikagura. Youtz, 1949, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.190. Synonym for **Joshua E. Youtz**.

- Youtz Wild Rose.** (*C.japonica*), SCCS, Bulletin, vol.11, No.5, p.5, 1950. SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Rose-pink. Medium size, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the USA by J.E. Youtz, Pasadena, California.
- Youxi. (Have Hope), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.75, No.559. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Yûki**.
- Youxi. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.147. Chinese synonym for **Peekaboo**.
- Youxinao. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the Australia *C.japonica* **High Jinks**.
- Yozakura.** (Evening Cherry), (Higo), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List. No description. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.233, colour photo and description: Large size, apricot pink with white blotches, saucer-shaped single, higo type, with 6-7 broad, rounded, overlapping petals with waved margins and a large central burst of numerous stamens with large, yellow anthers. Leaves broad-elliptic, dark green, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate. Late flowering. White variegated sport of **Sakuragari**. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. Recognised by the Higo Society in 1984.
- Yû.** (Personal Name). (*C.japonica*), Chinka-en, Niigata Retail List, 1994-1995, colour photo: Small size, pale pink, campanulate single. Originated in the Tottori Prefecture, Japan.
- Yu Cha. Yü & Feng, 1958, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*. Chinese common name for *C.oleifera* Abel. Japanese synonym: 'Abura-tsubaki'. Different reading: 'You-ch'a'.
- Yu Hsuan Chuan. Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Different reading for **Yuxuanzhuan**.
- Yu Hsueh Hung. Chen, 1955, *Hua Ching*. Different reading for **Yuxuehong**.
- Yu Lou Chun. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yulouchun**.
- Yu Mei Jen. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yumeiren** = 'Jade Beauty'.
- Yü-mei-jen. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.23. Different reading for **Yumeiren** = 'Field Poppy'
- Yu Ming Hua. Ichijima, 1906, (Yashiro, 1841, reprint), Kokon Yôrankô, vol.344. Chinese common name for *C.sasanqua*. Note: The Japanese reading 'Gyokumeika' is an ancient name used for *C.sasanqua*.
- Yu Mou Tan. Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949. Different reading for **Yumudan**.
- Yuangye Diechi.** (Round Leaf Butterfly Wings), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.61, No.416: Leaves mid-green, Broad-ovate. Flower large size, 11-13 cm, across, crimson, open peony with 19-25 petals, some erect and flaring like butterfly wings. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.
- Yuanxuan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.422; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Inzen**.
- Yuanyang Fengguan.** (Mandarin Duck's Crest), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.86, colour photo, [p.115]: Medium size, red, with pink stripes, double form with 6-7 rows of rounded, emarginate, imbricated petals with a bud centre. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.44, No.250, colour photo No.138. Red sport of **Chidan** from the Fujian Prefecture. Synonym 'Kongquewei'. Corruption: 'Yaniangfungquan'. Originated in China.

- Yuanye Jinxin.** (Round Leaf Cold Heart), (*C.japonica*), Wang & Yü, 1981, *Shancha Hua*; Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.47: Small tree to 6 meters high, conical crown, dense, upright, leafy branches, sturdy. Leaves ovate to broadly-elliptic, slightly convex at apex, truncate to round at the base, flat, margins serrulate, dark green, oily, glossy, midrib elevated, side veins obscure, thick; petioles 10-13 mm long. Flower scarlet, single, 4-5 cm across, 5-7 petals, notched at apex. Stamens normal, over 100, outer basally connate into a tube. Pistil normal, taller than stamens, protruding as flower opens. Buds elliptic or long-obovate, short yellowish-brown, downy, scales green with tan edge. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Zhejiang, China.
- Yuanzihong. Gao, Jiyin, 1998, *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars*, p.15. Synonym for **Atomic Red**.
- Yûba'e.** (Evening Glow), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, Mar.1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.16, illustration, 13; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.155, 254. Pale pink, becoming white at the base, formal double with petals somewhat irregular, 7-8 cm across, petals about 65. Leaves dark green ovate, 6-7 cm long. Petioles hirsute. Collected in Mitsuke City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968.
- Yubahaku.** (Yuba's White), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.365, colour photo and description: Large size, white, incomplete double to formal double or peony form, large, round, outer petals, more or less imbricated and a couple of erect smaller petals, petaloids and stamens intermixed in the centre, filaments white, anthers golden. Leaves, glossy mid-green, elliptic, apices acute, margins serrulate. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Kyôto Prefecture, Japan. A sport of 'Yuba-shibori' (**Kusutama**). Named and released by Misoji Yamaguchi in 1981.
- Yubai Luxi. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Lucy Stewart**.
- Yuba-shibori. (Yuba Variegated), (*C.rusticana*) Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.235: Soft pink, finely and densely peppered red with fine red ticks. Large semi-double with petals in 3 rows, large, rounded; inner petals a little undulate. Small irregular stamen cluster, sometimes in two or more fascicles with erect, folded centre petals. Blooms early. Leaves glossy dark green, elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins shallowly serrate. Originated in Kansai area, Japan. Sport: **Yubahaku**. Synonym: 'Kusudama' from Chûbu. For colour photos & descriptions see; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.433; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 255; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.374. Yuba is a place name and means an Archery Gallery. Synonym for **Kusudama** from Chûbu. Chinese synonym 'Gongchangjiao'.
- Yûbe-no-kane.** (Evening Bell), (*C.rusticana*), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, p.19 as 'Yûnokane'. No description. Atagawa Tropical & Alligator Gardens, 1988, p.210. No description. Originated in Japan.
- Yûbi.** (Gentle Beauty), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.37: Medium size, white graduating to red margins, semi-double. Early blooming. Originated in Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.317 with colour photo; English translation p.223. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Selected from seedlings of **Yûki**, in Kurume City. Originated and named by Shunsuke Hisatomi. Less petals than **Yûki**, but a clearer red border.
- Yubuko-Dori. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yobikodori**.

- Yucha. *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972, vol.I, pl.509 & p.378; Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.15. Japanese popular name for *C.oleifera*, synonym 'Abura-tsubaki'.
- Yuchun. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.96. (Rainy Spring). Synonym for 'Xiaojaohong'.
- Yudaihong.** (Jade Striped Red), (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shacha Hua*, p.21, pl.31, description p.110: Leaves oblong to broad-lanceolate, flat, hard and rough above, veins conspicuous, apices acuminate, bases cuneate, 10.5-13 cm long x 2.5-3 cm wide. Flowers pink (RHS.CC.55A), diameter 12-13 cm. Petals 20-22 in 3-4 whorls, long spatulate, larger in outer whorls, smaller in inner, with white stripes, apically notched. Stamens partly petaloid, some divided into several groups or united to form a tube. Pistils mostly rudimentary, a few fertile. This is a cultivar selected from open pollinated seeds at the Kunming Botanical Gardens, Yunnan, China. Blooms early. Different reading 'Yü-tai-hung'. Synonym: 'Jade Striped Red'. See colour photo, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.46.
- Yudan.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.257 with colour photo; Formal double with 70-80 petals, white covered with small red spots. Diameter 12 cm. Flowers mid-season. Originated by Lin Zhaohong, Jinhua, China.
- Yudanibeni.** (Hot Springs Valley Red), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama. & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.183: Small size, deep, glossy red, wide campanulate single with 5 large, wide, rounded, reflexed petals, about a central stamen cylinder with white to pinkish filaments, joined for their lower half, anthers yellow. Leaves shining, deep green, lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrate. Late flowering. Selected from wild japonicas in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1986.
- Yudie.** Jade Butterfly), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.58, No.383, colour photo, No.241: Leaves deep green, broad-elliptic, 8.1-10.3 cm long x 4.4-5.2 cm wide. Flowers medium to large size, 8.1-10.3 cm across, semi-double to open peony, white, becoming pink on petal reverse and apex, 21-22 petals. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.
- Yue Zhi Yinü. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.427; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.rusticana* **Koshi-no-otome**.
- Yueguang.** (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.567; Leaf deep green, lustrous, long-elliptic, 8-9 cm x 3-4 cm, apex acuminate to caudate, base cuneate, vein obvious, margins shallowly serrate. Flower double, pink with narrow or wide red stripes, 8-10 cm diameter, often in hexagonal shape. About 70 thick, shiny petals, regularly arranged. Late flowering. From Shanghai, China. Synonym 'Tongzimian'.
- Yueguangwan. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 25-5-1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Moonlight Bay**.
- Yueguangqu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Moonlight Sonata**.
- Yuehanhengte. Shao, Taichong, 1992, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.571, p.70. Chinese synonym for the Australian *C.reticulata* hybrid **John Hunt**.
- Yûen.** (Elegant and Beautiful). (*C.hybrid*). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.294 with colour photo; Medium size single, pale pink changing to pale yellow in the centre. Flowers mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size. Upright growth. An F2 hybrid of 'Koki 90' x 'Koki 92', originated and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa, Osaka, Japan, in 1999.

- Yueshuya. Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.413; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Joshua E. Youtz**. Previous spelling 'Yaoshuya'.
- Yuexia. Gao, Jiying, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Moonbeam**.
- Yueyuan. (Round Moon), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.74, No.534. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.sasanqua* **Mangetsu**.
- Yufurong**. (*C.japonica*), *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, Appendix, p.563; Dense canopy, branches sparse, erect. Leaf deep green lustrous, elliptic, 8-9 cm x 4-5 cm, soft, margins obtusely serrate, main vein prominent. Flower white, 12-14 cm diameter. Stamens short, in tubular form. Late flowering. From Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.
- Yûga**. (Elegance) (*C.reticulata hybrid*) from Ehime Pref. *Tsubaki* No.38, Japan Camellia Society, 1999. Seed parent *C.reticulata hybrid* **Show Girl**, pollen parent *C.granthamiana*. Pink, semi-double, occasionally with petaloids appearing, petals relatively thick, medium size, early blooming. Leaves resembling but smaller than those of *C.granthamiana*. Tree upright growth, vigorous. Flower shape resembles that of **Show Girl**, tending to vary with growing environment. Originated by Hiroyasu Watanabe.
- Yugashira**. (Name of Place of Origin), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.254, description: Pinkish white with pink and red stripes and speckles. Medium size, campanulate single with short, compact stamen column with white filaments and a protruding style. Leaves thick deep green, ovate, apex acute. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Ômishima-chô, Ehime Prefecture, Japan, where an old tree is growing as a protected plant. Named and released by Toshihiro Murakami. Colour photo Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.249.
- Yûgen**. (Mystery), (*C.x vernalis*), Yûsuke Sakata & Ken'ichi Arisumi, 1983, *International Camellia Journal*, No.15, p.22 as 'Yugen'. No description. Tanaka et al., Sept.1986, 'Cytogenetic Studies of the Origin of *C.vernalis*', *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, vol.55, No.2, pp.208: 211: Medium size, single, deep red with united stamens and leaves 4.6 cm x 2.2 cm. See: JCS, 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.51. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
- Yûgen-no-hikari**. (Light on the Mystery), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr.1976, *Garden Life*, p.47; *ibid*, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.154, colour photo, p.253, description: Pinkish white to white. Medium size, single, opening wide bell-shaped, 6-7 broad, overlapping, undulate petals. Stamens broad, irregular, in a central column, pale yellow. Leaves light green, ovate, apex acuminate, recurved, margins obscurely serrulate. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.270 with colour photo; English translation p.189. The original tree is growing at Kenroku'en Park in Kanazawa City, Japan. Named and released by Ryôji Nakamura in 1978.
- Yûgetsu**. (Enjoy Watching the Moon). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.270 with colour photo; English translation p.189. Medium size, pale pink, sake cup-shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to ovate, medium size, flat. Spreading growth. A natural seedling of **Kantô-tsukimiguruma**. Named and released by Ikuo Nishihata in 1980. From Nara Prefecture.
- Yûgiri**. (Evening Mist), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1829, *Honzô Zufu*: Petals are double and white and have narrow red lines. Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* describes a very large flower. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yûkiri'. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.110; *ibid*, 1969, No.7, p.30. (Believed extinct.)
- Yûgiri**. (Evening Mist), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.365: The mother tree is in the residence of Satô, Kikusaburô, Shimo-ochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan,

who named it, so it is not the same as the Iwasaki cultivar. White to faintest blush, formal double, petals in 7-8 rows, imbricated, concave. Flowers mid-season. Leaves medium size, long-oval, bright dark green, apex acuminate, surface wavy. For colour photos and descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.385; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, pp.154, 253. Resembles **Hôshu** and **Tama-nokoshi**. Originated in Chûbu, Japan.

Yugiri. (Evening Mist). (Higo). *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.253 with colour photo; Medium size, flat single, deep pink radial stripes on pink ground. Filaments pale yellow, ume-jin (apricot) form. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves broad-ovate, large. A sport of **Shintsukasa-nishiki**, recognized by the Higo Camellia Society in 1992.

Yuguang. (Lustrous Jade), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A medium sized, soft blush pink, complete formal double, outer petals emarginate, inner pointed. Originated in China.

Yuguo Zhi Yu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Mikuni-no-homare**.

Yûgure. (Eventide), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.126: White. Large semi-double, petals in 3 rows, large, overlapping, cordate. Small, central stamen group with white filaments. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.102. Originated in Japan.

Yûgyô-in. (Personal Name), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.17: White, open campanulate single with 6-7 large, smooth petals and cylindrical stamen column. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuhangyuan. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Astronaut**.

Yuheng. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.408; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.sasanqua* **Tamagaki**.

Yûhi. Tateyama Nursery Catalogue, 1957; Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.173, Different reading for the Higo **Sekiyô**.

Yûhikaku. (Yuhi's Palace), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.17 as 'Yûhi-kaku': Bright deep pink with yellow stamens. Large single with round, waved petals. Originated in Japan.

Yu-hsin-ma-nao. Watanabe & Andoh, 1980, *Hana to Ki no Bunka Tsubaki*, p.155. Different reading for **Yuxin Manao**.

Yuhong. (Red Jade), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Dainnan Chahua Xiaozhi*: The colour is red, resembling red jade. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yu-hung'.

Yuhshienensis. ACS 1992, *The Camellia Journal*, vol.47, No.4, p.13; Valdosta Camellia Scions advert. The species *Camellia yuhshienensis*. Reclassified by Chang as a form of *C.grijsii*.

Yü-hung. Tsukamoto & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.156. Different reading for **Yuhong**.

Yuille Pink. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1951, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*: Pink spotted white. Medium to large anemone form. Compact, upright growth. Early blooming, Originated in USA.

Yujie. (Jade Pure) (*C.reticulata* hybrid). China Regn No.25. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Feb 2008, No.4, p.48, with colour photo; A hybrid of *C.reticulata* with *C.vietnamensis* as pollen parent, originated at the Kunming Institute of Botany, Yunnan, China, and named by Xia Lifang.

Leaves are similar to *C.vietnamensis*, vigorous, flowers early. Flower single, white with a pink flush, 8-10 petals in 2 whorls, 10-12 cm diameter. Does not bear fruit. Leaves elliptic, bases broad cuneate to obtuse, apices acuminate, margins finely serrate, 5.2-9 cm long x 3.3-4.8 cm wide.

Yujinxiang. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.416; Chinese synonym for the USA *C.x williamsii* **Tulip Time**.

Yûkanji-meigetsu. (Moon over Yûkanji Temple), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.371: White, medium size, single, very early flowers, 8 cm across with 7 reflexed petals. Stamens faint yellow, compact column. Leaves dark green, ovate with wavy margins, coarsely serrate. The original tree, 120 years old, is in Yûkanji, Tsubata-chô, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhei Niwa in 1971. It blooms about 15th September, known as 'Meigetsu' the moon of the 15th day of the 8th lunar month. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.330; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.154, 253. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nikon no Chinka*, p.66.

Yûkanji-meigetsu. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.66. Orthographic error for **Yûkanji-meigetsu**.

Yukari. (Affinity), (*C.japonica*). Okumura, ca.1810, *Chinka Hin'i*. Description not seen. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yukari-no-iori. (Yukari Hermitage), (*C.japonica*), Watanabe, 1970, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.10, p.173. No description. Originated in Japan.

Yukari-no-iro. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*. (Colour of Souvenir). Synonym for **Shokkô-nishiki**.

Yukari-tsubaki. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.417, p.212, description, p.213. Japanese common name for *C.assimilis*.

Yukemuri. (Hot Spring Smoke), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nikon no Chinka*, p.82, colour photo and description: Large size, very pale pink, saucer-shaped single with 5 large, rounded, overlapping, somewhat crinkled petals, and a broad stamen cylinder, filaments light yellow, joined at the lower half, anthers light yellow. Flowers early to mid-season. A seedling of **Honshiratama**. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1979.

Yûki. (Personal Name for Women), (*C.sasanqua*), Hakoda, JCS., 1987, *Tsubaki*, No.26, p.47; ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.37: Medium size, white with red petal margins, semi-double. Early blooming. Originated in Kurume City, Fuku'oka Prefecture, Japan in the 1960s, named by Shunsuke Hisatomi. Chinese synonym: 'Youxi'.

Yuki-akari. (Snow Light), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.236, p.113, description, p.325; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.155, 254: White. Medium size, 8cm across, single with 8-9 large, rounded overlapping petals, some emarginate to cordate. Stamen cluster funnel-shaped, pale yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves lanceolate to broad lanceolate, mid-green, long acuminate apex, margins shallowly serrate, petioles hirsute. Late flowering. Originated in the Jôritsyji Temple, Yatsuo Town, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhō Karin in 1967. Colour photo: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.291.

Yukibata. (Growing Near Snow), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.164, p.82, description, p.137: Leaves broadly elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, venation impressed, margins crenate, 8.6-8.9 cm long x 4.4 cm wide, petioles 8 mm long, manifestly hairy.

Flowers single, red (Crimson 22-22/1), widely cup-shaped or horizontally opened, petals 5-7, largest 5.6 cm long x 4.4 cm wide, flat, narrowly incised. Stamens cylindrical, filaments pale yellow. Blooms late. Originated in the wild at Kitta, Arakawa-machi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

Yukibata-tsubaki. (Camellias Growing Near Snow), (Intermediate *C.rusticana*), Yokoyama. 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.9; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.165: General name for camellias intermediate between *C.japonica* and *C.rusticana*. originated on the Japan sea side of the watershed in the Hokuriku and Tôhoku districts, Japan. Petioles vestigially hirsute.

Yukibeni. (Red Snow), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Ihei, 1696, *Kadan Chikinshô*, vol.I, #95: Single, red flower with white spots. The margins of the corolla are white. See also pls. 30 and 403, *Chinka Zufu* (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969. Originated in Japan. Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.136, *ibid*, 1962, No.3, p.159. (Believed extinct.) Different readings: 'Yukikurenai', 'Setsukô', 'Sekkô'.

Yukibotan. (Snow Peony), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in peony flower section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.67, p.116: Large, white, peony form. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.44, p.22, description, p.98: Upright bush camellia cultivar of rather weak growth. Leaves broadly oblong to ovate-oblong, surface flat, venation sub-impressed. Petioles glabrous. Flowers very large, pure white peony, petals much undulated, with small petal-like petaloids in the stamens. Late flowering. Originated in the Kantô district, Japan. Imported to USA by McIlhenny, Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana and listed by him in 1937. Synonyms: 'Pride of Descanso', 'Snowish Peony'. Chinese reading: 'Xuemudan'. Corruption of name: 'Yoki-Botan'. For colour pls & descriptions see: Urquhart, 1956, *The Camellia*, vol.I; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.238 & p.326; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû* pp.157, 254. Puddle & Hanger, 1962, RHS., *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, No.16, p.123 gave 'Shirobotan' and 'Hakubotan' as synonyms, however as these names had been previously used for other cultivars this must be rejected. Resembles **Shiro-daikagura**.

Yukidaruma. Valley Garden Supplies Catalogue, 1946-1947 as 'Yuki-daruma'. Synonym for **Pax**.

Yuki-Deruma. Hume, 1946, *Camellias in America*, p.340. Orthographic error for 'Yukidaruma', synonym for **Pax**.

Yukidoke. (Thaw). (*C.japonica*), *Latest Illustrated Book of Japanese Camellias, (Camellias of Japan)*, 2010, p.18 with colour photo; Small white single, tubular to cup-shaped, tubular stamens. Flowers mid-season. Leaves broad-ovate, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A seedling of **Soshô**, released by Misoji Yamaguchi, Kyoto, Japan.

Yukidôrô. (Snow Lantern), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: Small, white, semi-double with 3-4 rows of petals. Stamens intermixed with centre petaloids. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yukidôrô. (Snow Lantern), (*C.rusticana*), Zenji Kamo, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.31; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.74, p.37, description, p.107; JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, pl.227 & p.324: Leaves obovate-elliptic, venation impressed, 7.2-10.8 cm long x 3.8-4.7 cm wide. Colour palest pink (Rose-pink 427/3), but inside a shade of pale orange. Petals 7-11, unequal and irregularly undulate. The central mass is composed of 104-121 thinly stalked petaloids with deformed anthers and a second (and, rarely, a third) whorl of 4-10 small inner petals. Originated by Zenji Kamo, Takaoka-shi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Different reading: 'Yukitôrô'. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.157, 254. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.379.

- Yukifujin.** (Snow Wife), (*C.rusticana*), Tateishi et al., 1970, *Journal of Japanese Botany*; Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987: Medium size, white, bowl-shaped single blossoms. Early flowering. Heavy texture. Originated in Japan.
- Yukigasa.** (Snow Hat), (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1933, *Chinkashû*; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias in Japan*, pl.17, p.9, description, p.90: Bush camellia of stout growth. Leaves broadly elliptic to elliptic oblanceolate, gradually acuminate to a blunt tip with glabrous petiole. Flowers single, pure white, campanulate at base, but the petals horizontally expanded half above, beautifully waved at margin. Staminal tube simple, style erect and thick, a little divided into 3 or more arms somewhat irregularly. Blooms mid-season to late. 'Yuki' = snow while 'gasa' is a bamboo hat worn by farmers on snowy days. See colour photos & descriptions: Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.61; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.83 & p.303; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.156, 254. Originated in the Chûbu area, Japan. Note: It is not confirmed that Minagawa's "Yukigasa" is the same as "Yukigasa" from Chûbu.
- Yuki Gashiki. Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.246. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yukigeshiki**.
- Yukigeshiki.** (Snow Scene), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.19, illustration and description: White to blush pink, becoming white as it opens and a yellowish cast at the centre of the flower. Medium size, semi-double to anemone form, 7-8 cm across. Large outer petals, 11-12, rounded, emarginate, overlapping. In the semi-double form there is a short, expanding stamen cluster with yellow anthers and filaments. This centre can be largely petaloid (up to 130) to form an anemone centre in some conditions. Leaves mid-green, 7-8 cm long, obovate, apex suddenly acute, margins strongly serrate, petioles hirsute. Originated in Hori-no-uchi-machi, Naka-u'onuma-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1967. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. Corruption of the name: 'Yuki Gashiki'. For colour photos & descriptions see: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.181, p.210; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.226, p.324; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, pp.156, 254.
- Yukigeshô** (Snow Make-up), (*C.rusticana*), Shufu-no-Tomosha, Kirino, 1976, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, pp.134, 233; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.156, colour photo, p.254, description: Very pale apricot shade of pink. Single, opening irregularly with 5 petals, folded or reflexed back and a short, spreading stamen cluster, deep yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, wide-ovate, apex acute, recurved, margins serrate, petioles hirsute. Selected from wild japonicas in Yatsuo Town, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Shûhō Kirino in 1968.
- Yukigoromo.** (Snow Cape), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1966, *Garden Life*, No.17, p.38: Pure white, campanulate single. Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.254: Palest pink, single campanulate form with spread stamens. Petals are tinged with peach colour at the base, Filaments yellow, stamens short, dark yellow, about 160. Medium size, 6-7 cm across. Mid-season blooming. Leaves medium-small, long-ovate, undulate, sharply serrate. Petiole short and hirsute. Plant habit bushy. This is a snow camellia from Higashi-Kanbara-gun, Niigata, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1966.
- Yuki-haki. Treseder & Hymans, 1975, *Growing Camellias*, p.177. Corruption of Japanese name 'Yukihaku', different reading for **Yukishiro**.
- Yukihaku. Southdown Nursery Catalogue, 1981. Different reading for **Yukishiro**.
- Yukihashi-tama-no-ura.** ('Tama-no-ura' from Yukihashi), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1986-1987, p.10, A-514: Medium size, single, dark red with white variegation. Originated in Japan. 'Yukihashi' is a place name in Fuku'oka. Prefecture and 'Tama-no-ura' is a place name on Fuku'e Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, and a camellia variety.

- Yukihime.** (Snow Princess), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.254: White, campanulate single, opening evenly. Stamens cylindrical, filaments white. Blooms early to midseason. Leaves medium size, long-ovate, apex acuminate, loosely curved, occasionally some white variegation. Plant habit upright and vigorous. A natural wild camellia from Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. Discovered by Ryô Kawashita in 1976, named by Zaiki Kajikawa.
- Yukihira.** (Ancient name for Blacksmith), (*C.japonica*), Itô, Toku'emon, 1788, *Tsubaki Hanagata tsuki Obo'echô*; Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White. Medium size semidouble with red spots. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.78, p.30. (Believed extinct.)
- Yukikagari.** (Bonfire in the Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.17: White slightly shaded pink. Large semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.
- Yukikagerô** (Snow, Shimmering of the Air), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.370; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.254: Light peach pink, paler at the base, double blooms, 6-8 cm across with 15-20 petals, 3-4 petaloids with scattered stamens, changing to a more formal order at the centre. Blooms mid-season. Leaves medium sized, ovate, flat, apex acuminate, petioles long and hirsute. Plant habit upright and branching. Originated in Japan by Takeuchi, Minoru, Ôtanaka-ku, Toyama City and named by him in 1957.
- Yukikamakura.** (Kamakura Snow), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.251 colour photo and description: Medium to large size, pinkish white with speckles and dashes of light red, wide cup-shaped single of 6 overlapping, broad, emarginate petals and a stamen cylinder with white filaments, joined at their lower half and light yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, broad-ovate, apices abrupt acute, margins serrate. Very early to late blooming. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Hisako Kamo in 1980s. Note: 'Kamakura' is a small hut of snow in which children play games and eat candies. A traditional winter event in the Tôhoku area in Japan.
- Yukiki-no-seki.** (Traffic Barrier), (*C.sasanqua*), Satomi, 1958, *Nomenclature List of Sasanqua of Japan*, p.17: Deep pink. Very large semi-double with round petals. Originated in Japan.
- Yukikochô.** (Snow Butterfly), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.156, colour photo, p.254, description, as 'Yuki-kochô': Bright red. Small, 5 petalled single, opening flat. with a short, broad stamen centre, anthers bright gold. Leaves narrow-elliptic, apex tapering acute, venations impressed, margins obscurely serrate, petioles hirsute. Selected from wild plants in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Sadayuki Katayama.
- Yukikomachi.** (Snow Belle), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Garden Life*, p.38; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.127, p.64, description, p.125: Branches spreading in the old tree. Leaves oblong-elliptic to elliptic, olivaceous green, surface flat and shiny, lateral nerves subimpressed or flat, veinlets impressed, 7.5-8.7 cm long x 3.9-4.5 cm wide. Petioles, 7-8 mm long, hairy. Flowers low in height, peony type, pink (Camellia rose 622/3). Hairy petals 3, normal petals 23-29, often with 1-3 smaller folded petals or 1-2 shortly funnel-shaped or irregularly formed petaloids. The largest petals broadly-oblong, 4.1 cm long x 2.2 cm wide, loosely wavy. Stamens 2.3-2.9 cm high, half cleft to several groups. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated at Mr Hasegawa's private garden, Higashi-kanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1968. For colour photos see: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.178; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.214 & p.322; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.157, 254; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.304.

- Yukikomachi.** (Snow Belle), (Higo), W.C. Slowcock Ltd Nursery Catalogue, 1960, p.60: Double, deep rose-pink. Medium size, single with flared, pale yellow stamens. Originated in Japan.
- Yukikurabe.** (Compared with snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Hantei, Kinta, 1827, *Sômoku Kihin Kagami*: White flower. Variegated leaves. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1966, *Tsubaki Tokushû* No.7, p.161. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yuki-kurenai. *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1968, pls.30, 403. Different reading for **Yukibeni**.
- Yukimatsuri.** (Snow Festival), (*C.rusticana*, Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.157, colour photo, p.255, description: White. Medium size, rose form double with petals in 3-4 rows, emarginate, imbricated, with slender twisted petals with a few stamens scattered in the centre. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apex acuminate, margins serrulate, long hirsute petioles. Originated in Sanjô-shi, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973.
- Yukimi. Waterhouse, 1948, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.63. Abbreviation for **Yukimiguruma**.
- Yukimigoto.** (*C.japonica*), Minagawa, 1956, *Tsubaki no Hinshu to Sono Saibai*, p.30: Single, large white with a wheel-like centre. This is a triploid. Originated in Japan. Note: It is possible that this is an orthographic error for **Yukimiguruma**.
- Yukimiguruma.** (Snow Viewing Carriage), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* lists this as one of the 3 spouses with **Hanamiguruma**, **Tsukimi-guruma** and **Beniguruma**. Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Large, white, single. Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.54, p.100; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.23, p.12, description, p.91, 92 as 'Yukimi-guruma - Tokyo': Bush camellia of upright growth with coarse, thick branches. Leaves broadly elliptic, cuspidate acute at the apex. deep green, plicated along the midrib, veinlets often impressed. Petioles glabrous. Flowers pure white with 7-8 petals expanded horizontally and strongly wavy for the whole margins. Staminal tube expanded but anthers are not scattered. Guruma is a variant reading of kuruma = wheel and is often attributed to camellias with widely expanded corolla and wide staminal tube. The stamen cluster is a flaring cup-shape of about 120 stamens, filaments light yellow, anthers golden. This cultivar was imported from Japan to America by Domoto in 1932 and erroneously named 'Amabilis'. Synonyms given include 'Mrs Francis Sanders', 'White Poppy', 'Subije'. In the UK it was erroneously known as 'White Swan', a name used by McIlhenny, Louisiana, for a different cultivar. In England the names 'Devonia' and 'Alba Simplex' have also been erroneously equated with **Yukimiguruma**. For colour photos see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.96 & p.305; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.65; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 255; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.60. It resembles **Shôwa-no-homare**. Synonym in Japan: 'Yukimi-guruma - Tokyo'. Corruption of name: 'Yukimi Jurima'. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, pp.30, 35.
- Yukimiguruma.** (Snow Viewing Carriage), (*C.sasanqua*). Sanseidô, 1937, Hosaka Hachirô, *Genshoku Kaboku Zufu*, pp.113-118: White semi-double, large flat flower. Originated in Japan.
- Yukimiguruma-Tokyo. Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.23, as 'Yuki-mi-guruma Tokyo'. Synonym for **Yukimiguruma**.
- Yukimi Jurima. R.E. Harrison Nursery Catalogue, 1955-1956, p.37. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yukimiguruma**.
- Yuki-no-hana.** (Snow Flower). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.273 with colour photo; English translation p.192. Large, palest pink, flat single. Flowers early to mid-season.

Leaves elliptic, large. Upright, vigorous growth. Fertile. A cross between *C.reticulata* hybrid **Lasca Beauty** and *C.granthamiana*. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1995. From Osaka.

Yuki-no-ko-no-momo. (Snow Children's Peach). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.273 with colour photo; English translation p.192. Medium size, deep pink shading to white at the centre, sake cup-shaped single, circular stamens. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic to oblong, medium size. Upright, vigorous growth. A natural seedling of **Yukimiguruma**. Named and released by Totsurô Nakamura in 1994. From Tokyo.

Yukimi-no-sakazuki. (Cup for Drinking Sake at a Snow Viewing Party), (*C.rusticana*), Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.2, p.1, description, p.84 as 'Yuki-mi-no-sakazuki'; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 255: Leaves dark green, oblong, slightly shiny, margins crenate and twisted, venation impressed, 7.2-10.1 cm long x 3.4-5.3 cm wide; petiole hairy. Flower white, single, opening wide cup-shaped, petal 5-7, broadly orbicular, apex slightly bilobate or irregularly undulate. Stamen cylinder, 2.3 cm long x 2.3 cm diameter at the apex, filaments creamy yellow. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the temple garden of Jôryû-ji, Yatsuo-machi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Takeda Pharmaceutical Research Institute in 1968.

Yukimiyagura. (Snow Viewing Tower), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.442, p.174, description, p.262; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 255: Leaves dark green, glossy, elliptic, apex long acuminate, margins serrulate. Flower very pale pink to almost white. Small size, 5-7 cm across, of a form consisting of 5 large outer petals, a ring of stamens with variable petaloids, inside this a further ring of petals, erect, irregular and notched, finally, a centre of stamens, anthers pale yellow. Stamens number about 200 in all. Originated in Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Takeuchi in 1975.

Yukimochi-bokuhan. ('Bokuhan' Carrying Snow), (*C.japonica*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, p.367; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.255: Outer petals dark red, petaloids white, small anemone form blooms. Mid-season to late flowering. Leaves medium sized, long-ovate, apex acuminate, base cuneate, undulate, dark green. Because of the white layer of petals near the base, it is thought that it is a graft chimera of **Bokuhan**. Originated in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Yuki-n-Nagame. McIlhenny Catalogue, 1941. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yuki-no-nagame**.

Yuki-no-akebono. (Dawn in the Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16: Described as listed as a Higo sasanqua in ancient bibliography. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-ashita. (Morning Snow), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki*: White with pure, clear red spots against the white base. Single with a central bunch of stamens. Originated in Japan. See: JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.30. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-kasa. (Bamboo Snow Hat), (*C.japonica*), Anonymous, [ca.1810], *Chinka Issoku*. Description not seen. Originated in Japan.

Yuki-no-mine. Domoto Nursery Catalogue, 1948. Orthographic variant of **Mine-no-yuki**.

Yuki-no-mitsugu. (Tribute of Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*: White, medium size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuki-no-nagame. (Snow Scene), (*C.sasanqua*), Chûgai Nursery Catalogue, 1938-1939, p.20: White, incurved full double. Large flower. Originated in Japan. Corruptions of name: 'Yuki-no-nagamo', 'Yuki-n-nagame'.

- Yuki-no-nagamo. Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*. Corruption of the Japanese name **Yuki-no-nagame**.
- Yuki-no-oto**. (Sound of Snow), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26. No description. Originated in the Tokyo Prefecture, Japan.
- Yuki-no-shita**. (Under the Snow), (*C.japonica*), Okumura, [ca.1810]. *Chinka Hin'i*; Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.309: Red, single, centre petaloids with white streaks. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yuki-no-tani**. (Valley of Snow), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Jukyû, 1739. *Honzô Hanamaki'e*, vol.16: White semidouble, large size, thick petals. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yuki-no-uta**. (Poem of Snow), (*C.japonica*) *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.429, p.171 description, p.260: White. Large, 12 cm across, peony form with about 35 round, fleshy petals and scattered yellow stamens. Mid-season blooming. Leaves ovate to wide-ovate, flat, thick, sometimes with yellow variegation on dark green. Originated in Shibata City from a cross between *C.rusticana* and Yabu Tsubaki, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973.
- Yuki-no-yama**. (Snow Mountain), (*C.japonica*), Iwasaki, 1828, *Honzô Zufu*: White double. Originated in Japan. Probably a synonym for **Sessan** in *Kadan Chikinshô* 1695. See: JCS, 1981, *Tsubaki*, No.20, p.122. (Believed extinct.)
- Yuki-no-yama**. (Snow Mountain), (*C.sasanqua*), Itô, Ihei, 1695, *Kadan Chikinshô*. No description. Yashiro, 1841, *Kokon Yôrankô* vol.344. No description. Different reading: 'Yukiyama'. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yuki-no-yamaji. (Snowy Mountain Pass), (*C.sasanqua*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Dec.1971, *Garden Life*, p.16: Listed as 'Higo sazanka', white single. Originated in the Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Yuki-oguni**. (Snowy Oguni Basin), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, illustration p.7, description, p.19: Leaves oblong or oblong-elliptic, broadest above the middle, thin, venation sub-impressed, 5.9-8.5 cm long x 3.2-4.2 cm wide, petioles very hairy. Flowers peony form, 10-11 cm across, pink (Camellia Rose 622/3 to Carmine rose 621/2), petals 23-53. obovate, wavy and bilobate, 1-2 rather large inner petals and petaloids intermixed with about 140 stamens, filaments a creamy yellow. Originated in the Oguni-machi, Kariwa-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1958, named in 1963. Different reading: 'Yuki-okuni'. See colour photos & descriptions: Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.99; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.212 & p.322; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.156, 254; Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.174. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.367. Chinese synonym 'Xuexiaoguo'.
- Yuki-onna**. (Snow Lady), (Higo), *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, 1830: White with relatively fewer stamens. Originated in Kumamoto, Prefecture, Japan. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*, p.124. Corruption of name: 'Yuki-Onnan'.
- Yuki-Onnan. Vi Stone, 1983, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*, vol.45, No.2, p.21. A corruption of the Japanese name **Yuki-onna**.
- Yuki-otome**. (Snow Maiden), (*C.rusticana*), Izu Ohshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Gardens List, p.19 as 'Yukiotome'. Formal double white. Originated in Japan.
- Yûkiri. Different reading for **Yûgiri**.
- Yukisarasa**. (Snow Chintz), (*C.rusticana*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.399, colour photo and description: Medium size, white with red and pink streaks and speckles, formal

double with outer 3-4 rows of rounded petals, inner somewhat erect and incurved to form a bud centre while opening. Leaves thick, broad-ovate, deep green, apices abruptly acute, margins shallowly serrate. Petioles hirsute. Late flowering. Originated in the Toyama Prefecture Japan. Named and released by Mitsuroku Makino in 1989. Resembles **Kikusarasa**.

Yukisarashi. (Snow Bleached), (*C.rusticana*), JCS., 1973, *Tsubaki*, No.12, p.2, colour pl. No.6: White, medium size, 9-11 cm across, semi-double to open peony form with 2-3 rows of large, overlapping petals with crinkled edge, 17 petals and 10 petaloids. Stamens in small, irregular groups or dispersed among the petaloids and small erect petals. Filaments white, pistil retrogressive. Late flowering. Leaves light, olive green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, margins serrate. Originated in Toyosaka-machi, outside of Niigata City. Collected in 1962 by Hagiya & Ishizawa and named in 1971. For further colour pl.: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.156, 254.

Yukishiro. (Snow White), (*C.rusticana*), Fendig, 1953, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Pure white, medium size, single with yellow stamens. Originated in Japan. Different reading: 'Yukihaku'.

Yukishiro-karaku. (Snow White Anemone), (*C.japonica*), Shufunotomo-sha, Kirino, 1976, *Nihon no Tsubaki*, pp.135, 231; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.157, colour photo, p.254, description: White. Small size, anemone form with about 9 large guard petals about an anemone centre of petaloids, small erect petals and stamens. Leaves mid-green, flat, elliptic, margins obscurely serrulate. Petioles hirsute. Originated in Kurobe City, Toyama Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Toyama Rusticana Lovers Club in 1965. Resembles **Shirokaraku** and **Kotohajime**.

Yukisudare. (Snow Bamboo Blind), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979 *Senchinshû*, p.254: White. Bowl-shaped single type flower with a fat cylinder of stamens. Medium size. Early flowering. Leaves medium size, ovate, acuminate apex. Plant habit, upright and vigorous. Parentage unknown, originated in the Chûbu area, Japan by Haruichi Nagata. Named and released by Eimei Nagata in 1975.

Yukisugata. (Pose in the Snow), (Higo), *Uekiya Bunsuke Hikki*, 1830: Medium size. white, single. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. See: Hiratsuka, 1964, *Higo Camellia*. p.124. (Believed extinct.)

Yukitôrô. (Lanterns in the Snow). Yokoyama, 1975, *Gendai Tsubaki Meikan*, p.234. Different reading for: **Yukidôrô**.

Yuki-tsubaki. Sawada, 1951, *American Camellia Yearbook*. p.104. Tuyama. 1966 *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*. pl.3. p.10; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, 1972. vol.I, p.273; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.157.165. Japanese common name for *C.japonica* var. *rusticana*.

Yukiyama. Yashiro. 1841. *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.344, Ichijima. reprint, p.571. Based on the same characters as 'Yuki-no-yama'. Different reading for **Sessan**.

Yukiyama-sazanka. Different reading for 'Yuki-no-yama' as a possible synonym for 'Setsuzan-sazanka' in *Kôeki Chikinshô* 1719. Synonym for **Sessan**.

Yukizora. (Snow Heaven), (Higo), Taniguchi, 1912, *Chinka Kyôkan*. No description. Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture. Japan.

Yukizuri. (Snow Suspending), (*C.japonica*). ICS.. Apr.1990. *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26. No description. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Note: "Yukizuri" is a cone shaped rope work to support branches of trees to prevent them from being broken by the weight of snow.

Yûkô-no-hikari. (Radiance of Friendship), (*C.japonica*). Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.35 as 'Yûkônohikari': Vermilion red. Medium size. cup-shaped single with 5-6 large, round

overlapping petals with some fluting and notching. Stamens in a central cylindrical group with red filaments and yellow anthers. Leaves medium to dark green. ovate-lanceolate. lustrous, long acuminate apex, strongly and sharply serrate. impressed venation. Plant habit erect and well furnished. Originated in South Korea by Boku Shunkin, named and propagated in the Chûbu area, Japan by Minoru Satô. for further colour photos see: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979. *Senchinshû*, pp.154, 253; Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989. *Nihon no Chinka*, p.222. Sport: **Yûkô-no-hoshi**.

Yûkô-no-hoshi. (Star of Friendship), (*C.japonica*). Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.222: Vermilion red with white spots, medium size. single. Sport of **Yûkô-no-hikari**. Originated in the Chûbu district, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1977.

Yukuai Huiyi. Gao. Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.reticulata*
Pleasant Memories.

Yukuhashi-tama-no-ura. (*C.japonica*), *Kurume Camellia*, 1997, English translation, p.11; Deep crimson with white mottles. Medium size campanulate single with dark green leaves tubular stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Named by T. Kunitake, Kurume, Japan.

Yukusue. (Future). (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe. 1969. pl.592: Deep crimson. Medium size. irregular peony form. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1962, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.3. p.147. (Believed extinct.)

Yu-lan Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*. p.23. Different reading for
Yulan Cha.

Yulan Cha. (Magnolia Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al., 1981. *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.9, illustration 12. description, p.106: Leaves thick. long-elliptic to oblong, apices short pointed or bluntly rounded. bases cuneate, 7.5-8.5 cm. long x 3-3.5 cm. wide. Flowers deep pink (RHS.CC.58B). single, diameter 4-5 cm, shaped like a magnolia flower when fully open. Petals 6-7, long, hooded, erect. Stamens numerous, united to form a cylinder. Pistils fertile. This is a new cultivar, selected from seedlings from open pollinated seeds at the Kunming Botanical Gardens. Yunnan. China. Early flowering. Western synonym: 'Magnolia Camellia', 'Red Magnolia'. Different reading: 'Yu-lan Ch'a'.

Yulan Chahua. Chen, 1955. *Chungkua Shumu Fenlai Hsueh*. Synonym for **Hagoromo**.

Yulanpian. (Magnolia Petal). (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989. *The Camellia in China*, pp.53, 54. No.348. colour photo No.206: Medium size, white becoming blush pink at petal base. semi-double with 11-14 large, irregular, emarginate petals, with the centre sometimes broken into fascicles by small, erect petals. Leaves deep green, elliptic, serrulate. Originated in China.

Yuletide. (*C.x vernalis*), Nuccio's Nurseries Catalogue, 1963: Brilliant orange red single with yellow stamens. Dekker, 1965, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.61: A Hiryû seedling. A bushy, upright shrub with small, very dark green leaves and small, brilliant red flowers. A 5 year old chance seedling that first bloomed 1959. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium. Leaves 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm. The flower has golden anthers, is 7.5 cm across with 5-7 petals and is early blooming. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, USA. Received the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Seedling Award for 1974. See: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1971, p.51, Reg. No.1130. For colour photos see: *American Camellia Yearbook*, vol.II, 1974, facing p.12; Macoboy, 1981, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*, p.179; Front cover, 1965, SCCS., *The Camellia Review*. vol.26, No.6.

Yuletide Spirit. (*C.sasanqua*), Originated by Robert Green, Green Nurseries, Fairhope, Ala., USA. Large, deep coral red single. Dense, upright, spreading growth. Introduced 2000.

- Yulinbai.** Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.99. (White fish scales). Synonym for **Xueta**.
- Yulinjia.** (Fish Scale Armour), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.91, colour photo, [p.121]: Light red, formal double with 6-8 rows of rounded, imbricated petals. Originated in China. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.45, No.262, colour photo No.146.A & B.
- Yulinglong.** (Jade of Elegance), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*, p.152: It is tiny, white and lovely. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yü-ling-lung'.
- Yü-ling-lung. Tsukamoto & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.159. Different reading for **Yulinglong**.
- Yulouchun.** (Beautiful Tower in Spring), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949: Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Lu Lou Ch'un'.
- Yulouchun.** *Chinese Camellia Culture*, 2003, p.251 with colour photo; A *C.hybrid* developed by Mr Huang Delin, Shanghai, China. First flowered 1991. Large pure pink anemone form. Flowers mid-season.
- Yumao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Tama-ikari**.
- Yume.** (Dream). (*C.yuhsienensis* hybrid). Chinka-en, Niigata Retail List, 1991-1992, p.2, colour photo front page; Kinji Ohara, Tateyama, Chiba, 1993-1994, List of Camellias: A single composed of 3 purplish pink inner petals and 3 white petals. See colour photo *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.121, vol.XIX, No.2, p.17. Hybrid between *C.yuhsienensis* x *C.hiemalis* 'Kan-tsubaki' (**Shishigashira**) originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan..
- Yume-akari.** (Dream Light). (*C.yuhsienensis* hybrid). Kairyô-en, Kawaguchi Catalogue, 1993, p.1, colour photo: A hybrid of *C.yuhsienensis* x *C.hiemalis* **Shishigashira**, originated by Dr Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata, Japan. A small size, open peony, deep pink with white outer petals. Leaves dark green, serrulate, ovate.
- Yumechiyo.** (Nick Name for Female), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26; Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en Catalogue 1991, No.339: Pale pink, small, single, cup shape. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, medium size, flat, reflexed. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Mattô City. Named and released by Hara in 1980.
- Yumedono.** (Dream Palace), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.158, colour photo, p.255, description: Light pink, campanulate single of 5 petals, some pointed due to folding in of petal edge at apex. Small, broad stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves mid-green, ovate, apex acute, margins serrate, undulate. Blooms mid-season. Selected from wild camellias in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, released in 1970.
- Yumegokoro.** (Dreaming Heart), (*C.japonica*), Mainichi Shinbun, JCS, 1971, *Tsubaki*, p.120, colour photo: Pink veined deeper pink with some white areas on the petals. A medium size, single of 5 rounded, overlapping petals, apex emarginate and crinkled, opening wide cup-shaped. Leaves deep green, ovate, apex blunt acute, margins serrate. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I., 1972, pl.107, pp.72, 307; Seibundo Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 225. Originated in Sofu'e-chô, Nakajima-gun, Aichi Prefecture. Collected at side of Kiso River by Asai, Shinichi.
- Yumegomori.** (Confined in a Dream), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26. No description. Originated in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.276 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Small, red, tubular to

trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, flat, plicate. Upright growth. A cultivar from a private family in Tsurugi Town, Ishikawa Prefecture. Named and released by Tokio Hara in 1982.

- Yumeiren.** (Jade Beauty), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue Shanghai, 1949. Description not seen. Chang, Shao Yun, 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.98: Leaves elliptic, flat, apex short acuminate, 7.5-8.5 cm long x 3.8-4.2 cm wide, base broadly cuneate, glossy green, margins serrulate, venation smooth above, petioles 7-8 mm long. Flowers formal double. white tinted light green, 7-8 cm across with 70-80 petals in 8-9 rows mostly separate. Buds yellowish green, heart-shaped, sparsely short downy. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China. Synonym: 'Dabai Hehua'. See Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.47, No.281, colour photo No.161.
- Yumeiren.** (Corn Poppy), (*C.reticulata*), Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.16, illustration 23, description, p.108: Leaves oblong to obovate, apices acuminate, bases broad cuneate, light green above, conspicuously reclinate in a V-shape, 7-9 cm long, 4-6 cm wide. Flowers red (RHS.CC.52B), diameter about 15 cm. Petals more than 16, flat and long, similar to a poppy flower. Stamens central and numerous. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from open pollinated seed of *C.reticulata* f. *simplex* Sealy at Tengchong, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Yü-mei-jen'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Corn Poppy', 'Field Poppy', 'Corn Poppy'. Note: The first character is different to that of the *C.japonica* above.
- Yumeiren.** (Corn Poppy), (*C.japonica*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.52, No.328, colour photo No.188: Medium size, 8-11 cm across. Soft pink with red patches and streaks, formal double, with 6-7 rows of rounded, emarginate petals. Leaves mid-green, elliptic. Blooms mid-season. Originated in China.
- Yumeji.** (Two Dreams), (*C.hybrid*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.84 colour photo and description: Very small size, white with very pale purplish pink edges, open cup-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping, reflexed petals and a compact stamen cluster, white filaments, joined for the lower third, light yellow anthers. Leaves ovate, mid-green, apices acute, margins serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan. Orthographic error: 'Yumeli'. A seedling of **Shuchûka** x *C.fraterna*. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1980. Note: "Yumeji" is the name of a poet and romantic painter in the Taishô era. See also following **Yumeji** with different kanji characters and meaning.
- Yumeji.** (Pathway of Dreams), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya & Ishizawa, 1968, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, illustration (K), description, p.61: Pale peach pink. Medium size, peony form with about 17 wavy outer petals and 14 inner petals, about 130 stamens, dispersed among the petals. Mid-season blooming. Petaloids 4-10. Leaves medium size, ovate, curved and twisted. Plant habit upright and vigorous. Originated in Tochio City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.255.
- Yumekazari.** (December Ornament), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.372, colour photo and description: Large size, soft pink with rare red streak, white border, informal, incomplete double with large, irregular, waved outer petals and some smaller, erect fluted inner petals and a stamen cluster with yellow anthers. Leaves elliptic, deep green, apices tapering acute, margins serrulate. Flowers mid-season to late. Originated in Izu Ohshima, Japan. A sport of **Azumakazari**. Discovered and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1985.
- Yume-kikuzuki.** (Dreaming 'Kikuzuki'). (*C.rusticana*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.276 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Medium size, pale pink shading to white at the centre in winter, tubular to trumpet shaped single, somewhat slender petals, cylindrical stamen

column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size. Upright growth. A natural seedling of **Kikuzuki**. Named and released by Kôji Funakoshi in 1988. From Aichi Prefecture.

Yume-komachi. ('Komachi' in a Dream). (*C.hybrid*). "*Camellias in Kurume*", ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, pp.115 & 128. No description. From Kurume City, Japan.

Yumekurenai. (Dreaming Crimson). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.276 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Small, deep red, sake cup-shaped single, thick and glossy petals, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small, somewhat waved. Upright, vigorous growth. A cross between 'Hagui' and **Tomuro**. Originated and released by Tadao Yamaguchi in 1991. From Ishikawa Prefecture.

Yumeli. ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31. Orthographic error for **Yumeji**.

Yumemakura. (In a Dream), (*C.japonica*), Chûbu Tsubaki Kyokai, 1969, *Tsubaki Meikan*: Soft pink background due to densely fine peppering of light red with some streaks of red. Medium size, single of 7 petals opening widely cup-shaped, emarginate with some apical fluting. Stamen cluster is broad and spreading, anthers dull gold, filaments creamy. Leaves glossy strong green, ovate. Apex blunt acute, recurved, shallowly serrate. For colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.351; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.158, 255. Resembles **Tarô'an-nishiki**. Originated and released by Shinichi Asai, Chûbu area, Japan in 1968.

Yumemiro-hitomi. (Dreaming Eyes). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Pale pink changing to white, medium to large anemone form, petaloids creamy white. Flowers early. Leaves elliptic, medium size, recurved. Spreading growth, thick branches. A cross between *C.x williamsii* **Citation** and *C.granthamiana*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yume-no-furusato. (Dreaming of Home). (*C.japonica*), JCS, 1996, *Japan Camellia*, No.51, p.10 with colour plate: Pale pink becoming lighter to centre. A bell-shaped flower of 6 channelled petals. A small to medium size single with tubular stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season. Originated by Tomita Kunitake, Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.195. A natural seedling of unknown parentage. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth.

Yumenohurusato. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Different reading for **Yume-no-furusato**.

Yume-no-ukihashi. (Floating Bridge in a Dream). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.194. Medium size, flat single, pink graduations on pale pink ground, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, small, reflexed. Upright growth with coarse branches. A cross between *C.sasanqua* **Asahizuru** and *C.pitardii* var. *yunnanica*. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1980. From Niigata Prefecture.

Yume-wabisuke. (Dream Wabisuke) (*C.x vernalis*). "*Sasanquas, The Winter Flowers*" ICS Congress, Kurume 2010, English translation p.68; Deep peach red, small single, degenerated stamens, early to mid-season. From Shizuoka (Hamamatsu).

Yumi. (Name for Female), (*C.saluenensis* hyb.), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.31: Small size, very pale pink, graduating to white, single. A *C.saluenensis* cross, originating in Ôsaka Prefecture, Japan. Named and released by Kazuo Yoshikawa in 1982.

Yumian Beiti. Gao, Jiying, Ltr, 30 July 1990. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Betty's Beauty**.

- Yuming.** (Jade Tea), (*C.japonica*), Chen, Jingye, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu*: Flowers white. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).
- Yumingtuan.** (Jade Tea Bouquet), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chuahua Xiaozhi*: It is as white as an egret and the flowers are terminal. Originated in China. Different reading: ‘Yü-ming-tuan’.
- Yü-ming-tuan. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.159. Different reading for **Yumingtuan**.
- Yummy Fragrance.** (*C.x williamsii*). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1995, Issue No.120, vol.XIX, No.1, p.46, Reg. No.359: Originated by J.R. Finlay, Whangarei, New Zealand. Bright red (RHS.CC.47A-51A), peony form with yellow anthers, white filaments, 9 petals and 10 petaloids. The blooms are 10 cm across x 5 cm deep. Growth habit is upright and medium in rate. Leaves dark green, 8 cm long x 5 cm wide. Blooms early to late. Fragrant. A seedling of **Mrs Bertha A. Harms** x (**Salab** seedling x **Kramer’s Supreme**).
- Yûmomiji.** (Scarlet Tinged Leaves in the Evening). (*C.hybrid*). *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.271 with colour photo; English translation p.191. Large, peach red, semi-double with some petaloids, split stamens, light fragrance. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves ovate, medium size, reflexed. Spreading, dense growth. A cross between *C.hiemalis* and *C.reticulata* **William Hertrich**. Named and released by Kaoru Hagiya, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, in 1979.
- Yumudan.** (Jade Peony), (*C.japonica*), Huang Nursery Catalogue, Shanghai, 1949, Description not seen. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.34, No.152, colour photo No.75: Medium size, 7-8 cm across, white, peony form with outer two rows of large, waved, irregular petals and a concave centre of petals, petaloids and stamens. Leaves dark green, broad-ovate, serrulate, apices abrupt acuminate. Late blooming. Originated in China.
- Yûnami.** (Waves at Evening), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries, Co. Ltd Catalogue, 1988-1989, p.9, A-437: Medium size, pale peach pink single. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.124, colour photo and description: Medium to small size, pale pink, saucer-shaped single with 5 broad, rounded, overlapping, reflexed petals with somewhat crimped margins, a central stamen cylinder with cream filaments, joined at the lower half, and light yellow anthers. Blooms early to mid-season. Originated at Izu Ôshima, Japan. Collected and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1969.
- Yûnami-chidori.** (Plover on the Evening Waves), (*C.japonica*), Himuro, 1982, *Murasuzume*: Soft pink streaked and splashed deep rose and bordered with white. Medium size semi-double. Originated in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. A seedling of **Higurashi**.
- Yunban Dating. Gao, Jiyin, 1993, *The Observations from the Camellia World*, No.454, p.63. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Mary Agnes Patin Variegated**.
- Yunban Dayuanshuai. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 22nd August 1994. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **Grand Marshal Variegated**.
- Yunban Guliao. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991. Chinese synonym for the USA *C.japonica* **McVey’s Guilio Nuccio**.
- Yunban Shancha Zhidu. Gao, Jiyin, Ltr, 5 November 1991, Chinese synonym for the USA *C.hybrid* **Massee Lane Variegated**.
- Yuncha.** (Yunnan Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Wang, Xiangjin, 1621, *Qunfangpu*. No description. (Believed extinct).
- Yun Nan Shan Cha. Yü, 1951, *Yun Nan ti Chahua*. Chinese common name for *C.yunnanensis*.
- Yunfeng. (*C.reticulata*) *Fine Camellia Garden*, Chuxiong, 2012, p.24 with colour photo. Abbreviation of **Yunfengcha**.

- Yunfengcha.** (Yunnan's Peak). (*C.reticulata*), China Regn No.13. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Apr 2007, No.14, p.49, with colour photo; Originated by Yu Bingfu, Tengyue Town, Tenchong, Yunnan, China. Flowers rose form, bright deep peach red, 13-15 cm diameter. About 40 petals, imbricated in 7-8 whorls, outer petals larger. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to ovate, 4.2-6.5 cm long x 2.2-4.4 cm wide, apices obtuse to acute, bases cuneate to round, margins slightly reflexed. Slow growth.
- Yungii. Cachet Catalogue, 1840-1841, p.2; Berlèse, 1845, *Monographie*, ed.3, p.201. Orthographic error for 'Youngii', synonym for **Epsomensis**.
- Yunhailuo.** (Yunnan's Conch Shell), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.57, No.379, colour photo No.237: Leaves strong green, ovate to broad-ovate, 9-10 cm long x 5-5.5 cm wide; open, irregular, peony form flower, pink, with 22-26 petals. Early blooming. Originated in Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.
- Yunhua. Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.60, No.405, colour photo No.262. Abbreviation for **Yunhua Cha**.
- Yunhua Camellia. Bao, 1980, ACS., *The Camellia Journal*, vol.35, No.2, p.18. Synonym for **Yunhua Cha**.
- Yün-hua Ch'a. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Yunhua Cha**.
- Yunhua Cha.** (Splendid Spring Camellia), (*C.reticulata*), Feng, et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.34, illustration 56, 57, description, p.116: Leaves elliptic, apices acuminate, bases cuneate or bluntly rounded, dark green above, reclinate in a V-shape, margins undulate, 6-9 cm long x 3.7-5 cm wide. Flowers red (RHS.CC.58C), diameter about 15 cm. Petals more than 14, sometimes up to 23. Stamens numerous, usually central, sometimes among petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f *simplex* from near Yunhua, Tengchong County, Yunnan, China. Different reading: 'Yun-hua Ch'a'. Synonyms: 'Yunhua Camellia', 'Splendid Spring Camellia'. See p.60, Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*.
- Yunhua Jinhuan.** (Yunhua's Gold Earring), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.58, No.389, colour photo No.246: Leaves dark green, obovate, 9-9.5 cm long x 3.5-4.6 cm wide. Flower medium size, 10-10.5 cm across, deep silvery pink, semi-double, with 19-21 round petals with a wide centre of 246-276 stamens, with rare, small petals intermixed. Blooms midseason to late. Originated in the Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.
- Yûniji.** (Evening Rainbow), (*C.sasanqua*), Shirai-Bunko, 1789, *Shoshiki Hanagatachô*: Red with white spots, single. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, 82. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yunlong. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.406; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Unryû-tsubaki**. Previous synonym 'Feilong'.
- Yunnan Hedinghong.** (*C.reticulata*) *Fine Camellia Garden, Chuxiong*, 2012, p.19 with colour photo. No details. Photo shows a red, full rose form double, with a few central stamens.
- Yunnanensis. Bean, 1930, *The Camellia. New Flora & Silva*. The species *Camellia yunnanensis*.
- Yunnanhong.** (Yunnan Red), (*C.japonica*), He, Yudu, (Ming Dynasty): Double red flower. Large like a peony. Originated in Sichuan, China. (Believed extinct).
- Yû-no-kane. (Evening Bell), Izu Ohshima, 1980, *Hawaii Botanic Gardens List*, p.19 as 'Yuunokane'. Erroneous reading for **Yûbe-no-kane**.

- Yu-no-machi-beni.** (Red Camellia from Spa Town). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.275 with colour photo; English translation p.193. Small, vermilion, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from wild japonicas near Dôgo Hot Spring, Ehime Prefecture. Named and released by Tokihiro Kôno around 1980.
- Yunomachi-jiro.** (White, Hot Springs Resort), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.158, colour photo, p.255, description: White. Large size, single to semi-double with 6-7 large, long, crinkled and waved petals opening wide cup-shaped, with central stamen column, yellow anthers, white filaments. Leaves dark green, elliptic, apex tapering acuminate, margins waved, sharply serrate. Originated in the Kantô area, Japan. Named and released by Tokio Yoshizawa around 1960.
- Yunü.** (Pure and Beautiful Girl). (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *Collected Papers*, 1994, Jan. 8-11; International Symposium on *Camellia Chrysantha*, p.171; "Selecting and Breeding new varieties of *C.reticulata*": Spinel pink, rose form double of 24-28 petals in 5-6 rows. Colour of outer petals darker, inner lighter. Size of bloom 10-12 cm across. Stamens are few, singly or severally at base of interior petals. Pistil degenerate, split to the base. Blooms mid-season to late. Leaves ovate, flat, thin, 8-10 cm long 3.8-5.8 cm wide. Originated in China.
- Yunü Hongjiao.** (Pretty Girl in Red), (*C.japonica*), Gao, Jiyin, Apr.1990, CSC., Nomenclature Convention, Wuxi City, Jiangsu Province: Formal double, dark red to bright, velvety red, blotched irregularly with white; more than 80 petals. Dark green leaves, upright growth. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Liangyungang City, Shandong Province, China.
- Yunyunhong.** (Red Clouds), (*C.japonica*), Chang, Shao Yun. 1987, *Camellias from Zhejiang*, p.63: Small tree, spreading. Leaves dark green, elliptic, medium size, slightly distorted. Flowers semi-double, irregular anemone form, scarlet, 7 cm across with 23-28 petals in 4 rows, separate or basally connate. Small petaloid stamens, about 50, clustered in the centre like a small ball about 2.6 cm across. Stamens partly petaloid, basally connate for half their length, short, tube-like, a few separate. Buds brownish yellow. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Zhejiang, China.
- Yunzhen.** (Yunnan Needle) (*C.reticulata*), China Regn No.9. *China Flowers & Horticulture*, Apr 2007, No.8, p.48, with colour photo; Selected from a wild population in Tenchong, Yunnan, China. Named by Duan Huaigao, Dayun Village, Tenchong. Leaves deep green, lanceolate to oblong, 8.3-10 cm long, 3.3-5.2 cm wide, apex acuminate to long acuminate, bases cuneate. Flowers peach, 10-12 cm diameter. About 40 petals in 7-8 rows, with a rare needle-like appendix 3mm long on the tip.
- Yupan Jinhua.** (Jinhua's Jade Tray). (*C.hybrid*). Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.298 with colour photo; Originated by John Wang, San Francisco, USA, and introduced to China 2002. Possible breeding a *C.x williamsii* x a fragrant cultivar. Flowers white to light pink or yellowish with green tone, edged with pink. Sweetly fragrant. Anemone to peony form, large to very large – up to 16 cm diameter, petals broad and wrinkled or serrated at the edges and waved. A large number of petaloids mixed with yellow stamens forming a central raised ball. Leaves light green, broad-obovate and deeply serrated, similar to **Helen Bower**. Upright, vigorous plant. Flowers early to late.
- Yuqing.** (Jade Chime Stone), (*C.japonica*), Chen, Jingyi, 1253, *Quan Fang Bei Zu*. Flower white. Originated in China. (Believed extinct).
- Yuraku.** (Pleasure), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr. 1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*. p.26. No description. Originated in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.195. Small, palest pink, bowl-shaped single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves oblong, medium size,

somewhat waved. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas in Tabira Town, Nagasaki Prefecture. Discovered and named by Kôhei Oka in 1980.

Yuri. (Female Name), (*C.japonica*), Yokohama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.176, colour photo and description: Small size, deep red single with 5 long pointed petals of irregular length in a lily-like form and a central stamen cylinder with yellow anthers. Leaves deep green, ovate, apices blunt acute, slightly twisted and reflexed. Blooms early to mid-season. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki, Chûbu area, Japan in 1985. Note the different characters to the *Chinka Zufu Yuri*.

Yuri. (Lily), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe 1969, pl.608. Hamamatsu, 1828, *Setsuyô Kikan*: White. Small size, two tiered flower. A row of outer guard petals with a fountain of long, erect petals erupting from the centre. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1964, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.5, p.145. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuri Gagarin. (*C.japonica*), Cattolica, G., *Le mie Camellie, My Camellias*, 2005, p.109 with colour photo; Medium size semidouble, red (RHS.CC.53B) with central column of stamens, yellow anthers. A seedling of 'Rubra Simplex' (**Rubra**) x 'Rosa Simplex' (**Aitonia**), first flowered in 1986. Originated by Dott. Guido Cattolica, Livorno, Italy.

Yuriba. (Lily Leaf), (*C.japonica*), Kasuya, Kamegorô, 1859, *Tsubaki Irohanayose Irotsuki* in odd leaves section; Itô, Ko'emon, 1879, *Chinkashû*: Small deep red single and small stamen cluster, White spots. Leaves long, narrow, linear form, long tapering acuminate apex, coarsely serrate. Synonym: 'Yuriba-tsubaki' and probably synonymous with **Konnô-yuriba** in Mizuno, *Sômoku Kinyôshû*, 1829. Thought to be same as modern **Yuri-tsubaki**. See: Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, p.372; JCS, 1969, *Tsubaki*, No.7, p.37.

Yuriba-tsubaki. Satomi, 1956, *Camellia Varieties of Japan*. Synonym for 'Yuriba' as possible synonym for **Yuri-tsubaki**.

Yuri-chidori. (Lily Plover). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.279 with colour photo; English translation p.196. Medium size, red, trumpet shaped single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to late. Leaves especially slender and long, small. Weeping branches. A natural seedling of **Chôchidori**. Originated and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1990. From Izu Ôshima.

Yurichô. (Lily butterfly). (*C.x williamsii*). Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en Catalogue, 1991-1992, No.572. A seedling of **Chôchidori** x **Angel Wings**. Light pink fading to white at petal base. Trumpet shaped with ruffled, keeled petals. Blooms medium size. Originated by Yamaguchi Tsubaki-en, Kyoto, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.278 with colour photo; English translation p.195 as **Yuri-cho**. Small, trumpet shaped single, pink shading to white at the base, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright growth

Yuri-hagoromo. (Lily 'Hagoromo'), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.73, colour photo and description: Small size, pale pink, tubular single of 5 irregular long petals with a central column of stamens with white filaments and soft yellow anthers. Late blooming. Leaves lanceolate to ovate, mid-green, apices acuminate to acute, reflexed, margins shallowly serrate. Blooms mid-season. Originated in Okayama Prefecture, Japan. A chance seedling of **Hagoromo**. Named and released by Nobuo Sasai in 1979.

Yurihime. (Lily Princess), (*C.japonica*), Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.134, p.45, description, p.210: Large size, white, single of 7-8 large, heavily textured, rounded, overlapping petals with a broad cylinder of yellow stamens. Leaves dull olive green, broad-ovate, apex blunt acute, reflexed, margins serrate, raised venation. Originated in Angyô, Saitama Prefecture, Kantô area, Japan. Named and released by Yoshizawa Camellia Nursery around

1970. For further colour photos & descriptions see: *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.79 & p.303; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.159, 255.

Yurikago. (Swinging Cradle), (*C.rusticana*), *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.228, p.110, description, p.324: Palest pink to white. Medium size, 8-9 cm across, semi-double with about 20 petals in 3 rows, crinkled and incurved, with a spreading, central stamen cluster. Leaves glossy, large elliptic, medium to dark green, slightly undulate, apex acute, tending to recurve, margins shallowly serrate. Petioles hirsute. Originated with a private family in Ojiya City, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Yaichi Kawamura in 1970. Synonym: 'Kohaku'.

Yurikago. (Swinging Cradle), (*C.japonica*), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.151, colour photo, p.150, description: Small size, light red, cup-shaped single with 7 broad, rounded, reflexed overlapping petals in 2 rows. Stamens in a central cylinder, filaments white, joined for the lower half, anthers yellow. Leaves deep glossy green, broad-lanceolate, apices tapering acuminate, margins serrulate. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Yurikamome. (Lily Seagull), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26. No description. Originated in the Shimane Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.278 with colour photo; English translation p.195. Small to medium size, palest pink changing to white, trumpet shape to flat single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves narrowly elliptic, small. Upright growth, weeping branches. Selected from cultivars at a private family in Kashima Town. Named and released by San-in Camellian Club in 1983.

Yuri-no-tsuyu. (Dew on the Lily), (*C.japonica*), Inazawa Nurseries Co. Ltd. Catalogue, 1985-1986, A-388: Pure white, lily-like flowers. Medium size. Originated in Japan.

Yuri-shibori. (Lily Variegated), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, Apr. 1976, *Garden Life*, p.39; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.II, 1978, pl.352, p.144, description, p.249: Small campanulate single, white with crimson streaks, 8-9 long, channelled, emarginate petals. Leaves small, midgreen, venation conspicuous, lanceolate, apex tapering acuminate, margins sharply serrate, wavy and reflexed. Introduced by Kan Utsugi of Chiba from a nursery in Osaka, Japan. For colour photo: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.159, 255. Resembles **Enoshima-miyakodori**. Sport: **Yûyake-fuji**.

Yurisibori. Kurume Shibu colour poster illustration, 1997. Corruption of **Yuri-shibori**. See ICS Register, p.2029.

Yuritate. (obscure), (*C.japonica*), Ichijima, 1906, (Yashiro, 1841 reprint), *Kokon Yôrankô*, vol.310, p.362. No description. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)

Yuri-tsubaki. (Lily Camellia), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969 pl.208: White, medium size, single with 6-7 rounded petals. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1963, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.4, p.112. (Believed extinct.)

Yuri-tsubaki. (Lily Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Adachi, 1960. *Camellia. Its Appreciation & Artistic Arrangement*, p.89, colour pl.; Tuyama, 1966, *Camellia Cultivars of Japan*, pl.212, p.372.; Tuyama, 1968, *Camellias of Japan*, pl.150, p.75, description, p.132: Branches sparse, pendulous. Leaves linear-lanceolate, often strongly arcuate, side veins a little elevated, indistinctly crenate at the margins. Petioles glabrous. Flowers single, red (Delft rose 020), petals, 5 or more, very slender and arcuated outwards. Staminal tube slender and rather poor. Late flowering. Originated in Japan. For colour photos & descriptions see: Andoh, 1971, *Tsubaki, Meika no Shôkai to Saibai*, pl.47; *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, 1972, pl.440 & p.358; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.87. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no*

Chinka, p.174. Note: There are two forms of this 'Lily Camellia', the self red one and the variegated. Tuyama believes the Mizuno (1829) listing of **Konnô-yuriba** is the first listing of what is now called **Yuri-tsubaki** for the self red form and the Kasuya, Kamegorô, (1859) listing of **Yuriba** is the first for the variegated form. It was also called 'Sasaba-tsubaki' (Bamboo Leaf Camellia) and 'Konnô-Yuriba' (Golden King Lily Leaf) according to Yokoyama. This line of camellias was believed extinct as the original plant had died. However in 1962 specimens were located in the residences of the Imamiya and Kamigamo Shrines, Kyôto. Synonym: 'Nagasaki-tsubaki'.

Yûsen. (Hermit), (*C.sasanqua*), Hazlewood & Jessep, 1972, *Checklist - Camellia Cultivars from Nursery Catalogues*, p.262: Bright pink, single. Originated in Japan.

Yûsen-no-makura. (Travelling Hermit's Pillow), (*C.japonica*), Sakuden, 1630, *Hyakuchinshû*. Very large, double, white. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.98. (Believed extinct.)

Yûshôki. JCS, 1972, *Encyclopedia of Camellias in Colour*, vol.I, p.309. Synonym for 'Shishôka' which is thought to be a synonym for **Reikanji-ezo-nishiki**.

Yü-shih-tzu. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.25. Different reading for **Yushizi**.

Yûshinhaku. (Gentle-hearted White). (*C.japonica*). *Japan Camellia* 99, May 2013, p.2 with colour photo; JCR Regn No.2013-1, (ser No.1); Parentage unknown. White single, petals slightly wrinkled. Leaves slightly reflexed, variegated with yellowish-green to yellow spots. Stamens columnar, filaments white, anthers yellow. Plant vigorous. Early blooming. Originated by Naoyuki Yamamoto.

Yushizi. (Jade Lion), (*C.reticulata*), Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.16: Butterfly wings type. The outer whorl of petals larger and flat, the inner ones twisted and upright, stamens united into bundles, rarely free. Crimson, mid-season flowering. Originated in Tengchong County. Feng et al., 1981, *Yunnan Shancha Hua*, p.42, pl.71, description, p.119: Leaves obovate to broad-elliptic, apices short pointed or acuminate, bases cuneate, margins coarsely, shallowly serrate, slightly declinate, rugose, 9.5-10.5 cm long x 4.2-6 cm wide. Flowers red (RHS.CC.50B), diameter about 12 cm. Petals more than 21, outer whorls slightly folded, inner whorls folded and erect; stamens many, divided into fascicles among the centre petals. Pistils mostly rudimentary. Flowers early to mid-season. This cultivar was selected from seed of an open pollinated plant of *C.reticulata* Lindl. f. *simplex* Sealy at Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China. Different reading 'Yü-shih-tzu'. Synonyms: 'Crimson Lion', 'Jade Lion'. For another colour pl. see: Feng et al., 1986, *Yunnan Camellias of China*, p.68.

Yusuehung. Yü, 1964, *Camellian*, 'The Garden Camellias of Yunnan,' p.6. Different reading for **Yuxiehong**.

Yusuoche. (Imperial Carriage), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.55, No.363, colour photo No.221. Chinese synonym for the Japanese *C.japonica* **Goshoguruma**.

Yusuoying. Gao, Jiying, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.428; Chinese synonym for the Japan Higo **Goshozakura**.

Yü-tai-hung. Yü & Bartholomew, 1980, *American Camellia Yearbook*, p.24. Different reading for **Yudaihong**.

Yutaka-no-haru. (Glorious Spring). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.274 with colour photo; English translation p.192. Medium size, peach red, bowl shaped to tubular single, cylindrical stamen column. Flowers early to mid-season. Leaves elliptic, medium size.

Upright, vigorous growth. Selected from natural seedlings raised in Niihama City. Renamed by Haruko Shira'oka in 1995, former name 'Mikura No.2'. From Ehime Prefecture.

Yutaka-wabisuke. (Fruitful Wabisuke), (Wabisuke), Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.159; ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26: Small to medium size, purplish red, tubular to campanulate single. Degenerate anthers. Blooms mid-season to late. Originated in Izu Ōshima, Japan. A chance seedling of **Funatsu**. Named and released by Takeo Ogawa in 1979.

Yuunokane. Izu-Ōshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List, p.19. Erroneous reading for **Yûbe-no-kane**.

Yuuzakura. Izu-Ōshima, 1980, Hawaii Botanic Garden List, p.19. Different reading for **Yûzakura**.

Yuuzuki. Izu-Ōshima, 1980. Hawaii Botanic Garden List, p.19. Different reading for **Yûzuki**.

Yuwanbai. (White Jade Bowl), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*, p.152: A white single with large, round flower. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yü-wan-pai'.

Yuwane-shibori. Wada, 1941, *Garden Treasure of Japan*, p.31. Corruption of the Japanese name **Iwane-shibori**.

Yü-wan-pai. Watanabe & Andoh, 1981, *Tsubaki*, p.158. Different reading for **Yuwanbai**.

Yuwei Cha. (Fishtail Camellia), (*C.japonica*), Savige, 1986, *International Camellia Journal*, No.18, p.113: A 5 petalled, campanulate single light red with a central stamen column, Leaves with multiple apices. Very similar to, if not the same as, the Japanese camellia, **Kingyô-tsubaki**.

Yuwei Chun. (*C.japonica*), *Collected Papers*, ICS Congress, Falmouth 2008, Genetic Analysis on 20 Camellia Varieties by ISSR Markers, Sui Ni and Jiyuan Li; A white single form from East China.

Yuxiehong. (Fish Blood), (*C.japonica*), Yü, 1964, 'The Garden Camellias of Yunnan' in *Camellian*, p.6 as 'Yusuehung': Flowers carmine, 7-8 cm across. Originated in China. Leaves obovate, apex acuminate, cuneate at base, shining deep green above, 6-7 cm long x 3-3.5 cm wide. Flowers carmine, sometimes variegated with white markings on outer petals, formal double, petals orbicular-obovate, apex rounded, gradually diminishing in size to the centre. No stamens or pistil. Flowers mid-season. Synonym: 'Fish Blood'.

Yuxin Manao. (Jade Heart Cornelian), (*C.japonica*), Fang, 1930, *Diannan Chahua Xiaozhi*, p.150: The centre is white with red margins. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yu-hsin-ma-nao'.

Yuxuanzhuan. (Dextrose), Liu, 1959, *Chungkuo Chuming Tichi Chung Hua Hui*. Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yu-hsuan-chuan'.

Yuxuehong. (Shining Red Snow), (*C.japonica*), Chen, 1955, *Kuan Shang Shumu Hsüeh*. Description not seen. Originated in China. Different reading: 'Yu Hsueh Hung'.

Yûyake-fuji. (Sunset over Fuji). (*C.japonica*), Funaki-en Camellia Catalogue, 1988-1989, No.234, colour photo; Kairyô-en Catalogue, Autumn Issue 1995, p.29. A sport of **Yuri-shibori**, a 5-6 petalled single. Deep pink veined deeper, fading to white margins. Originated in Japan.

Yuyama-guro. (Yuyama's Black). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.277 with colour photo; English translation p.195. Medium size, crimson semi-double, cupped petals, cylindrical stamen column. Late flowering. Leaves elliptic, medium size, waved. Upright growth. Selected from wild japonicas growing in Himi City. Named and released by Hiroshi Ōta and Yasufumi Fukuda in 1980s. From Toyama Prefecture.

- Yuyan.** (Gorgeous Jade), (*C.reticulata*), Gao & Zhuang, 1989, *The Camellia in China*, p.58, No.385, colour photo, No.243: Leaves mid-green, elliptic, 7-7.8 cm long x 2.7-3 cm wide, margins finely serrulate, apices tapering acuminate. Flower medium size to large, 9-11 cm across, soft pink, semidouble with 13-17 fluted and waved petals. Stamens central, 70-77. Blooms mid-season. Originated in the Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China.
- Yuyi. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.412; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Hagoromo**.
- Yûzakura.** (Evening Cherry), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.253, description: White to faintest pink. Small size, campanulate single with 5 petals with their edges folded in at the apex to form a point; broad stamen cluster. Blooms mid-season. Leaves dark green, long-elliptic, slightly reflexed. Petioles hirsute. Originated in the Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya in 1973. Different reading: 'Yuuzakura'.
- Yûzan.** (Mount Yû), (*C.sasanqua*), Kajitsu-en, 1905, *Chabaika Meikan*, White with pink graduations, very large size. Originated in Japan. (Believed extinct.)
- Yûzen.** (Old Dyeing Method), (*C.japonica*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.253, description: Pale pink background, striped and dotted densely with deep pink. Small to medium size, single opening spherically with a broad, central stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic, reflexed, apices acute. Originated in Chûbu area, Japan. Parentage unknown, originated and released by Toshiaki Kosaki in 1970.
- Yuzhipu. Gao, Jiyin, 2007, *The Identification....Outstanding Camellias*, p.408; Chinese synonym for the Japan *C.japonica* **Tama-no-ura**.
- Yûzuki.** (Evening Moon), (*C.japonica*), *Chinka Zufu*, (before 1700), Watanabe, 1969, pl.644: White with pink patches and vivid crimson stripes. Medium size, single of 5 petals and a central stamen column. Originated in Japan. See: Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1961, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.2, p.127. (Believed extinct.)
- Yûzuki. Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.64. Synonym for **Yûzuki (Niigata)**.
- Yûzuki. Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.51. Synonym for **Yûzuki (Chûbu)**.
- Yuzuki.** (Hot Spring Moon), (*C.japonica*), ICS., Apr.1990, *Japanese Camellia Cultivar List*, p.26: Small size, pale pink, tubular single. Blooms late season. Originated in Ehime Prefecture, Japan. *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.275 with colour photo; English translation p.193. Small, pink with a milky white cast, tubular single, cylindrical stamen cluster. Flowers mid-season to late. Leaves elliptic, small to medium, venation impressed. Upright to spreading growth. Origin unknown, named and released by Tokihiro Kôno in 1989.
- Yûzuki (Chûbu).** (Chûbu Evening Moon), (*C.japonica*), Satô, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, 1968, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.9, p.68; Satô, 1975, *Chûbu no Tsubaki*, p.51 as 'Yûzuki': Soft pink, medium to small, campanulate single with a broad, yellow stamen cluster. Leaves glossy, mid-green, elliptic, apex acuminate, recurved, margins bluntly serrate. Originated in Chûbu, Japan. Named and released by Minoru Satô in 1967. See: Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, pp.155, 253 as **Yûzuki (Chûbu)**. A seedling of **Shûfûraku x Tarô'an**.
- Yûzuki (Kantô).** (Kantô Evening Moon). (*C.japonica*), *Nippon Tsubaki - Sasanqua Meikan*, 1998, p.321; English translation p.240. Small, purplish pale pink, long tubular single. Flowers mid-season. Leaves elliptic to ovate, small to medium. Somewhat spreading growth. Appeared in *Senchinshû* in 1980, details unknown.
- Yûzuki (Niigata).** (Niigata Evening Moon), (*C.rusticana*), Hagiya, 1967, Kyôto Engei Kurabu, *Tsubaki Tokushû*, No.8, p.20; Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.254,

description: A small to medium size, white, tubular single, 5-8 cm across, of 5-6 large, rounded, reflexed petals with a short, wide column of 70-80 stamens, filaments faint yellow, almost white, joined for the lower third and yellow anthers. Leaves dark green, lanceolate, 6-8 cm long, a little wavy, long, tapering, blunt acuminate apex and sharply serrate. Petioles hirsute. Late blooming. Collected at Urakawahara, Higashi Kubiki-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan in 1960. Collected by Susumu Ishizawa, named and released by Kaoru Hagiya. See: Yokoyama & Kirino, 1989, *Nihon no Chinka*, p.64 as 'Yûzuki'.

Yûzuru. (Evening Crane), (*C.rusticana*), Seibundô Shinkôsha, 1979, *Senchinshû*, p.155, colour photo, p.254, description: Soft pink. Medium size semi-double with petals in 3 rows, elongated, emarginate, somewhat irregular. Stamens in a spreading central group. Leaves matt green, elliptic. Petioles long, hirsute. Originated in Kitakanbara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Collected, named and released by Tokuji Ôoka in 1970. Sport: **Fukurin-yûzuru.**

Yvonne Amazonica. (*C.reticulata* hybrid). *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1992, Issue No.112, vol.XVII, No.5, p.36, Reg. No.311: Originated by H. Burwell, Inglewood, New Zealand. It is 15 years old and first bloomed 1979. The growth is spreading, dense and of medium rate. The leaves are dark green, 11 cm long x 5.5 cm wide. The blooms are semi-double, occasionally peony form and are 14 cm across x 5 cm deep and have 22 petals. The colour is dark ruby red (RHS.CC.60A), and the stamens have yellow anthers and cream filaments. Flowers early to late.

Yvonne Marie. (*C.x williamsii*), *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, 1984, vol.XIII, No.6, p.24, Reg. No.216: A chance seedling from an un-named *C.x williamsii* raised by Mrs J.E. Shaw. Waima, Northland, NZ., which first bloomed 1973. Spreading and slow growth with light green leaves, 8cm x 4 cm. White, peony form flower, 13 cm across x 6 cm deep, with ivory petals and about 40 petaloids with cream filaments and yellow anthers. Flowers mid-season to late.

Yvonne Rolfe. (*C.reticulata* hybr.), ACRS., 1983, *Camellia News*, No.87, p.22, Reg. No.301 with colour photo on front cover: Originated by Bill Hooper, Camellia Vale Nursery, Bexley North, N.S.W. Australia. A chance seedling of *C.reticulata* **Arch of Triumph** that first bloomed 1979. A light crimson pink, loose, peony form, 15 cm flower, produced mid-season to late. The plant is erect, open with 11 cm x 5 cm dark green, acuminate leaves.

Yvonne Tyson. (*C.japonica*), Fendig, 1951, *American Camellia Catalogue*: Large phlox pink with salmon undertones, anemone form, 12-15 cm across. The outer petals are large, inner petaloids intermixed with many golden stamens. Leaves are heavy, twisted and dark green on a plant of rapid, compact, vigorous growth. Originated by W.V. Tyson, Savannah, Georgia, USA from seed of unknown parents. First flowered 1947. Sport: **Yvonne Tyson Variegated.** See: *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1954, Reg. No.71.

Yvonne Tyson Variegated. (*C.japonica*), SCCS., 1956, *The Camellia. Its Culture and Nomenclature*, p.94 as 'Yvonne Tyson Var.': A virus variegated form of **Yvonne Tyson.** Phlox pink blotched white. Originated in USA.