

THE CAMELLIA

Its Culture and Nomenclature

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IN EVERY field of endeavor there will always be found certain individuals who by their untiring and unselfish efforts contribute greatly to raise the standards in the particular field in which they are engaged.

The personnel of the nomenclature committee was composed of such individuals and it is due to their tireless efforts that this book was made possible and to them our sincere appreciation is, given.

Recognition of the cooperation received and the suggestions made by the various organizations and individuals whose efforts have also been a substantial contribution in the publication of this book is hereby acknowledged.

Southern California Camellia Society
Lloyd J. Taylor
President

INTRODUCTION

In this list it is our desire to present varieties of camellias grown on the Pacific Coast which are now available or will be available in the near future.

This list represents the results of an extensive and diligent research into camellia nomenclature which has been carried on over a period of some ten years. However, due to the great confusion concerning varietal names of camellias the list cannot be complete or final. As new information becomes available, a revision will be published at least every two years.

It is our belief that the original name of a variety should be used where such name can be determined, otherwise the name by which the variety is best known. Therefore, the varieties are listed in alphabetical order with the description of each variety appearing under its original name, when determinable, otherwise under its best known name.

The synonyms or other names commonly applied to each variety, if any, are listed just prior to the description and in alphabetical order with reference to the variety to which they relate. We do not attempt to list all synonyms for each variety, as many are only local names or names which are no longer in common use, and, therefore, such listing would only tend to confuse. However, we believe that all names of a variety in common use should be listed for the protection of those kindred spirits whose love for the camellia is beyond the comprehension and understanding of the remainder of the world.

The description of the varieties appears as follows:

First: Color—Our best judgment is used in all color descriptions, but allowances should be made due to differences of opinion and variations of color due to type of soil, locality and fertilizer used.

Second: Size—The size of the flower is described as small (2 inches or less); medium (2 to 3 inches); medium large (3 to 3 1/2 inches); large (3 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches); and very large (4 1/2 or more).

Third: Form—An attempt has been made to classify the varieties as to form and a system has been worked out based in part on that of Abbe Berlese, whose book was published in 1838. It is hoped that this system, hereinafter set forth, will be found simple and easy to follow. However, no hard and fast rule can apply, as various forms of flowers may appear from time to time on the same plant.

Fourth: Type of Growth—We feel that many people desire to know the type of growth of a particular variety, especially when it is

used for landscaping purposes. Therefore, a description of the growth habits is given where a determination of this point has been possible, in the following terms: slow, medium or vigorous, and bushy, spreading, willowy, upright, compact upright or loose upright.

Fifth: Blooming Period—This is denoted by "E" (Early—Oct. to Jan. 1st); "M" (Midseason—Jan. 1st to Mar.); "L" (Late Mar. and later). However, the season of bloom can only be given approximately, much depending on weather conditions, rainfall, and temperature in any given year.

We realize that many errors or omissions will be found herein, for perfection or near perfection is impossible, due to the fact that some names are now used for varieties entirely different from those described and pictured in color in some of the old books, and due to the many unsettled controversies existing concerning camellia nomenclature. We also realize that we are inviting much criticism, but there must be pioneers in any field, and if the great confusion existing in camellia nomenclature is to be remedied, a start must be made, and the sooner the better.

Therefore, it is hoped this list will be accepted in the spirit in which it is tendered, and we sincerely hope that it will be of some help to everyone.

There are also included herein, brief cultural hints, discussion of the problems of nomenclature and a historical outline.

Nomenclature Research Committee

VERN O. McCASKILL

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The Camellia on the Pacific Coast

By WILLIAM E. WOODROOF

CULTURE OUTLINE

In my opinion the camellia is the entire royal family of all evergreen shrubs and should be planted in every garden where conditions permit.

There are many varieties of the Camellia Japonica, and they produce unbelievably beautiful flowers in white through shades of pink and red, and combinations of these colors, from September to May.

The size of the camellia flower ranges from approximately 1 1/2 inches to in excess of 6 inches and has many different forms (single, semi-double, rose form double, formal double, peony form and anemone form) with variations of petal arrangement in every form.

The plant is a slow growing shrub of various types of growth (bushy or upright and loose or compact) which may attain a height of 25 feet and a width of 15 to 25 feet over a very long period of time.

The foliage of the camellia is luxuriant and varies in size, shape and color, and the plant is well worth a place in your garden for its foliage alone.

One of the interesting habits of this beautiful shrub is its capacity to sport flowers of different form and color. In other words, the element of surprise always exists.

Therefore, may I extend to you the most sincere recommendations concerning the camellia.

LOCATION

The camellia is a semi-shade loving plant and should be protected from the full sun in all areas of low humidity. Protection afforded by lath is the most suitable. However, the north or east side of a house or garden or under trees is satisfactory when protection is given from the hot mid-day sun. Care should be taken that the plant is not closer than three feet to a wall or surface where it would be affected by reflected heat. Care should also be taken in planting under trees that such trees are of a variety that will allow filtered sunlight through and that do not have heavy near surface roots to cause too much interference. In all cases be sure that the planting is not too close to the trunk of the tree.

PLANTING AND SOILS

Camellias like a well drained soil, slightly on the acid side, and a cool, moist condition for their roots.

In the Ground: In lighter soils the hole should be at least 24x24x24 inches and for larger plants, two times as large as the root ball. The soil mixture should be equal parts of soil, leaf mold and moistened peat moss, or equal parts of soil and leaf mold or soil and moistened peat moss mixed thoroughly.

In heavy soil the hole should be the same size as in the lighter soil except it should be further deepened with a shovel or post hole digger by 18 to 24 inches, and this deeper hole as well as bottom of larger hole should be filled with coarse gravel to aid drainage. Where drainage is very poor, it may be advisable to build a raised section in your garden held with rocks or other material and filled with good sandy soil. If possible, import good sandy loam to use in your soil mixture, but if not practicable, add approximately 10 % sand to the mixture and increase the amount of leaf mold and/or moistened peat moss.

The hole should be backfilled with the soil mixture so that the root ball will be about 1 inch above the surrounding soil surface and firmly tamped to prevent settling. The root ball should be moist at the time of planting, and if the root system appears to be crowded, the outer roots may be gently loosened with the fingers. The plant should then be placed in the hole with the root ball about 1 inch higher than the surrounding soil surface, and the mixed soil should be placed around and tamped firmly. When the planting is finished, water slowly and thoroughly.

In Containers: Container growing of camellias is becoming increasingly popular and is ideally suited for those who do not have sufficient or proper ground space. This method assures good drainage, makes watering and fertilizing easier, and is more flexible in that plants can be moved to any location desired.

Pots and red wood boxes, with good drainage holes, make ideal containers. The recommended sizes of containers are as follows:

1 Gal. can—10 inch container

3 Gal. can—12 to 14 inch container

5 Gal. can—14 inch container

Balled Plants—Container at least 2 inches larger than ball.

A plant should be moved to a container at least 2 inches larger every three years until it is placed in a container of 16 inches or more, where it can remain for some period of time.

In planting in a container, place 2 inches of pea gravel in the bottom and use the same soil mix and planting method as for plants in the ground. The other points of culture for container grown plants will be discussed in their proper place.

IRRIGATION

The proper watering of a camellia is very important. It is impossible to advise just how often a plant should be watered as this depends on weather conditions, location, and the type of soil. A plant in lighter soil will need more water than one in heavy soil: a plant in the shade will require less water than one in the semi-shade; a plant protected from the wind will require less water than one which is not so protected; a container grown plant will generally require more water than one grown in the ground; and a plant close to other vegetation will require more water than one which is not.

Therefore, no exact rule can be laid down. The guiding principle is that a camellia should never be allowed to dry out completely, and the soil should be kept moist but not so wet as to cause a water-logged condition. When watering, soak the ground thoroughly and do not water again until the plant shows need for water by the fact that portions of the soil around the plant have begun to or have dried out.

Spraying or syringing the foliage during hot summer and fall months is very beneficial, but avoid this practice during the heat of the day or when flower buds are opening.

FERTILIZER

There is a great difference of opinion concerning the type and amount of fertilizer and the time to fertilize camellias. The important things to keep in mind are that a camellia is a slow growing shrub and an acid loving plant.

An acid fertilizer should be used for the best results, and good commercial fertilizers in both liquid and powdered form can be obtained. A simple fertilizer can be made by mixing equal parts of cottonseed meal and sand and adding 10% soil sulphur.

The amount of fertilizer to use depends to a great extent on the type and richness of the soil, the size of the plants and whether they are in the ground or in containers. When using commercial fertilizers, never use more than prescribed on the container. When using the cottonseed meal mixture, apply as follows:

12 to 18 inch—1/2 Cup

18 to 24 inch—1/2 Cup

24 to 36 inch—1 Cup

3 to 4 feet—2 Cups

4 to 5 feet—3 Cups

6 to 8 feet—4 Cups

For container grown and young grafted plants use only one half of the amount prescribed. However, it is not advisable or necessary to fertilize young grafts for a period of one to two years after grafting.

The plant should always be moist at the time of fertilizing and

the fertilizer should be applied evenly and not too close to the main stem and watered in thoroughly.

It is not necessary to fertilize camellias more than two times each year and this should be done in April and July and not later than August.

Some growers recommend the use of well rotted stable manure and well decayed bean or alfalfa straw as a mulch in place of the use of any commercial fertilizer.

Highly concentrated fertilizers such as blood meal, fish meal, sulphate of ammonia, etc., are dangerous for all but an expert to use and are not recommended.

Do not fertilize any camellia which has been transplanted for at least six months, and never fertilize a sick or ailing plant.

The effects of too much fertilizer are to burn a plant (discolored, by the foliage becoming burned around the edges), and to force too much growth to the detriment of bud development.

The effects of too little fertilizer are poor growth and bad color in the foliage.

When the foliage discloses an alkalinity of the soil, this can be corrected by the use of soil sulphur sprinkled around the plant and soaked in thoroughly, or by the use of a liquid acid soil conditioner used as directed.

INSECTS, PESTS AND DISEASES

Camellias are not subject to attack by many pests and diseases, and ordinary measures can generally be used to combat them.

I ANT CONTROL

This will lessen the trouble caused by aphid and scale as ants spread these pests. Your garden supply house can recommend a good control.

II SUCKING INSECTS

The pests in this category with which we have the most trouble are aphid and scale. Aphid and scale suck sap from the leaf and stem and cause malformation of foliage, defoliation, injury to leaf buds and stunting of growth, and render the plant unsightly. Aphid can be controlled by the use of a recommended spray material blended with an oil base to insure good coverage. Scale can be controlled by the use of a 2 % oil spray containing nicotine. However, an oil spray should not be used on a hot day or when the foliage of the plant is wet, and preferably should be used in the fall on a cool day.

III CHEWING OR LEAF EATING INSECTS

The pests in this category with which we have the most trouble

are caterpillars, grasshoppers and beetles. These pests eat the new tender foliage, and in the case of the beetles, sometimes girdle the bark of the new growth. These pests can be controlled by dusting or spraying with a stomach poison such as arsenate of lead, cryotox or cryolite mixed with oil in amounts directed on container. In the case of the beetle, a spraying or dusting of the soil surface around the plant will generally produce results.

IV FUNGUS DISEASE

Phomopsis Blight or "Die Back" is a fungus disease more prevalent in the South. This disease causes new growth and sometimes whole branches to wilt, shrivel and die back. The affected portion should be cut back into sound wood and burned. The plant should then be sprayed with bordeaux mixture to lessen the danger of further trouble. If such fungus disease is prevalent, a preventive spray of bordeaux as soon as new growth starts in the early spring may be advisable.

Flower Blight is a fungus disease prevalent in California. This is disclosed by brown or blackish spots appearing on the opening flower, and spreading on the petals of the flower as it develops. The best control now known is to pick up all old flowers that fall around the plant and remove all affected flowers from the plant, being sure that each and every petal is removed. There has also been some experimentation with a fermate spray, which, however, is rather a difficult process. As to this spray, check with the California State Department of Agriculture.

V ALKALINE POISONING

This can be detected where the foliage turns yellow with its veins remaining green, the foliage taking on a mottled appearance. If this condition continues, the foliage becomes dead at the tips and along the edges and ultimately will cause the death of the plant. This condition can be checked by the application of soil sulphur or a liquid acid soil conditioner as directed.

VI VIRUS DISEASE

This disease can be detected by yellow mottled foliage on your plant. Experimentation has disclosed that this mottling is due to a genetic character which follows a uniform pattern in all leaves, or virus which is not as regular and varies from plant to plant or on the same plant. The yellow variegation is mostly of the virus type. Virus is a disease that can be transferred by grafting although not by handling plants, while in cases of the genetic character it cannot be transferred. In grafting, virus may cause the scion of a solid colored

variety to variegate, but many such variegations are due to a true genetic character. Such virus does not seem to affect the vigor of the plant. There is at present no known cure for the disease.

VII IMPROPER CULTURE

Browning on upper surfaces of leaves or definitely dead brown areas on any part of the leaf surfaces discloses sunburn and the plant should be given more protection.

General yellowing of the foliage discloses insufficient fertilizer, insufficient water or poor drainage.

Yellowing of foliage with veins remaining green discloses alkaline poisoning. See supra.

Under no circumstances should a spray material containing D.D.T. be used on camellias as it is very harmful to some varieties, causing dropping of foliage, dying back of leaf buds and in some cases death of the plant.

In spraying, be sure that all parts of the plant are covered, especially the underneath portion of the foliage.

PRUNING

There is a difference of opinion as to the necessity of and the time to prune camellias. However, camellias do need shaping, some more than others.

Branches having a tendency to grow irregularly should be straightened by pruning or staking. Wild growth should be pruned back and weak growth should be removed. Varieties with a spindly or loose habit of growth can be induced to bush by pruning. Branches lying on or too near to the ground should be removed to prevent insects from having an easy access to the plant.

In pruning, if possible, cut back not further than two eyes on the last cycle of growth by making a clean slanting cut with a sharp knife or pruners.

Pruning should be done just after the blooming season and just before the first cycle of growth as a majority of the flower buds form on this cycle; and pruning after the first cycle may remove most of your flowers. Pruning can also be done at the time of picking flowers, if desired.

Do not prune the upright stem of Chandleri Elegans or Francine until the growth has reached the desired height as the growth will be mostly lateral once the upright central stem is cut.

DISBUDDING

Varieties producing heavy bud crops should be disbudded to obtain better and larger flowers. By midsummer flower buds may

usually be distinguished from leaf buds, and terminal buds should be thinned to one or not more than two buds and those along the stem should be spaced at least 2 inches apart. If possible, leave buds at various stages of development so that the blossoms will not all mature within a short time of each other.

MULCH

In the hot summer and early fall months it is beneficial to your plants to maintain a 1 inch mulch of peat moss or leaf mold to protect the surface roots. This practice will also save you the necessity of so much watering.

BUDDROPPING

This is one of the most controversial problems in camellia culture, and much has been said and written concerning it, and many reasons have been advanced therefore.

Buddropping occurs as follows:

General Some varieties have a tendency to drop their buds or have such a tendency in certain localities due to petal formation in flowers or to the fact that they bloom so late the new growth forces the buds to fall.

Blasting The buds turn brown, dry up and fall.

Bull Heading: The buds begin to open, moist rot sets in, and they fall.

Natural: Where a plant sets too many buds, nature sometimes steps in and thins them for you.

Mass Dropping: In a variety that usually does not drop its buds, there will sometimes occur a mass dropping.

It seems to be the consensus of present opinion that the causes of buddropping, except in those varieties which are buddroppers by nature, are neglect in culture due to either improper watering (too much or too little), insufficient drainage or to a lack of a balanced fertilizer; a too prolonged weather condition such as a long dry or wet season; and a sudden change in temperature preceding the expansion of buds.

There is a great need for intensive research in this field.

TRANSPLANTING

Many of us either enjoy moving plants when we can find nothing further to do in the care of our camellias or there is a need for such removal.

The transplanting of a camellia can be accomplished successfully even with large specimens during their dormant period from October to March.

The plant should be moist before removal. There is no necessity to ball in burlap unless the plant is to be moved some distance or is to remain out of the ground for a period of time. As large a root ball as possible should be taken with the plant.

Cut the surface of the soil around the plant of the approximate size of the root ball to be taken with a straight neck square blade shovel. Then sink the shovel as deep as possible around the plant in the cut first made so that when the soil is dug away it will not tear or break the roots. Then dig the soil from around the ball as cut. When this is done, slide the shovel under the ball and loosen the ball and remove to the new location.

Where balling in burlap is necessary, small and medium size plants can be dug as above described and set out on a square of burlap which should then be tied securely around the root ball and at the stem of the plant. With larger plants, it is generally better to ball in burlap in the hole. This can be done as follows: Tunnel under the plant; slip the burlap through the tunnel so that part is exposed at each end; cut one side of ball and draw burlap up on that side; cut other side of ball and draw burlap up on that side; tie burlap securely around ball and remove from hole.

The same planting procedure should be followed as set forth supra except it is generally advisable only to place sufficient soil around the plant to hold it in position and then fill hole with water containing B-1 solution, allowing the solution to soak into roots before backfilling the hole. It is not necessary to remove the burlap, just cut string from around stem of plant and fold back.

It is best not to transplant on a hot day, but if such a day occurs on or immediately subsequent to the transplanting, a protection of cheese cloth or burlap should be placed over the plant for a few days. No fertilizer should be used for a period of at least six months.

PROPAGATION

I Cuttings

Facilities: A cold frame is usually the most practical way to root cuttings, and consists of an airtight frame of the following dimensions: 6 feet wide and any length desired; 18 to 24 inches high at the back, sloping to 12 to 18 inches at the front. The top is covered with a glass sash. The frame can be placed on the ground and the bottom should be covered with 2 inches of gravel to aid drainage and topped with 2 inches of sand to hold moisture and aid in building up humidity. On top of the sand 1x1 inch garden stakes should be criss-crossed so that the flats will set above the sand for better drainage and circulation of air. The frame should face south and be placed under lath or trees where filtered sunlight is available,

as the protective care required when they are in the full sun is excessive. If desired, a heating device can be placed in the frame with a regulated temperature of 65° to 70°. Also, if available, cuttings can be made on a bench in a glass house.

Bedding plant flats make the best containers for planting. Wash the flats and fill all cracks with sphagnum moss. Then fill the flat with thoroughly washed sand, and pack tight. Peat moss is sometimes mixed with the sand to be placed in the flat on the ratio of about 1/3 peat moss and 2/3 sand.

Time to Make: Cuttings can be made after each of the two cycles of growth has sufficiently hardened, which is in the winter from about November and in the summer from about June 15th to July 15th.

Selection of Cuttings: Tip cuttings from the last cycle of growth with two or three eyes or leaf buds and at least 2 to 3 inches long are generally the best. However, inside cuttings with only 1 leaf bud can be used. In taking cuttings, use a sharp knife or pruners and cut on a slant, leaving at least one and preferably two leaf buds on the last cycle of growth.

Preparation of Cuttings: Where space is limited, strip all but the top leaf from the cutting, and cut this leaf in half. If space is not limited, a cutting with two or three leaves and leaf buds can be used. However, it is generally best to cut all leaves in half, although full leaf cuttings can be made. Just before planting, make a clean slanting cut at the bottom with a sharp knife, preferably just below a leaf bud, although this is not necessary.

Planting: Before using your prepared flats, be sure the sand is wet as the cuttings can be more firmly seated than in dry sand. Starting at one end of the flat, cut a narrow trench in the sand with a thin metal blade and place the cuttings in the trench so that all leaves and leaf buds at the base of the leaves are above the surface of the sand, and the leaves of the cuttings do not touch. When the row is filled, place a narrow board in front, and pack until firm. Then continue until the flat is filled, and label. If more than one variety is placed in the flat, each variety can be labeled and separated with pot labels placed in the sand. Rooting media are sometimes used, but in tests no particular benefit has been noted.

When the flat is filled, place on the stakes in the cold frame with airspace between each flat, and water in with a fine spray until the sand is smooth.

Care: The and in the bottom of the frame should be kept moist at all times to aid in building up humidity.

The cuttings should not be allowed to dry out but should only be watered when a need is disclosed. This can be determined by

pressing a portion of the sand in the flat between your fingers. If the sand is moist, no water, needed; if not, water lightly with a fine spray.

It is recommended that the frames be aired once a week on a cool day, or early in the morning, for approximately one to two hours to prevent any danger of fungus. However, never open a frame on a very hot day with low humidity.

When the temperature reaches 75°, a covering of cheese cloth should be placed over the frame, and on very hot days of 90°. or more a double covering may be advisable. Where the frames are in the full sun, a heavy covering such as burlap should be used.

Removal from Frame: In summer, cuttings will root in approximately four months, and in winter in approximately six months in an unheated frame. However, some varieties such as Alba Plena will take much longer.

To determine whether the cuttings are ready to remove and pot, loosen an occasional cutting throughout the flat. If the average root formation is 2/3 or better, remove and transfer to a 2 to 2 1/2 inch pot with a soil mixture of 1/4 sandy loam and 3/4 peat moss. If the average root formation is less than 2/3, leave the cuttings in the frame. Cuttings taken from the flat with a good white callous, but no roots, can be replaced in a flat and returned to the frame. However, if the callous or the tip of the cutting is black, throw it away. The new potted cuttings should be thoroughly watered with a solution of B-1 and protected from the hot sun for a few days, when they can be exposed to the sun under lath or trees.

II Grafting

Reason for Grafting: This method of propagation is used to produce plants which attain an earlier maturity and bloom with more vigorous growth than would be possible in plants on their own roots. In fact the time is at least cut in half.

Time of Grafting: Camellias are generally grafted from about December to April 1st. However, summer grafting is possible as soon as the first cycle of growth hardens, and before the second cycle of growth begins, from about June 15th to July 15th.

Type of Graft: There are many types of grafts, but the ones generally used are the cleft graft in the winter and the bark graft in the summer. A cleft graft is generally preferred, although a bark graft is generally used in the summer due to the fact that during the summer growing period, when the bark is loose, a cleft graft will generally result in the misplacement of the bark on the understock. A bark graft also allows the scion to have full and complete contact with a solid cambium layer on the understock, while in a cleft graft

the cambium layers are matched only on one side. A bark graft cannot be used in the winter dormant season as the bark is not loose.

Tools and Materials: The tools and materials needed are a sharp knife, pruners, fine tooth saw and string or heat treated rubber bands.

Selection of Understock: The factors to look for in selecting understock are vigorous growth, soft wood, width of cambium layer, and ability to heal or callous rapidly. The best results can be obtained from vigorous seedlings and such named varieties as Sarah Frost, Ake-Bono, Purity, Pink Perfection, etc., with a preference for Sarah Frost. Understock which has been transplanted or fertilized just prior to grafting is not recommended.

Preparation of Understock: Cut the understock on a slant (so water accumulating will drain away from the scion) as low as practical (about 3 inches above the surface of the soil) with a pair of pruners on small understock aged 5 years or less, or with a saw on larger understock. Smooth the cut surface with a knife.

For a cleft graft, slice the understock with a knife on the high side and as near the side as is practical, about 1 1/2 inches deep. The cut should be nearer the center on small understock. The reasons for cutting toward the side rather than in the center are that the split understock can be pulled firmly together when tying, and on healing no opening will be left, and the pressure on the tender scion will not be so great. Then make a small notch on the outer corner or side where the scion is to be placed. This notch is recommended in that it aids in matching cambium layers on the scion and understock and allows a heavy callous to form binding the scion to the understock.

For a bark graft, make a vertical cut in the bark on the high side about 1 1/2 inches long. Then loosen the bark on each side of the cut at the top with a knife point.

The understock is now ready for the insertion of the scion.

Selection of Scion Wood: Scion wood should be taken from a healthy plant and from the last cycle of growth which has sufficiently hardened. A tip scion with approximately three leaf buds of sufficient length to allow insertion in the understock to a depth of 1 to 1 1/2 inches is to be preferred over an inside scion with one leaf bud as there is a better chance to obtain a bushy specimen in a shorter period of time.

Preparation of Scion: For a cleft graft, cut all leaves in half. Then make a double bevel cut to one side and to the bottom on the portion of the scion to be inserted in the understock, which results in a knife edge at one side and a wedge at the bottom. The reason for the double bevel is to allow the understock to be completely pulled together in tying, so that the side away from the scion is completely

closed and no gap is left on the side where the scion is inserted.

For a bark graft, cut all leaves in half. Then make a bevel cut on one side of the scion from below the lowest leaf to a point at the bottom. Then the bottom end on the opposite end is pointed to form a sharp wedge.

The scion is now ready for insertion in the understock.

Insertion .of Scion in Understock: For a cleft graft, place the pointed tip, knife edge in, into the notch cut on the high side of the understock, and insert it by matching the cambium layers on one side of the scion and understock until approximately 1/8 inch of the bevel cut on the scion remains above the top of the understock. The cambium layer is just under the bark.

For a bark graft, slide the scion, bevel side in, inside and along the vertical cut made in the understock, leaving about 1/8 inch of the bevel cut in the scion exposed above the top of the understock.

The scion is then secured firmly in place with string or a heat treated rubber band.

Covering and Exposure: The completed graft is then covered with a glass jar of sufficient size to preclude any part of the scion from touching the jar. The graft should then be placed under lath, some other suitable protection or in a cold frame or glass house if available.

Care of the Graft: A covering of cheese cloth, burlap or other similar protection should be placed over the jar when the temperature reaches 75° or more, otherwise the hot sun will burn the scion, dehydrate the foliage and cause loss. The amount of protection required will of course depend on the heat and exposure.

The graft should be kept on the dry side, but should not be allowed to dry out completely. When water is needed, a light application is sufficient.

If fungus develops on understock or scion, air out on a cool day, in the early morning or late afternoon. The process may have to be repeated to affect a complete cure.

There is a difference of opinion as to when a graft should be uncovered. I recommend uncovering when the callous has completely formed on the scion and has rolled on the understock to such an extent as to be joined securely. In winter grafting, this condition should develop in 8 to 10 weeks, and in summer, in 4 to 5 weeks. This time can be decreased by use of heat. If growth has not commenced prior to the time to remove the jar, the jar should be tilted or slightly raised for a day or two before complete removal, and if growth has commenced, the jar should be raised and removed gradually over a period of one week to ten days, depending on the weather. Complete removal should be made on a cool day or late in

the afternoon. If any adverse effects, such as wilting or dehydration develop on removal, the jar should be returned until complete revival, and then the above process should be repeated.

On removal of the jar, the uncalloused portion of the top of the understock should be sealed with a good grafting preparation so the wood will remain alive until the understock is completely calloused over.

The string or rubber band should be removed when it begins to cut into the understock.

The graft should not be fertilized for a period of at least 2 years as the root system contains sufficient vigor to force all growth that the young top can assimilate.

The summer graft will not always make its first cycle of growth until the following spring. However, a completed graft has been obtained without exposure to winter hazards, and valuable scion wood has been used which might otherwise have been lost.

Where a graft is lost for some reason, understock can sometimes be salvaged by regrafting at the earliest possible date or allowing sucker growth to develop and regrafting when that growth attains sufficient size.

III Seedlings

Seeds are produced by any variety having a pistil which generally occurs in those varieties showing stamens. The seed pods form under the old flowers, and should not be taken until the pod breaks open on the plant.

Plant the seeds in an apple box or pots in a soil mixture of equal parts of sandy loam, moistened peat moss and leaf mold. The seed should be planted about 1 inch deep and kept moist.

The seed will germinate and develop roots and top in 3 to 5 months. When the plant is about 6 inches tall, transfer to a 6 inch pot or a 1 gallon can.

Most seedlings will not bloom until they are about 5 to 7 years old. The bloom generally produced is of single form of no particular value, although on rare occasions a beautiful new variety is discovered. If the flower is of no value, the plant can be used for understock.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The ancestral home of the camellia is Eastern Asia and it grows principally in Korea, China south of Shanghai, Japan south of Tokyo and the islands adjacent thereto. Distribution was made in the Orient by priests and monks starting about 552 A.D.

The camellia was named in honor of George Joseph Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit who traveled in Asia in the 17th century, by Carolus Linnaeus, a Swedish botanist.

The camellia was introduced into Europe by Portuguese, Dutch and English seamen, and by doctors of the Dutch East India Company who were in the Orient in the 16th century. Camellias first became known in Europe through published accounts by James Petiver, of London, in 1702, and Englehart Kaempfer, of the Dutch East India Company, in 1712. The first definite culture of camellias in England was by Lord Petre, in 1739. However, the importation of camellias into Europe really started in the 1790's and early 1800's, and from that time many varieties were imported, and many new varieties were developed by hybridization and chance seedlings. There were many outstanding collections of camellias in Europe in the first half of the 19th century, one of the largest being that of Berlese, in Paris, who listed 300 varieties in 1843 and 151 new varieties in 1849. The camellia declined in popularity in Europe about 1860, due principally to the fact that too many formal flowers were grown by the trade, and the public lost interest, which interest was revived only after different types and forms appeared.

Camellias began to arrive in America from the Orient and Europe at the close of the 18th century, and were first grown on the Atlantic seaboard in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, starting about 1798, where many new seedlings were developed. For example, Marshall P. Wilder of Boston listed 150 varieties in 1837, which increased to 300 varieties; C. M. Hovey & Co. of Boston listed 74 varieties in 1834 and 102 varieties in 1852. Camellias were imported into the South from Europe and the Atlantic seaboard from about 1830 to 1860, Charleston, S. C., becoming the principal headquarters. On the Pacific Coast, camellias were propagated and planted in San Francisco and Sacramento in the 1850's, and were imported from the Atlantic seaboard, Europe and the Orient. Plants were advertised for sale in California as early as 1854.

Camellias have been popular in America since their introduction and expansion except for a decline during the Civil War.

NOMENCLATURE

The great confusion existing in camellia nomenclature is a deplorable condition which should be rectified at the earliest possible date. It might be interesting to note the source of varietal names and the reasons and remedy for this condition.

SOURCES OF VARIETAL NAMES

1. Persons (e.g.: Mathotiana)
2. Places (e.g.: Nagasaki)
3. Form or feature of flower (e.g.: Fimbriata)
4. Color (e.g.: Alba Plena)
5. Leaf Peculiarity (e.g.: Laurel Leaf)
6. Description of Flower (e.g.: Gigantea)
7. Resemblance to other Flowers (e.g.: Magnoliaeflora)

REASONS FOR AND SOURCES OF CONFUSION

1. In Europe, Japanese names changed to Latin or second names in language of country where taken.
2. In the United States, Latin names changed to names of people and common English names.
3. Name applied to more than one variety.
4. Several names given to same variety.
5. Name given which did not belong to variety.
6. Lack of knowledge or ethics, carelessness and negligence.
7. Renaming or translation from country to country or in parts of same country.
8. Lack of cooperation among growers.
9. Name of known variety used for different or inferior variety.
10. Different names given identical sports of a known variety.
11. Renaming of lost label plants.
12. Sale of unbloomed seedlings which were given more than one name on blooming.

REMEDY

1: Adopt the International Code of Nomenclature which provides in part as follows:

- a. A variety can bear but one valid name, and a name should apply only to one variety although a different species.
- b. Latin names to be used only where they express some character of the plant, and Latin proper names not allowed.
- c. Translation, change or modification not allowed.
- d. Single word preferred, and no more than three words.
- e. Avoid names likely to be confused; Mr., Mrs., Miss, etc.; articles "a" and "the"; and long or difficult to pronounce words.
- f. Name will usually be a "fancy" one beginning with a capital letter.
- g. Name must be published by description in recognized publication to be valid.
- h. Do not change names in common use to conform to rules.

2. Ascertain original names of all varieties, where possible, and all synonyms or other names commonly applied to each variety, through which a synonymy of varieties can be worked out to the end that there will be only one name for each variety, and that the name adopted be the first one properly published.

A start has been made by camellia societies, nurseries, Mr. R. J. Wilmot of the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, and similar organizations throughout the country, to rectify this confused condition of nomenclature. It is hoped that this work will continue until the entire situation is cleared. But success is only possible if complete cooperation is obtained from all interested persons and organizations, such cooperation consisting of continuous research and publication and dissemination of all findings with a never ending effort being made to arrive at an agreement and act on such findings, rather than a continuation of personal and sectional jealousy and the voicing of destructive rather than constructive criticism.

Classification used in the following list

- Class I SINGLE
One row of not over eight (8) petals.
Example: AMABILIS
- Class II SEMI-DOUBLE
Two or more rows of petals, conspicuous stamens.
Example: FINLAND IA.
- Class III ANEMONE FORM
A flat flower with one or more rows of large outer petals; the center a convex mass, composed of petaloids and stamens intermingled.
Example: CHANDLERI ELEGANS.
- Class IV PEONY FORM
A deep rounded flower with several rows of outer petals; the center a convex mass of twisted petaloids and stamens.
Example: DEBUTANTE
- Class V ROSE FORM
Imbricated petals, showing stamens in a concave center when fully open.
Example: PURITY
- Class VI FORMAL DOUBLE
Fully imbricated, many rows of petals, never showing stamens.
Example: ALBA. PLENA

ABUNDANCE

White. Large, peony form. Slow, tall, angular growth. M.

ADAH PEARL

Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

ADMIRAL HALSEY

Variegated form of General Dwight Eisenhower. —Deep Red Marbled White.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ

See Kishu Tsukasa.

ADMIRATION

(Carl Rosenquist Var.)

Variegated form of Carl Rosenquist.—Red Blotched White.

ADOLPHE

See Adolphe Audusson

ADOLPHE AUDUSSON

(Adolphe; The Czar)

Dark Red. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, sturdy growth. M.

ADOLPHE AUDUSSON SPECIAL

A predominately White Adolphe Audusson.

ADOLPHE AUDUSSON VAR.

Variegated form of Adolphe Audusson.—Dark Red spotted White.

ADRIAN LEBRUN

See Sarah Frost

ADZUMA SHIBORI

See Margherita Coleoni Var.

AITONIA

Rose Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, spreading growth. M

AKA-KARAKO

See Arajishi.

AKASI GATA

See Lady Clare.

AKE-BONO

(Chiffon; Dawn)

Deep Rose Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

AKE-BONO VAR.

Variegated form of Ake-Bono—White lined with Rose Pink.

ALBA FIMBRIATA

See Fimbriata.

ALBA PLENA

(I1 Cygno (Hearn)

Pure White. Large, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. E.

ALBA SPLENDENS

White. Medium to large, semi-double. Medium, loose, upright growth. M.

ALBA SUPERBA

(Nevius)

White. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

ALBA SUPREME

(Perfection Alba)

White. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. L.

ALBATROSS

See Yohei Haku

ALEEN

A predominately white Donckelari.

ALEXANDER NOWLIN

Red Spotted White. Medium large, formal double. Medium compact, upright growth. M.

ALOHA

See Arajishi

ALTHEAFLORA

See Gloire de Nantes.

ALTHEA PARTICOLOR

Deep Rose-Pink marbled White and veined deep Red. Large cup

- shaped semi-double. Upright growth. E-L.
- AMABILIS**
 (Subije; Mrs. Francis Saunders)
 White. Medium, single. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- AMABILIS VAR.**
 Variegated form of Amabilis—Pale Pink striped deeper Pink.
- AMAZING**
 Purplish Red. Large, formal double.
- AMELIA**
 Red with Copper Tint. Large, semi-double. to loose peony form.
 Slow, upright, sturdy growth. E-M.
- AMERICANA**
 See Countess of Orkney.
- ANEMONAEFLORA**
 See Warratah
- ANGELO BOTTI**
 Flesh Pink flecked light Red. Small, formal double.
- ANGELO COCCHI**
 Rose Pink streaked White. Medium, formal double.
- ANITA**
 Light Pink striped Carmine. Medium to large, semi-double.
 Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.
- ANNA BRUNEAU**
 Sport of Mathotiana Alba—Light Pink blotched White
- ANNA FROST**
 See Madonna
- ANNA LEE**
 Red to Rose. Large, semi-double. Sturdy, upright growth. M.
- ANNE GALLI**
 See Pink Bleichroeder
- ANNE LINDBERGH**
 Rose Red. Medium large, semi-peony form. Vigorous, upright
 growth. M-L.
- ANNE SYDENSTRICKER**
 Red blotched White. Medium, semi-double.
- ANNIE LAURIE**
 (Mrs. Eva Hill)
 Mauve. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, bushy growth. L
- APPLE BLOSSOM (YOUTZ)**
 See Countess of Orkney
- ARAJISHI**
 (Aloha; Aka-Karako)
 Dark Salmon Rose. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright, open
 growth. E.
- ARGENTINITA**
 (Faithful)

- Soft Pink spotted Rose. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. M.
- ARNALDA DE BRESCIA**
(Meig's Var.)
Rose striped White. Medium, large, formal double. Medium weeping, spreading growth. E.
- ARTHUR MIDDLETON**
Deep Pink. Large rose form double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- ASPASIA**
(Emperor of Russia Var. Great Eastern; Czarina)
Variegated form of Emperor of Russia—Deep Crimson spotted White.
- AUGUSTA WILSON**
(St. Elmo)
Soft Pink. Medium large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. E—M-
- AUGUSTE DELFOSSE**
Deep Red. Medium, peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- AUNT JETTY**
(Red Governor Mouton)
Solid dark Red form of Governor Mouton.
- AURORA BOREALIS**
See Finlandia Var.
- AURORA ROSEA**
See Red Finlandia
- AUSTILL'S PINK**
Pink. Medium, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. M.
- AVENIR**
See Lallarook
- BARBARA LODGE**
Solid Rose Pink form of Brooklynia.
- BARONNE DE BLEICHROEDER**
(Bleichroeder; Otome Var.)
Soft Pink streaked Crimson. Medium to large, rose form double. Slow, compact growth. M.
- BEALII ROSEA**
Rose Pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- BEAUTE DE NANTES**
Flesh Rose with lighter center. Medium, rose form double. Vigorous, compact growth. L.
- BEAUTIFUL**
See Prince Albert.
- BEAUTY OF HOLLAND**
Sport of Herme—Deep Pink spotted and blotched White.

BECKY SHARP

Cream White. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, spreading growth. M.

BELGIUM RED

See Romany

BELLA ROMANA

(Madame de Strekaloff, Tricolor Imbricata)

Light Pink striped and splashed Carmine. Medium large, rose form double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

BELLE JEANNETTE

(Cleopatra)

Rose-red flecked White. Large, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

BENI KAROKO

See Kumasaka

BENTEN

Rose Red. Small, single. M.

BERENICE BODDY

Light Pink with deeper Pink under petals. Medium large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

BESSIE McARTHUR

Clear Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. L.

BESSIE MORSE BELLINGRATH

See Toki-No-Hagasane

BIDWELL VAR.

White striped Pink. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

BIG BEAUTY

White blotched and dashed Pink. Large, formal double.

BIHO

(Songbird)

White flecked Pink. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. L.

BILL LEE VAR.

See Prima Donna Var.

BLACK DRAGON

See Koishi Gosh

BLACK PRINCE

Black Red. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. L.

BLACKWELL'S SPECIAL

See Brilliant

BLANCHE AUREA

White, lemon tinted at base. Medium, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. M.

BLEICHROEDER

See Baronne de Bleichroeder

BLOOD OF CHINA

(Victor Emmanuel—This Syn. used without justification)

Deep Salmon Red. Large semi-double to loose peony form.

Vigorous, compact growth. L.

BLOOD OF CHRIST

See Mathotiana Alba

BLUSH HIBISCUS

White with blush Pink at center. Very large, single to semi-double.

Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. M.

BLUSHING BRIDE

See Feasti.

BOLEN'S PRIDE

See Vedrine

BONNE CHANCE

Salmon Pink. Medium large, cup shaped semi-double. Loose, spreading growth.

BONOMIANA

Deep Red. Medium large, rose form double. L.

BOUTONNIERE

Dark Red with center petals streaked white. Small, rose form double. Slow, wide spreading growth. M-L.

BOUTONNIERE ALBA

See Compacta Alba

BRASSENIE

Rose Red marbled White. Large, rose form double. Slow, bushy growth. L.

BRICE NO. 4

Blush Pink. Medium, semi-double.

BRILLIANT

(Blackwell's Special, Tutcheria)

Red. Medium large, rose form double. Medium, upright, compact growth. M.

BROOKLYNIA

Pink mottled and splashed white. Large, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. L.

BROWN'S RED

Dark Red. Medium, peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

BUFF

See Lady Hume's Blush

BUSCH GARDEN RED

See Rose Queen

CABRILLO

See Red Bella Romana

CALEB COPE

(Mathilda, Mme. Faucillon)

- Rose Pink. Medium, formal double. Medium, upright growth. M.
- CALIFORNIA DONCKELARI RED**
See Monjisu Red
- CALIFORNIA DONCKELARI VAR.**
See Monjisu
- CAMEO PINK**
Light Pink. Medium, rose form double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. E-M.
- CAMPBELL ASHLEY**
Dark Red. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. L.
- CAMPBELLI**
See Margherita Coleoni
- CAMPBELLI VAR.**
See Margherita Coleoni Var.
- CANDIDA ELEGANTISSIMA**
See Nagasaki
- CANDIDISSIMA**
(Louise Centurioni; Effie B. Youtz; Star White)
White. Medium, formal double. Slow, compact growth. L.
- CAPITOL CITY**
Rose Red. Medium, single. M-L.
- CAPRICE**
Creamy White. Medium large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- CAPTAIN JOHN SUTTER**
Rose Pink blotched White. Large, formal double. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. Reported to be the same as Kishu Tsukasa. M.-L.
- CAPTAIN MARTIN'S FAVORITE**
Deep Pink splotched White. Large, formal double. Slow, upright, compact growth. M.
- CARDINAL RICHELIEU**
Rose Red. Large, irregular semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M-L.
- CARLOTTA GRISSI**
See Pope Pius IX
- CARL ROSENQUIST**
(Rosedale's Beauty)
Red to Rose-Pink. Medium, to large, rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. E-L.
- CARL ROSENQUIST VAR.**
See Admiration
- CARNATION**
See Rose Emery
- CAROL COMPTON**
Dark Red. Large, anemone form. Vigorous, open growth. Unusually fragrant. M.

CAROL LOMBARD

See Souv. de Bahuaud Litou

CASA BLANCA

See Pink Bleichroeder

CASETTI

White. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. L.

CASILDA

Carmine Rose with Red Stamens. Medium single of oblong form.
Vigorous, bushy growth.

CATHERINE CATHCART

(Leila; San Antonio)

Pink mottled White. Large, formal double. Slow, slender, upright growth. M.-L.

CELESTINE

Rose Pink. Large, rose form double. Vigorous growth.

CELTIC ROSEA -

See Semi-Double Blush

CHANCELLOR

Light Pink. Large, anemone form. Medium, upright growth. M.

CHANDLERI ALBA

White. Large, anemone form. Closely resembles Chandleri Elegans in form of flower, foliage, and growth habits.

CHANDLERI ELEGANS PINK

(Francine)

Solid Rose Pink form of Chandleri Elegans with center petaloids often spotted White.

CHANDLERI ELEGANS VAR.

Rose Pink and White. Very large, anemone form. Slow, spreading growth. E.-M.

CHANTILLY

Light Rose Pink. Medium, rose form double. Vigorous, compact growth. M.

CHASTITY

White with cream center. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. E.-M.

CHEERFUL

(Lucida)

Rose-Red. Medium, rose form double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.

CHICO

Light Pink flecked Rose. Medium, formal double.

CHIFFON

See Ake-Bono

CHIYODA-NISHIKI

See Mallot Var.

CHIYO-NO-HANAGATA

- (Dorothea Blanche)
 Pink shaded White. Large, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous,
 upright growth.
- CHRISTINE LEE
 Rose Pink. Large, semi-double. Slow, compact, spreading growth.
 M.
- CHRISTMAS CHEER
 Rose-Pink. Medium, single.
- CHRISTMAS RED
 Light Rose Red. Medium small, single.
- CHURCH PINK
 Pink. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- CHURCH WELL
 White. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, open growth. L.
- CLARKE'S RED
 See Sarah Frost.
- CLAR MAE
 See Crown Jewels.
- CLAUDIA LEA
 Delicate Pink. Medium, single. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- CLEOPATRA
 See Belle Jeannette.
- CLEOPATRA (M. A.)
 White and Pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth.
 M.
- CLIMAX
 See Ella Drayton.
- CLIVEANA
 Clear Pink. Medium, anemone form. Vigorous, compact growth. L.
- C. M. HOVEY
 (Colonel Firey; Wm. S. Hastie (Miss.) ; Duc de Devonshire)
 Dark Red. Large, formal double. Medium, slender growth. L.
- C. M. HOVEY VAR.
 See Scarlett O'Hara.
- C. N. HASTIE
 Dark Red. Large, loose peony form. Medium, upright growth. M.-L.
- COLLETTI
 (Colletti Maculata; Girard de Baillon; Purpliana)
 Red blotched White. Medium peony form. Slow bushy growth. M.
- COLLETTI MACULATA
 See Colletti.
- COLONEL FIREY
 See C. M. Hovey.
- COLONIAL LADY
 (Fragrant Striped)
 Sport of Herme—White with Carmine Red stripes and flecks.

COMMUNIST

Dark Red. Medium to small semi-double to rose form double.
Vigorous, spreading growth M.

COMPACTA ALBA

(Boutonniere Alba)

White. Small' formal double.

COMTE DE CHAMBARD

Rose-Red. Medium, formal double.

COMTE DE GOMER

See Madonna

COMTE DE NESSELRODE

Deep Pink striped and splotched Red. Large, loose peony form.

COMTESSE NIEUPORT

Soft Pink spotted White. Large, full peony form. Medium, upright,
open growth. M.

CONCORDIA

See Prince Albert

CONFLAGRATION

Firey Red. Large, semi-double. M.-L.

CONSTELLATION

Deep Pink fading to Blush in center. Medium, formal double.
Medium, upright growth. E.

CONTESSA LAVINIA MAGGI

See Lallarook

CORAL SEA

See Milady.

CORNIS FLORA

Light Pink shaded with deeper Pink. Small, single. Vigorous,
upright growth. E.-M.

COUNTESS CANARI

Salmon. Large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.-L.

COUNTESS OF DERBY

White striped Carmine. Large, rose form double. M.

COUNTESS OF ORKNEY

(Apple Blossom (Youtz) ; Americana; McKinsey Var.; Maid of
Orleans) White streaked Rose. Large, rose form double. Slow,
compact growth. M.

COVINA

Rose Red. Medium, semi-double to rose form double. Vigorous,
bushy growth. M.

CREPE ROSETTE

Deep Pink veined Red with White margined petals. Large, semi-
double. Medium, symmetrical growth. E.-L.

CRICHTON

See Tricolor California.

CRIMSON SUNSET'

- Deep Pink to Crimson. Large, full peony form. Medium, upright growth. M.
- CROWN JEWELS**
(Clay Mae; John Barber)
Red. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- CRYSTAL PALACE**
Bright Red. Medium, formal double. Medium, compact growth. M.
- CUP OF BEAUTY**
See Derbiana and David Gerbing.
- CZARINA**
See Aspasia
- DAIKAGURA RED**
(Shangri-la)
Deep Pink to Rose-Red sport of Daikagura.
- DAIKAGURA VAR.**
(Kiyosu; Idaten-Shibori)
Bright Rose-Pink spotted White. Large, peony form. Slow, compact growth. E.
- DAINTY (CALIF.)**
Sport of Tricolor Sieboldi—Blush White striped Red with fringed petals.
- DAINTY (SO.)**
Soft Pink. Medium, bell shaped single.
- DAISY BANKS**
White. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, spreading growth. M.-L.
- DANTE**
(Pine Cone White; Gloria; Kagira)
White. Large, high centered semi-double. Slow, bushy growth. L
- DAVE C. STROTHER**
(Evening Star)
Light Pink. Large, single. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. M.
- DAVID GERBING**
(Cup of Beauty)
Deep Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.-L.
- DAWN**
See Ake-Bono
- DAYBREAK**
Light Pink. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. L.
- DEACON DODD**
See Kumasaka Var.
- DEAREST**
See Finlandia
- DEBUTANTE**
(Sara C. Hastie)
Light Pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. E.-M.

DELECTISSIMA

White with a wide Pink stripe. Large, single. Vigorous, spreading growth. E.-M.

DELLA ROBBIA

See Meredith Lake

DERBIANA

(Cup of Beauty; Tasse de Beau)

Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.-L.

DIANA

See Imura.

DIATARIN

Light Rose-Pink. Large, anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. E.-M.

DIXIE PINK

Rose Pink. Medium large, formal double. Slow, upright growth. L.

DOLLY MADISON

Sport of Colonial Lady—Pink mottled White.

DONCKELARI

Red marbled White. Very large, semi double. Slow, bushy growth. (There are several strains of this variety which vary in size of flower and amount of white variegation. The named strains are Tea Garden, Georgia, Middleton No. 15, Cantelou, English and Tallahassee. It would seem, however, that the only distinct strains are Tea Garden, Georgia and English.)

DONCKELARI RED

See Eugene Bolen.

DOROTHEA BLANCHE

See Chiyo-No-Hanagata.

DOROTHY M

See Jessica Var.

DOROTHY MAC

White. Medium, anemone form. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

DR. McLEAN

Rose-Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.

DR. MERILLAT

Bright Red. Medium large, semi-double. Medium, spreading growth. M.

DR. SHEPHERD

(Te Deum; Firegold; Moragne; Mariana)

Dark Red. Very large, vari-form (semi-double, irregular peony form to formal double). Slow, open growth. M.-L.

DR. W. G. LEE

Dark Red. Large, semi-double. Medium, spreading growth. E.-M.

DUC DE BRETAGNE

Sport of Countess of Orkney—Deep Pink mottled White.

DUC DE DEVONSHIRE

See C. M. Hovey.

DUC D' ORLEANS

(Marguerite Gouillon)

Cream White with tiny specks of Pink. Medium large, full peony form to anemone form. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT

Deep Pink shaded lighter Pink. Large, full peony form. Medium, upright, spreading growth. M.

DUCHESSE DE CASES

(Hime)

Light Pink. Medium to large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.

DUCHESSE D' ORLEANS

White with occasional streaks of Pink. Medium rose form double to peony form. Upright growth. M.

DUCHESSE DE ROWAN

(Preston's Rose).

Pink occasionally blotched White. Large, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND

White, sometimes with Pink stripe on one petal. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. M.

DUNCAN BELL

(Mena Ladnier) .

Blood Red. Large to very large, anemone form. Vigorous, upright open growth. M.

EASTERN SUN

White. Large rose form double to full peony form. Slow, bushy growth. M.

ECSTASY (DOTY)

Clear Pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, compact growth. M.

ECSTASY (HEARN)

See Mme. Hovey.

EDITH CHURCHWELL

White. Medium large, loose peony form. Slow, bushy growth. M.

EDWIN H. FOLK

Bright Red. Very large, loose semi-double. M.-L.

EFFIE B. YOUTZ

See Candidissima.

E. H. RUST

(Queen Elizabeth) .

White. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

ELATA

See Enrico Bettoni.

ELEANOR FRANCHETTI

White striped Rose-Pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, slender growth. L.

ELEANOR HAGOOD

Pale Pink. Medium to large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. L.

ELEANOR HAGOOD VAR.

Variegated form of Eleanor Hagood—Pale Pink and White.

ELEANOR McCRADY

Bright Pink. Very large, loose semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

ELEANOR MCGOWN

White streaked and splashed with Red and Pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. M.

ELEANOR OF FAIROAKS

(Vedrine Var.)

Variegated form of Vedrine—Deep Ruby Red marbled White.

ELEANOR WILDS

Light Pink with petals faintly margined palest Pink. Medium, semi-double. Slow, compact growth.

ELENA NOBILE

(Napa Red)

Flame Red. Medium, rose form double. Slow, upright growth. L.

ELIZABETH

(Montironi)'

White (sometimes striped light pink). Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. L.

ELIZABETH ARDEN

Soft Pink and White striped Rose-Pink and sporting solid. Pink. Medium large, formal double to semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

ELIZABETH BOARDMAN

White. Large to very large, hemispherical, fluted semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.

ELIZABETH GRANDY

See Margaret Higdon.

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Pink. Very large, semi-double.

ELIZABETH PINK

(Montironi Rosea)

Sport of Elizabeth-Shell to deeper Pink.

ELLA DRAYTON

(Climax; Lady Margaret)

Dark Red. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.-L.

ELLEN MCKINSEY

See Prince Albert.

EMILY BROWN
See Hishi Karaito.

EMMA LADD
See Rose and Snow.

EMMY BALCHEN
White. Large, anemone form. Vigorous, upright, compact growth.
M.

EMPEROR
See Emperor of Russia.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA
(Emperor)
Scarlet. Large, multicentered double to peony form. Slow, upright,
compact growth. M.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA VAR.
See Aspasia.

EMPEROR WILHELM
See Gigantea.

EMPRESS
See Lady Clare.

EMPRESS OF INDIA
Scarlet with Orange undertone. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous,
upright angular growth. L.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
See Nagasaki

EMPRESS VAR.
See Lady Clare Var.

ENCHANTRESS
Medium Pink. Large, single to semi-double. Medium, upright
growth. L.

ENRICO BETTONI
(Hite Pink; Lateriatus; Haley's Monarch; June; Maurice Hurst; Red
Walker; Macey Taylor; Venus; Elata)
Clear Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

ETHRINGTON WHITE
(Waterloo)
White. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth M.

ETIENNE de BORE
Pink blotched White. Large, semi-double.

EUGENE BOLEN
Sport of Donckelari—Solid Red.

EUGENE LIZZE
(Lady Jane Grey)
Light Rose marbled and splashed White. Medium large, semi-
double to peony form. Slow, compact growth. M.-L.

EULALIA SALLY

- See Lady de Saumerez.
- EUREKA RED**
(Radiance)
Solid Red form of Eureka Var.
- EUREKA VAR.**
(Peppermint Stick)
White lined Rose. Medium large, rose form double. Vigorous,
bushy growth. M.-L.
- EVENING STAR**
See Dave C. Strother.
- FAIRHOPE**
(McKenzie Tricolor; Old Maid Taylor)
Red and White. Large, semi-double. M.
- FAITHFUL**
See Argentinita.
- FANCY**
Turkey Red. Medium, formal double to peony form. Medium,
spreading growth. M.-L.
- FANNY BOLIS**
See Gloire le Nantes Var.
- FANNY BOLIS RED**
See Gloire de Nantes
- FANTASY (CALIF.)**
White, Shell Pink and Pink and White. Medium, semi-double.
Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- FANTASY (SO.)**
Bright Red. Small, semi-double of pine cone construction.
- FAVORITA**
Light Pink. Very large, single. Vigorous, upright growth. E.
- FEASTI**
(Blushing Bride)
White dashed Pink. Large, formal double. Vigorous, upright,
angular growth. M.
- FIMBRIATA**
(Alba Fimbriata)
White. Large, formal double with fringed petals. Slow, bushy,
spreading growth. E.
- FIMBRIATA SUPERBA**
See Fred Sander.
- FIMBRIATA SUPERBA VAR.**
See Fred Sander Var.
- FINLANDIA**
(Dearest; Nellie White)
White. Large, fluted semi-double. Medium, compact growth. E.-M.
- FINLANDIA F. N.**
(Pink Glory)

- Light Rose-Pink. Large, loose semi-double. Medium, loose, upright growth. M.
- FINLANDIA F. N. VAR.**
(Pink Glory Var.)
Variegated form of Finlandia F. N.—Pink with half White.
- FINLANDIA VAR.**
(Margaret Jack; Aurora Borealis)
Variegated form of Finlandia—White streaked Crimson.
- FIRCONE**
Blood-Red. Small, double similar to a fir cone. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- FIREBALL**
See Rose Emery.
- FIREBRAND**
Scarlet. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- FIREBRAND VAR.**
Variegated form of Firebrand—Scarlet blotched White.
- FIREGOLD**
See Dr. Shepherd.
- FISHTAIL'**
See Kingyo-Tsubaki.
- FLAME**
Deep Flame Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.
- FLAME VAR.**
Variegated form of Flame—Deep Flame Red spotted White.
- FLAVESCENS**
See Lady Hume's Blush
- FLESH PINK PEONY**
Flesh Pink. Medium, peony form. Compact growth. L.
- FLEURETTE**
Rose-Red. Small, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. M.
- FLORE CELESTE**
See Paeoniaeflora.
- FLORENCE STRATTON**
White, some petals solid Pink. Large, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- FOREVER AMBER**
See La Reine Var.
- FOSTINE**
See Nobilissima.
- FRAGRANT STRIPED**
See Colonial Lady.
- FRANCINE**
See Chandleri Elegans Pink
- FRAU GEHEIMRAT OLDEVIG**

See. Mme. Chiang Kai Shek.

FRAU MINNA SEIDEL

See Pink Perfection (Frau Minna Seidel is reported to be the priority name for this variety. However, Pink Perfection is so nationally established that we do not believe a change is advisable.)

FRED SANDER

(Fimbriata Superba)

Crimson. Large, semi-double with curled fimbriated petals. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.-L.

FRED SANDER VAR.

(Fimbriata Superba Var.)

Variegated form of Fred Sander—Crimson and White.

FRENCH VAR.

Medium Pink blotched White. Medium, formal double. M.

FRIZZLE WHITE

(Susan Carter)

White. Large, semi-double with wavy crinkled petals. Vigorous spreading growth. M.

GAIETY

A strain of Gigantea. Has less White variegation and more peony form flowers.

GALILEE

Pink. Very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, slender growth. M.

GARDENIA

White. Medium, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. L.

GAY BOY

See Kumasaka Var.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

See Margherita Coleoni.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR VAR.

See Margherita Coleoni Var.

GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER

Deep Red. Large, full peony to anemone form. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.

GENERAL GEORGE PATTON

Bright Pink. Large, rose form double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. M.-L.

GENERAL WASHINGTON

White with some petals lined Pink. Medium, rose form double. Medium, upright, spreading growth. M.

GEORGE W. TOWLE

White streaked Carmine. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. M.

GIARDINO SCHMITZ

Pink and White. Large, formal double. Slow, upright growth. M.

GIGANTEA

(Emperor Wilhelm; Magnolia. King; Kilvingtonia; Monstruoso Rubra). Red marbled White. Very large, semi-double, rose form double to peony form. Vigorous, upright, open growth. M.

GIGANTEA ALBA

White. Very large, single. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

GIGANTEA RED

See Jacksoni.

GIGANTEA SPECIAL

See Mary Belle Glennan.

GILBEAU PINK

Light Pink. Medium, peony form. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. M.

GIRARD DE BAILLON

See Colletii.

GLEN 40

Deep Red. Large formal to rose form double. Slow, compact upright growth. M.-L.

GLENN ALLAN

Deep Rose-Red. Very large, semi-double. Slow, strong, upright growth.

GLOIRE DE NANTES

(Fanny Bolis Red; Leeana Superba; Superbissima; Altheaflora) Solid Red form of Gloire de Nantes Var.

GLOIRE DE NANTES VAR.

(Fanny Bolis; Leeana Superba Var.; Latifolia)

Rose-Red; blotched White. Medium large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

GLORIA

See Dante.

GLORIOSA

See Regina dei Giganti.

GOISHI

See Pink Perfection.

GOSHOGURUMA

(Rhodellia King)

Deep Red. Large, peony form. Slow, upright, bushy growth. M.

GOVERNOR MOUTON

Oriental Red splotched White. Large, semi-double to loose peony form: Vigorous, upright growth. M.

GOVERNOR RICHARD W. LECHE

Deep Rose Pink lightly lined Rose. Large, cupped semi-double. Vigorous, slender growth.

GRADY McCORD

See H. G. McCord.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA

- See Lotus.
- GRANDIFLORA ROSEA**
See Lady Clare.
- GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA**
See Louise Maclay.
- GREAT EASTERN**
See Aspasia.
- GREGORINE**
Pink and White. Large, semi-double. L
- GRUENWALD RED**
See Woodville Red.
- GUILFOLIUS HALLEANA**
Light Pink flecked Rose-Pink. Large, full peony form.
- GUNELLI**
See Monarch.
- GYPSY**
Dark Red. Large, rose-form double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. L.
- H. A. DOWNING**
(Helen of Troy)
Rose-Red veined Blood Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- H. A. DOWNING VAR.**
(Mardi Gras)
Variegated form of H. A. Downing—Rose-Red marbled White.
- HAGOROME**
See Magnoliaeflora. (Southern)
- HAKUO**
White. Medium, formal double. Medium, bushy growth. L.
- HAKU-RAKUTEN**
(Refugee)
White. Large, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- HAKU-TSURU**
(White Crane)
White. Large, single to semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- HALEY'S MONARCH**
See Enrico Bettoni.
- HALL TOWNES**
See Regina dei Giganti.
- HARLEQUIN**
(Sponge)
White and. clear Pink to solid color. Medium, variform of full peony form to formal double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. L.
- HELEN HUNT**
Rose-Pink. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

HELEN OF TROY

See H. A. Downing.

HENINGHAM SMITH

White. Medium to large, semi-double of pine cone construction.

Vigorous, wide spreading growth. Root sport of Alba Plena. M.

HENRY BARNETT

See Uncle Sam.

HENRY MIDDLETON

Dark Red. Very large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. E.-L.

HERME

(Hikari Gengi; Souv. de H. Guichard; Jordan's Pride)

Pink petals with irregular White border and streaked deep Pink.

Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

H. G. McCORD

(Grady McCord)

White marked and striped Pink. Large, flat semi-double. Vigorous growth.

HIBISCUS

Rose-Pink. Large, single. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. M.

HIGH HAT

Sport of Daikagura—Pale Pink.

HIKARI GENGI

See Herme.

HIME

See Duchesse de Cases.

HINO MARU

Deep Rose-Red. Small, formal double. Slow, upright growth. E.-L.

'HIRODE

Dark-Red. Large, rose form double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. M.

HISHI-KARAITO

(Emily Brown)

Delicate Pink. Small, bell shaped semi-double.

HIS MAJESTY

Deep Rose-Red. Medium to large, loose semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

HITE PINK

See Enrico Bettoni.

HONOR OF AMERICA

See Monarch.

HORKAN

(Rena Campbell; Mille Beaux; Variabilis)

White striped Red, Pink. and Rose and in solid colors. Medium, variform. Vigorous, upright, angular growth. L.

HORRY FROST

Red and White. _Medium small, formal double. E.-M.

HOSHIGURUMA

(Star Wheel)

Deep Pink. Medium, semi-peony form. Slow, upright growth. L.

HOSHINO-HIKARI

Bright Red. Large, semi-double.

HUNTINGTON PINK

See Pink Bleichroeder.

IDATEN-SHIBORI

See Daikagura Var.

IGNESCENS

See Rose Emery.

IL CYGNO

White. Medium large, formal double. Medium, upright growth. L.

IL CYGNO (HEARN)

See Alba Plena.

IL TRAMONTO

See Lallarook.

IMBRICATA RUBRA PLENA

See Pope Pius IX.

IMPERATOR

Light Red. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. E.

IMPERIAL

Rose-Red. Large, peony form. Spreading. growth. L.

IMURA

(Diana)

White. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. M.

INCARNATA

See Lady Hume's Blush.

INCONSTANT BEAUTY

See Mathotiana Alba.

IWANE SHIBORI

Rose-Red mottled White. Large, semi-double. Slow, compact growth. M.

JACKSONI

(Gigantea Red)

Solid Red form of Gigantea.

JAMES ALLAN

Firey Red. Very large, semi-double. Slow, sturdy growth. M.

JAMES HYDE PORTER

White striped Red. Large, loose peony form. Medium, spreading growth. E.-M.

JEANERETTE PINK

See Rubra Virginalis.

JEANNE KERR

Similar in flower and foliage to Kumasaka.

JESSICA VAR.

- (Dorothy M.)
Bright Red blotched White. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- J. J. PRINGLE SMITH
Bright Red. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. E.
- JOAN D'ARC
Vivid Rose-Red splotched White. Medium, semi-double.
- JOHN BARBER
See Crown Jewels.
- JOHN ILLGES
Bright Red. Very large, flat, star shaped, single. Medium, loose, upright growth. M.
- JOHN MARSHALL
See Mrs. K. Sawada.
- JOHN WILLIAMS
Rose and White. Very large, single.
- JOLLY ROGER
See Mary Belle Glennan.
- JORDAN'S PRIDE
See Herme.
- JOSEPH HOLLAND
Pink. Large, rose form double. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. M.
- JOSEPHINE DUELL
Soft Pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. M.
- JUDGE SMITH
Blood Red. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, wide spreading growth. M.
- JUDITH
Rose-Pink. Small, single. Vigorous, compact growth. M.
- JULIA DRAYTON
See Mathotiana.
- JULIA DRAYTON VAR.
See Mathotiana Var.
- JUNE
See Enrico Bettoni.
- KAGARIBI
Flame Red. Large, semi double to rose form double.
- KAGIRI
See Dante.
- KASUGA SHIBORI
Red blotched White. Large, formal double. Medium, spreading growth. M.
- KENNY
Deep Rose-Pink blotched White. Large, semi-double to peony form. L.

KIKUTOGI

Deep Red blotched White. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. E.

KILVINGTONIA

See Gigantea.

KIMBERLEY

Carmine with Red stamens. Medium, single. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.

KING LEAR

Cherry Red marbled White. Very large, semi-double. Medium, compact growth. M.

KINGYO-TSUBAKI

(Mermaid; Fishtail)

Rose-Pink. Large, full semi-double. Vigorous, spreading growth with dark green foliage shaped like a fishtail. M.

KISHU TSUKASA

(Admiral Nimitz)

Deep Pink and White. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact growth. Reported to be same as Captain John Sutter. -M.-L.

KIYOSU

See Daikagura Var.

KOISHI GOSH

(Black Dragon)

Dark Red. Very large, irregular semi-double to loose peony form.

KOLLOCK

See Woodville Red.

KOWEI RED

(Moshio)

Carmine tipped darker Red. Medium, semi-double.

K. SAWADA (Plant Patent No. ,431)

(Silver Moon)

White. Large, formal double. Vigorous, semi-upright, compact growth. M.

KUMASAKA

(Lady Marian; Beni-Karoko)

Rose Pink. Large, rose form double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.-L.

KUMASAKA VAR.

(Deacon Dodd; Gay Boy)

Variegated form of Kumasaka—Rose-Pink blotched White.

KURO-TSUBAKI

Black Red with Red stamens. Small, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. M.

LA BELLA

Sport of Bella Romana—Rose splashed White.

LADINER'S RED

- See Pope Pius IX.
- LADY ALICE**
 Deep Red. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, upright bushy growth. L.
- LADY AUDREY BULLER**
 See Nagasaki.
- LADY CHARLOTTE**
 Clear Pale Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright compact growth. M.
- LADY CLARE**
 (Empress; Grandiflora Rosea; Akasi-Gata)
 Deep Pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- LADY CLARE VAR.**
 (Oniji; Empress Var.)
 Variegated form of Lady Clare—Deep Pink marbled White.
- LADY DARBY**
 Blush White; Medium, trumpet shaped semi double.
- LADY DE SANQUINAE**
 Pink with occasional Red stripe. Medium, semi-double. M.
- LADY DE SAUMEREZ**
 (Pride of Rosebud Farm; Tricolor S. Folki; Eulalia Sally)
 A form of Tricolor Sieboldi—Bright Red spotted White.
- LADY DUNN**
 Light Rose-Pink occasionally blotched White. Large, peony form to formal double. Slow, willowy growth.
- LADY FRANCES**
 See Souv. de Bahuaud Litou.
- LADY HUME'S BLUSH**
 (Buff; Incarnata; Flavescens)
 White blushed Pink. Medium, formal double. Slow, loose, spreading growth. M.
- LADY JANE GREY**
 See Eugene Lizze.
- LADY MARGARET**
 See Ella Drayton.
- LADY MARIAN**
 See Kumasaka.
- LADY MARY CROMARTIE**
 Deep Rose-Pink. Large, semi-double. Slow, upright, sturdy growth. M.-L.
- LADY MARY CROMARTIE VAR.**
 See La Refine Var.
- LADY NANCY ADARE**
 Pink with petals bordered White. Medium, semi-double. Medium, loose, upright growth. M.
- LADY OF THE LAKE**

- White. Large, irregular semi-double. Vigorous, loose, spreading growth. M.
- LADY OF THE LOURDES**
See White Princess.
- LADY RUTH**
(Rose Glory Var.)
Variegated form of Rose Glory—Rose Pink and White.
- LADY SADIE**
White. Large, fluted semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- LADY VANSITTART**
Deep Pink. Large, semi-double. Slow, bushy growth with holly-like foliage. M.
- LADY VANSITTART VAR.**
Variegated form of Lady Vansittart—White striped Rose-Pink.
- LALLAROOK**
(Laurel Leaf; IL Tramonto ; Contessa Lavinia Maggi; Avenir)
Pink marbled White. Large, formal double. Slow, compact, upright growth with foliage resembling that of a Laurel M.-L.
- LA REINE VAR.**
(Lady Mary Cromartie Var.; Forever Amber)
Variegated form of Lady Mary Cromartie—Deep Pink blotched White.
- LATE ALBA PLENA**
See Paul Howard's White.
- LATERIATUS**
See Enrico Bettoni.
- LATIFOLIA**
See Gloire de Nantes Var.
- LAURA POLKA**
See Mathotiana Rosea.
- LAUREL LEAF**
See Lallarook.
- LAWRENCE HAINES**
Dark Red. Medium large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- LAWRENCE WALKER**
Red. Large, loose peony form.
- LEEANA SUPERBA**
See Gloire de Nantes.
- LEEANA SUPERBA VAR.**
See Gloire de Nantes Var.
- LEILA**
See Catherine Cathcart.
- LEONA BOLEN**
Vivid Red, sometimes spotted White. Medium large, semi-double.

- Slow, low, spreading growth. M.-L.
- LESLIE HOWARD**
Pink mottled White. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- LEUCANTHA**
(Wakanoura White; White Tricolor Sieboldi)
White form of Tricolor Sieboldi.
- LIBERTY BELL**
White. Large, semi-peony form. Vigorous, semi-upright growth. E.-L.
- LILA LEE**
White. Large, semi-peony form. M.
- LILYII**
White sometimes spotted or lined pale Pink. Medium, formal double.
- LILY LANGTRY**
White streaked Pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- LINDSAY NEILL**
Dark Red marbled White. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Slow, spreading growth. E.
- LOIS HILL**
Sport of Tricolor California—Light Pink veined deeper Pink edged White.
- LOIS TAYLOR**
Shell Pink. Large, semi-double.
- LORRAINE**
Pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- LOTUS**
(Grandiflora Alba; Sode Gakushi (Gutchie))
White. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- LOUISE CENTURIONI**
See Candidissima.
- LOUISE MACLAY**
(Grandiflora Superba)
Deep Pink .veined deep Rose. Large, semidouble. Slow, spreading growth. M.-L.
- LOUISE WEICK**
Firey Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- LOVELY ILLUSION**
Shell Pink. Medium to large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. L.
- LUCIDA**
See Cheerful.
- LURIE'S FAVORITE**

- Soft Lavender Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. M.
- McKENZIE TRICOLOR**
See Fairhope.
- McKINSEY VAR.**
See Countess of Orkney.
- MACEY TAYLOR**
See Enrico Bettoni.
- MADGE BURT MILLER**
White. Large, anemone form. Medium, upright growth. M.
- MADALONE**
Deep Red. Medium, formal double. Medium, upright growth. M.-L.
- MADONNA**
(Anna Frost; Comte de Gomer)
Delicate Pink penciled and speckled Rose. Medium, formal double. Medium, compact growth. E.
- MAGNOLIAEFLORE ALBA**
White with Cream center. Large, semi-double. Medium bushy growth. M.
- MAGNOLIAEFLORE (ENGLISH)**
Light Pink. Medium large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.
- MAGNOLIAEFLORE (SOUTHERN)**
(Rose of Dawn; Hagorome)
Blush Pink. Medium large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.
- MAGNOLIA KING**
See Gigantea.
- MAGNOLIA QUEEN**
(Priscilla Brooks)
White with Red stripes. Very large, irregular semi-double. Medium, bushy growth. L.
- MAIDEN'S BLUSH**
Flesh Pink veined deeper Pink. Medium, formal double.
- MAID OF ORLEANS**
See Countess of Orkney.
- MAJESTIC**
See Pink Herme.
- MALLOT VAR.**
(Princess Nagaskie; Chiyoda-Nishiki; Princess Bacahachie)
Soft Pink marbled White and Rose. Large, single to semi-double. Vigorous, low, spreading growth. M.
- MARASCHINO**
Bright Red. Medium, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. L.
- MARCHIONESS OF EXETER**

- Light Pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, loose, wide spreading growth. E.-M.
- MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY**
Dark Red marked White. Medium, peony form. Slow, bushy growth. M.
- MARDI GRAS**
See H. A. Downing Var.
- MARGARETE HERTRICH**
White. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- MARGARET HEARN**
Red. Small, peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- MARGARET HIGDON**
(Elizabeth Grandy)
Rose-Red sometimes showing White margined petals. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- MARGARET JACK**
See Finlandia Var.
- MARGARET LAWRENCE**
See Vedrine.
- MARGARET SANDUSKY**
See Rosea Superba Var.
- MARGARET WALKER**
White striped Pink. Large, semi-double to rose form double. Medium, upright growth. M.-L.
- MARGHERITA COLEONI**
(Campbelli; General Douglas MacArthur; Red Queen)
Dark Red. Large; rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. L.
- MARGHERJ T E COLEONI VAR.**
(Adzuma Shibori; Campbelli Var.; Mary Hare; General Douglas MacArthur Var.)
Variegated form of Margherita Coleoni—Deep Red blotched White.
- MARGUERITA**
Solid Red sport of Nagasaki.
- MARGUERITE GOUILLON**
See Duc d' Orleans.
- MARIANA**
See Dr. Shepherd.
- MARIAN MITCHELL**
Scarlet Red. Very large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.
- MARIAN MITCHELL VAR.**
Variegated form of Marian Mitchell—Scarlet Red heavily variegated with White.
- MARIANNA GAETA**
Bright Pink with lighter center. Large, rose form double. Vigorous,

- upright growth. M.
- MARIE ANTOINETTE**
Soft Pink striped Red. Small, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.-L.
- MARIE LOUISE**
Red marked White. Medium, full peony form. Slow, spreading growth. M.
- MARQUIS DE MONTCALM**
Rose-Pink. Large, semi-double of pine cone formation. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- MARTHA BRICE**
Light Lavender Pink. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, spreading growth. M.
- MARTHA WRIGHT**
Salmon Pink. Medium large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. M.
- MARTHA G. BETZ**
Copper Red. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. M.
- MARTIN ROBERTS**
See Woodville Red.
- MARY ANN SLATER**
Deep Red. Large, semi-peony form. Vigorous, bushy growth.
- MARY BELLE GLENNAN**
(Jolly Roger; Gigantea Special)
A predominately White Gigantea.
- MARY CHARLOTTE**
Light Pink. Medium large, flat anemone form. Vigorous compact, upright growth. M.
- MARY E. M.**
See Rev. John G. Drayton.
- MARY HARE**
See Margherita Coleoni Var.
- MATHILDA**
See Caleb Cope.
- MATHOTIANA**
(Julia Drayton; Mathotiana Rubra; Purple Dawn; William S. Hastie; Purple Emperor, Plena Superba)
Scarlet. Very large, rose form double. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.-L.
- MATHOTIANA ALBA**
(Blood of Christ; Inconstant Beauty)
White, sometimes tinged Pink. Large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. L.
- MATHOTIANA ROSEA**
(Pink Beauty; Laura Polka)
Clear Pink sport of Mathotiana Alba.

MATHOTIANA RUBRA

See Mathotiana.

MATHOTIANA VAR.

(Julia Drayton Var.; Paulina)

Variegated form of Mathotiana—Scarlet blotched White.

MATOSI

Soft Pink marbled White. Medium, formal double. Medium, upright, compact growth. M.

MATSUKASA

(Pine Cone)

Rose Pink marked White. Medium, high centered semi-double. Slow, bushy growth. L.

MAURICE HURST

See Enrico Bettoni.

MAY WATSON

White. Large, semi-double. (Similar to or same as Triphosa.)

MEHL'S RED

See Vedrine.

MEIG'S VAR.

See Arnalda de Brescia.

MENA LADNIER

See Duncan Bell.

MEREDITH LAKE

(Della Robbia)

White with pale Lilac overtone. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

MERMAID

See Kingyo-Tsubaki.

MIKENJAKU

See Nagasaki.

MILADY

(Coral Sea)

Pink blotched White. Large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

MILLE BEAUX

See Horkan

MISS DORA McCARTER

White. Medium, slightly cupped single. Vigorous, upright growth. M.-L.

MISSIMA

Ivory White flecked light Pink to solid Red and delicate Pink and White. Medium, peony form.

MISS PASADENA

(Sally Husted)

Clear Pink. Large, anemone form. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

MME. ADELE

- See Stardust.
- MME. CACHET**
Pink and White. Medium, semi-double.
- MME CALUSANT.**
Pale Pink. Very large, loose semi-double.
- MME. CHARLES BLARD**
White. Medium, peony form. Medium, upright growth. M.
- MME. CHIANG KAI SHEK**
(Frau Geheimrat Oldevig)
Red marbled White. Large, semi-double. Slow, compact growth. M.
- MME. DE MAINTENON**
Light Pink. Large, cup shaped semi-double. Moderately vigorous,
loose, upright growth.
- MME. DE STREKALOFF**
See Bella Romana.
- MME. FAUCILLON**
See Caleb Cope.
- MME. JANNOCH**
Light Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth.
E.
- MME. HAAS**
Light Red occasionally striped light Pink in center. Large, formal
double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- MME. HAHN**
Bright Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- MME. HOVEY**
(Ecstasy (Hearn) ; Nassisiana)
Medium Pink fading lighter in center. Large, formal double.
Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- MME. NIEHART**
White flecked Red. Medium, rose form double.
- MODESTY**
Dark Pink. Medium, formal double.
- MOMIJIGARI**
Red. Medium, rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- MONARCH**
(Gunelli; Red Ball; Honor of America)
Deep Pink, sometimes spotted White. Large, full peony form.
Medium, compact growth. M.
- MONJISU**
(California Donckelari Var.)
Cherry Red marbled White. Medium, rose form double. Slow,
bushy growth. M.
- MONJISU RED**
(California Donckelari Red; Otome Red; Shisu)
Solid Cherry Red form of Monjisu.

- MONSIEUR PAUGHAM
See Supresse Nobilissima.
- MONSTRUOSO RUBRA
See Gigantea.
- MONTA ROSA
Rose. Medium, rose form double. M.
- MONTIRONI
See Elizabeth.
- MONTIRONI ROSEA
See Elizabeth Pink.
- MOONGLOW
White. Medium, semi-double. M.
- MOONLIGHT
White with Pink overcast. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- MORAGNE
See Dr. Shepherd.
- MOSHIO
See Kowei Red.
- MOSS POINT
Pink and White. Large, anemone form. Vigorous, growth.
- MRS. ABBY WILDER I
Blush Ivory White with occasional stripe of light Rose. Large, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth.
- MRS. ABBY WILDER II
White flecked Pink. Medium, anemone form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- MRS. ABBY WILDER PINK
See Mrs. Waters.
- MRS. BALDWIN WOOD
(Thunderhead)
Flesh and Pink. Large, semi-double to rose form double. Medium, upright growth. M.
- MRS. CHARLES COBB
Dark Red. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, spreading growth. M.
- MRS. CHARLES SIMONS
White. Very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Medium, compact, spreading growth. M.-L.
- MRS. CONFER
(Uncle Sam Var.)
Variegated form of Uncle Sam—White flecked Rose-Red.
- MRS. DOROTHY VAN DER BOM
Deep Red. Large, single. M.
- MRS. EVA HILL
See Annie Laurie.

MRS. F. L. GIBSON

Pink and White. Large, single. E.-L.

MRS. FRANCIS SAUNDERS

See Amabilis.

MRS. FREEMAN WEISS

Rich Pink. Large, loose semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

MRS. FRITZ SAUNDERS

See Triphosa.

MRS. GORDON

See Paeoniaeflora Alba.

MRS. HARRY DAVIS

See Pope Pius IX.

MRS. H. B. STREETER

Bright Pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

MRS. HELEN REYNOLDS

See Otome White.

MRS. HOFFEIN'S VAR.

White striped Pink. Large, semi-double.

MRS. HOWARD ASPER

Light Pink. Very large, cup shaped semi-double of Lotus form. M.

MRS. JOHN "LAING

See Wilder's Rose.

MRS. JOSEPHINE M. HEARN

Rose-Pink. Large, fluted semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.

MRS. K. SAWADA (U. S. Plant Patent No. 481)

(John Marshall)

Delicate Pink. Large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

MRS. LUERMAN

Red marked White. Medium, formal double. Slow, compact growth. L.

MRS. MARIE KEATING

Light Pink. Medium large, peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. M.

MRS. MILLAR WILSON

White. Medium, star shaped semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth.

MRS. ROWENA DILLINGHAM

Deep Pink to Red. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, spreading. growth. E.-L.

MRS. SOL RUNYAN

See Warratah.

MRS. WATERS

(Mrs. Abby Wilder Pink)

- Solid Pink form of Mrs. Abby Wilder II.
- MRS. WHITE**
See Woodville Red.
- MRS. WILLIAM THOMPSON**
White faintly flushed Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, slender growth. M.
- MY DARLING**
Light Pink. Medium small, single. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- NAGASAKI**
(Lady Audrey Buller; Mikenjaku; Candida Elegantissima; Empress of Russia; Tenpin-Kwan)
Rose Pink marbled White. Very large, semi-double. Slow, spreading growth. M.
- NAGASAKI SPECIAL**
(Veinveanna)
A predominately White Nagasaki.
- NANCY LEE**
Pink. Small, miniature, formal double.
- NAPA RED**
See Elena Nobile.
- NAPOLEON D' ITALIA**
Rose Red striped blackish Red. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. L.
- NASSISIANA**
See Mme. Hovey.
- NATCHEZ**
Red. Medium, swirled semi-double. L.
- NEIGE D' ORE**
See Purity.
- NELLIE COHEN**
Deep Pink. Medium large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, open, willowy growth. M.
- NELLIE WHITE**
See Finlandia.
- NEVIUS**
See Alba Superba.
- NOBILISSIMA**
(Fostine)
White with yellow shading. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. E.-M.
- NORMANDY**
See Prince Albert.
- OCHRELEUCA**
White. Large, variable semi-double.
- OCTOBER JOY**

- Deep Wine Red. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- OLD MAID TAYLOR**
See Fairhope.
- OLIVE LEE**
White marked deep Red. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- ONIJI**
See Lady Clare Var.
- ORCHID PINK**
Sport of Colonial Lady—Light Pink center petals with considerable Orchid and bordered rich Pink.
- ORIENT**
See Rose Emery.
- OTOME PINK**
Light Pink. Medium large, formal double. Slow, spreading, compact growth. M.-L.
- OTOME RED.**
See Monjisu Red.
- OTOME VAR.**
See Baronne de Bleichroeder.
- OTOME WHITE**
(White Bleichroeder; Mrs. Helen Reynolds)
White form of Baronne de Bleichroeder.
- PAEONIAEFLORA**
(Fiore Celeste)
White to Cream White with a few Rose-Red lines or dashes. Very large, shaggy peony form. Medium, bushy growth. M.
- PAEONIAEFLORA ALBA**
(Mrs. Gordon)
White form of Paeoniaeflora.
- PANACHE**
Blended Pink and Ivory White. Large, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. L.
- PAULETTE GODDARD .**
Pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth.
- PAUL HOWARD'S WHITE**
(Late Alba Plena)
White. Large formal to rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- PAULINA**
See Mathotiana Var.
- PAUL WILLIAM JANNOCH III**
Dark Red. Medium, formal double. Vigorous growth. L.
- PAX**
(Snow Doll; Yuki Daruma)

- White. Large, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth.
M.-L.
- PEARL HARBOR**
Dark Red. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth.
- PEARL OF CHINA**
See Semi-Double Blush.
- PEGGY JOYCE**
Red marked White. Medium, rose form double. M.
- PEPPERMINT STICK**
See Eureka Var.
- PERFECTION ALBA**
See Alba Supreme
- PERUCHINI**
Deep Rose. Medium, peony form. Vigorous, loose, upright growth
M.
- PIERETTE**
Flesh Pink striped Cherry Red. Large, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. M.
- PINE CONE**
See Matsukasa.
- PINE CONE WHITE**
See Dante.
- PINK BALL**
Soft Pink. Medium large, full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- PINK BEAUTY**
See Mathotiana Rosea.
- PINK BLEICHROEDER**
(Casa Blanca; Huntington Pink; Anne Galli)
Soft Pink sport of Bleichroeder.
- PINK DAWN**
Deep Pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- PINK DUC D'ORLEANS**
See Stardust.
- PINK DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND**
Solid Pink form of Duchess of Sutherland.
- PINK GLORY**
See Finlandia F. N.
- PINK GLORY VAR.**
See Finlandia F. N. Var.
- PINK HERME**
(Radiant Glow; Pink Jordan's Pride; Wings; Majestic; Rosy Dawn)
Deep Pink sport of Herme.
- PINKIE**

See Teutonia Pink.

PINK JORDAN'S PRIDE
See Pink Herme.

PINK KAGURA
Even Pink. Large, loose peony form.

PINK LADY
Light Pink sport of Paeoniaeflora.

PINK MONTE
Pink. Medium, rose form double.

PINK PEARL
Sport of Pink Perfection—Light Pink with high pointed Ivory center.

PINK PERFECTION
(Frau Minna Seidel; Goishi; Uso-Otome)
Shell Pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. E.-L.

PINK POPPY
Soft Pink. Small, single to semi-double. Slow, upright growth. M.

PINK SARA-SA
Salmon Pink sport of Sara-Sa.

PINK SHELL
Light Pink. Large, high centered formal double to semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

PINK STAR
Rose-Pink. Large, semi-double. Slow, compact, upright growth. M.

PLENA SUPERBA
See Mathotiana.

POPE PIUS IX
(Imbricata Rubra Plena; Mrs. Harry Davis; Prince Eugene Napoleon ; Ladiner's Red; Carlotta Grissi)
Dark Red. Large, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.

PORTLAND
A small Bella Romana Type. L.

PRESTON'S ROSE
See Duchesse de Rowan.

PRIDE OF DESCANSO
White. Very large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

PRIDE OF GREENVILLE
Bright Red. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.-L.

PRIDE OF HOUSTON
See Ross.

PRIDE OF ROSEBUD FARM
See Lady de Saumerez.

PRIMA DONNA

- Bright Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.-L.
PRIMA DONNA VAR.
 (Bill Lee Var.)
 Variegated form of Prima Donna—Bright Pink marbled White.
- PRINCE ALBERT**
 (Concordia; Beautiful; Ellen McKinsey; Normandy)
 Clear Pink marbled White. Medium large, peony form. Vigorous,
 compact, upright growth. M.
- PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEON**
 See Pope Pius IX.
- PRINCEPESSA CLOTHILDA**
 Deep Pink mottled White. Medium, formal double. Vigorous,
 upright growth. M.
- PRINCESS BACAHACHIE**
 See Mallot Var.
- PRINCESS BACHINACHI**
 Dark Red marbled White. Medium large, formal double. Slow,
 upright growth. L.
- PRINCESSE BACIOCCHI**
 Carmine Red. Large, semi-double to semi-peony form. Vigorous,
 bushy growth. M.
- PRINCESS IRENE**
 Rose-Pink. Large, semi-double. E.
- PRINCESS NAGASKIE**
 See Mallot Var.
- PRISCILLA BROOKS**
 See Magnolia Queen.
- PROFESSOR CHARLES S. SARGENT**
 Dark Red. Medium full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright
 growth. M.
- PROFESSOR CHARLES S. SARGENT VAR.**
 (Speciosa; Red Shadow)
 Variegated form of Professor Charles S. Sargent—Dark Red
 mottled White.
- PROFESSOR PHILLIPPO PARLATORE**
 White with some petals lined Pink. Medium large, formal double.
- PURITY**
 (Neige d'Ore; Shiragiku)
 White. Medium large, rose form double. Vigorous, upright growth.
 L.
- PURPLE DAWN**
 See Mathotiana.
- PURPLE EMPEROR**
 See Mathotiana.
- PURPLE PEONY**
 See William Penn.

PURPLEROSE

Rose-Red to Wine Red. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, spreading growth. M.

PURPLIANA

See Colletii.

QUEEN BESSIE

White flushed Pink at center. Large, wavy semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. L.

QUEEN ELIZABETH

See E. H. Rust.

QUEEN VICTORIA

Crimson spotted White. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, open growth. M.-L.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BLUSH

Pale Pink. Large, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.

QUINCY WHITE

See Superba Nobilissima.

RADIANCE

See Eureka Red.

RADIANT GLOW

See Pink Herme.

RADIATION

Red Shading lighter toward center. Medium, semi-double.

RAINSFORD CANTELOU

See Regina dei Giganti.

RAINY SUN

Rose Pink. Very large, loose petalled semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

RASEN ZOME

Light Rose Pink sometimes mottled White. Medium large, semi-double to peony form. Medium, compact growth.

RED BALL

See Monarch.

RED BEAUTY

Red with Orange sheen. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.-L.

RED BELLA ROMANA

(Cabrillo)

Rose Red sport of Bella Romana

RED DOUGLAS

See Red Tricolor Sieboldi.

RED FINLANDIA

(Aurora Rosea)

Solid Salmon Red form of Finlandia.

RED GOVERNOR MOUTON

- See Aunt Jetty.
- RED HIBISCUS**
Deep Pink to bright Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. E.
- RED QUEEN**
See Margherita Coleoni.
- RED SHADOW**
See Professor Charles S. Sargent Var.
- RED STAR.**
Red. Large, semi-double.
- RED TRICOLOR SIEBOLDI**
(Red Douglas; Robin Hood; Wakanoura Red)
Solid Red form of Tricolor Sieboldi.
- RED WALKER**
See Enrico Bettoni.
- RED WONDER**
Sport of Mathotiana. Deep Red. Very large, irregular rose form double with two or three rows of flat outer petals and center of long, folded and curled inner petals.
- REFUGEE**
See Haku-Rakuten.
- REGINA DEI GIGANTI**
(Hall Townes; Gloriosa; Rainsford Cantelou; W. H. Hastie)
Bright Pink. Large, fluted semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.-L.
- REINE DES FLEURS**
Rose-Pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.
- RENA CAMPBELL**
See Horkan.
- REV. JOHN BENNETT**
Salmon Pink. Very large, semi-double. Medium, spreading growth. M.-L.
- REV. JOHN G. DRAYTON**
(Mary E. M.)
Light Pink. Medium large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.-L.
- RHAPSODY**
Rose-Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. M.
- RHODELLIA KING**
See Goshoguruma.
- RISING SUN**
Crimson Red with darker veins and red stamens tipped with yellow anthers. Large, single. Medium, bushy growth. M.
- ROBERT CASAMAJOR**
Rose Red. Large, semi-double.

ROBERT E. LEE

Dark Red with Red Stamens. Large, irregular semi-double.
Vigorous, compact growth. M.

ROBERT NORTON

White with one or two narrow Pink stripes. Large, semi-double.
Medium, compact growth. E.

ROBIN HOOD

See Red Tricolor Sieboldi.

ROMANY

(Belgium Red)

Rose-Red. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

ROOSEVELT BLUES

Purple Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright
growth. M.

ROSALIE

See Uncle Sam.

ROSALINDA

Bright Pink. Large, peony form. Vigorous, loose, upright growth.
M.

ROSEA MUNDI

Deep Pink. Large, wavy-petalled, irregular semi-double.

ROSE AND SNOW

(Emma Ladd)

Rose-Pink spotted White. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous,
compact, upright growth. M.-L.

ROSEA PLENA

Rose Pink with dark veins. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous,
compact, upright growth. M.

ROSEA SUPERBA

Deep Rose-Pink. Very large, rose form double. Vigorous, compact,
upright growth. L.

ROSEA SUPERBA VAR.

(Margaret Sandusky)

Variegated form of Rosea Superba—Deep Rose-Pink spotted
White.

ROSEDALE'S BEAUTY

See Carl Rosenquist.

ROSE DAWN

Deep Rose-Pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous. compact,
upright growth. M.

ROSE EMERY

(Orient; Ignescens; Fire Ball; Caranation)

Fire Red. Medium, full peony form resembling a carnation. L.

ROSE GLORY

Light Rose-Pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright
growth. E.

ROSE GLORY VAR.

See Lady Ruth.

ROSE HILL RUBRA

See St. Andre.

ROSE OF CHINA

See Semi-Double Blush.

ROSE OF DAWN

See Magnoliaeflora (Southern).

ROSE QUEEN

(Busch Garden Red.)

Rose-Pink. Medium large, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

ROSE QUEEN VAR.

Variegated form of Rose Queen—Rose Pink spotted White.

ROSITA

Rose-Pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, bushy growth. L.

ROSS

(Pride of Houston)

Salmon Pink with occasional small White spots. Large, semi-double. L.

ROSY DAWN

See Pink Herme.

ROUGE

Rose-Red. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. L.

ROYAL WHITE

White. Very large, variform (semi-double, rose form double to formal double) . Low, compact growth. L

RUBRA VIRGINALIS

(Jeanerette Pink)

Light Pink. Medium large, full peony form. Medium, upright growth. L.

RUBY GLOW

See Vedrine.

SACCO VERA

Light Pink. Medium, formal double. Slow growth. E. (Similar to Ecstasy (Doty)).

SAIFU

Dark Red splotched White, Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

SALLY HUESTED

See Miss Pasadena.

SALMON BEAUTY

Salmon Pink. Medium large, semi-double.

SALMON QUEEN

Salmon Pink. Medium large, formal double to full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

SAN ANTONIO

See Catherine Cathcart.

SANGDON

Shell Pink. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. M.

SANKO NISHIKI

Soft Lavender Pink. Large, single.

SARA C. HASTIE

See Debutante.

SARAH FROST

(Clarke's Red; Adrian Lebrun)

Crimson varying to Deep Rose-Pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.-L.

SARA-SA

Flesh Pink dotted and striped darker Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. M.

SERGEANT BARRIOS

(Semi-Double Rosea)

Rose-Red. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

SATURNIA

Bright Red. Medium large, semi-double. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. M.

SCARLETT O'HARA

(C. M. Hovey Var.)

Variegated form of C. M. Hovey—Dark Red spotted White.

SEASHELL

Pink penciled in deeper tone. Small, semi-double. Vigorous growth. M.-L.

SEMI-DOUBLE BLUSH

(Celtic Rosea; Pearl of China; Rose of China)

Blush Pink. Medium, semi-double. Slow, upright growth. M.

SEMI-DOUBLE ROSEA

See Sergeant Barrios.

SENATOR DUNCAN U. FLETCHER

Rose-Red to Dark Red. Large, semi-double to peony form. Slow, upright growth. M.-L.

SENSATION (ARMSTRONG)

White to Cream White with light Rose stripes. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

SEPTEMBER MORN

See Yohei Haku.

SERRATIFOLIA

See William Penn.

SHANGRI-LA

See Daikagura Red.

SHIRAGIKU

See Purity.

SHIRO BOTAN

White. Large, formal double to peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

SHIRO BYOSHI

See Yohei Haku.

SHISU

See Monjisu Red.

SILVER MOON

See K. Sawada.

SILVERY PINK

Light Rose Pink. Medium, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.

SMILING BEAUTY

Delicate Pink. Medium large, semi-double. Medium, upright growth. M.

SNOW BALL

White. Large, full peony form. Slow, upright growth. M.

SNOW DOLL

See Pax.

SNOWDRIFT

White. Medium large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

SNOW TULIP

White. Medium large, single to semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth.

SODE GAKUSHI (GUTCHIE)

See Lotus.

SOMEGAWA

Red striped Pink. Large, formal double. Vigorous, upright, open growth. L.

SONGBIRD

See Biho.

SOPHIA

Rose Pink and White. Medium, anemone form. Slow, low, willowy growth. M.

SOUVENIR

Clear Rose-Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

SOUV. DE BAHUAUD LITOU

(Lady Frances; Carol Lombard)

Soft Rose-Pink Sport of Mathotiana Alba.

SOUV. DE H. GUICHARD

See Herme.

SOUV. DE MME. COLETTE VAN WASSENHOVE

- Cream White. Large, peony form.
- SPECIOSA**
See Professor Charles S. Sargent Var.
- SPONGE**
See Harlequin.
- SPRINGTIDE**
Soft Pink. Medium, rose form double. M.-L.
- STANDARD**
Light Rose Pink to White in center shading out to darker Rose-Pink in outer petals. Large, formal double. Medium, compact, upright growth. L.
- ST. ANDRE**
(Rose Hill Rubra)
Bright Red. Very large, anemone form. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.
- STARDUST**
(Mme. Adele; Pink Duc d'Orleans.)
Bright Pink, form of Duc d'Orleans.
- STAR OF BETHLEHEM**
White. Medium, star shaped semi-double. Low, bushy, spreading growth. E.-M.
- STAR WHEEL**
See Hoshiguruma.
- STAR WHITE**
See Candidissima.
- ST. ELMO**
See Augusta Wilson.
- STRAWBERRY BLONDE**
Sport of *Paeoniaeflora*—Light Salmon Pink lightly speckled deep Pink.
- SUBIJE**
See Amabilis.
- SUIBIJINE**
Light Pink flecked White. Large, semi-double.
- SUNRISE**
Rose-Pink. Medium, formal double. L.
- SUPERBA NOBILISSIMA**
(Quincy White)
Cream White. Large, peony form. Slow, upright growth. L.
- SUPERBISSIMA**
See Gloire de Nantes.
- SUPRESSE NOBILISSIMA**
(Monsieur Paugham)
White. Large, irregular peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- SURPRISE**
Pale Pink striped deeper Pink. Medium large, rose form double.

- Medium, upright growth. M.
- SUSAN CARTER**
See Frizzle White.
- SWEET DELIGHT**
Rose Pink. Large, semi-double to peony form. Vigorous, loose, upright growth. Fragrant. M.
- SWEETI VERA**
White and Pale Pink. Large, peony form. Vigorous, upright open growth. M.
- SYMPHONETTE**
Bright Red. Large, semi-double to formal double.
- TASSE DE BEAU**
See Derbiana.
- TEA GARDEN 45**
Dark Red. Large, cup shaped semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth. L.
- TE DEUM**
See Dr. Shepherd.
- TENNIN-KWAN**
See Nagasaki.
- TEUTONIA PINK**
(Pinkie)
Shell Pink. Medium, formal double with incurved petals. Slow, compact growth. M.
- TEUTONIA WHITE**
White form of Teutonia.
- THE CZAR**
See Adolphe Audusson
- THERESA MOSSINE**
Pink. Medium, formal double. Medium, compact growth. M.-L.
- THE SWAN**
White. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- THOMPSONIANA**
Pink splotched deep Pink. Medium large, full peony form.
- THUNDERHEAD**
See Mrs. Baldwin Wood.
- TIARA**
Orange Red. Large, formal double to semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth.
- TINA GILLIARD**
Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth.
- TINKY LEE**
Light Pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth.
- TINSIE**
Red outer guard petals and White peony center. Medium, anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.

T. K. VAR.

Light Pink edged darker Pink. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous compact growth.

TOKAYAMA

White. Large, formal double. Medium, bushy growth. M.

TOKI-NO-HAGASANE

(Bessie Morse Bellingrath)

White with faint blush. Large semi-double.

TRICOLOR CALIFORNIA

(Chichton)

White striped Pink to solid color. Medium large, semi-double.

Medium, compact growth. L.

TRICOLOR IMBRICATA

See Bella Romana.

TRICOLOR S. FOLKI

See Lady de Saumerez.

TRICOLOR SIEBOLDI

(Wakanoura Var.)

Waxy White streaked carmine. Large, slightly cupped semi-double.

Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.

TRIPHOSA

(Mrs. Fritz Saunders)

White. Large, slightly cupped, semi-double. Medium, vigorous, spreading growth. M.

TRIUMPHAUS

Rose Pink with lighter center. Medium, cup shaped formal double.

TUTCHERIA

See Brilliant.

UNCLE SAM

(Rosalie; Henry Barnett)

Rose-Red. Large, rose form double. Vigorous, bushy growth. M.

UNCLE SAM VAR.

See Mrs. Confer.

USO-OTOME

See Pink Perfection.

VALTEVAREDA

Pink shading to deeper Pink on outer petals. Medium large, cup shaped, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. L.

VANITY FAIR (CALIFORNIA)

Cardinal Red. Large, semi-double. M.-L.

VARIABILIS

See Horkan.

VASHTI

Rose Pink splotched White, with occasional red flowers. Medium, rose form double. Medium, compact growth.

VEDRINE

- (Ruby Glow; Mehl's Red; Margaret Lawrence; Bolen's Pride)
 Ruby Red. Large, semi-double . to loose peony form. Vigorous upright, spreading growth. E.-M.
- VEDRINE VAR.
 See Eleanor of Fair Oaks.
- VEINVEANNA
 See Nagasaki Special.
- VENUS
 See Enrico Bettoni.
- VICTOR EMMANUEL
 See Blood of China.
- VICTORIA PINK
 Pink. Large, full peony form.
- VICTORY
 Rose-Red. Large, semi-double to full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- VICTORY MAID
 White. Medium variform with White stamens. (Semi-double, rose form double to formal double). Slow, compact growth. L.
- VICTORY WHITE
 White. Large, semi-peony form. Vigorous, upright, open growth. M.
- VILLE DE NANTES
 Dark Red sometimes spotted White. Large, fimbriated semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- VIRGIN'S BLUSH
 White flushed faintest Pink. Medium, rose form double.
- WAKANOURA RED
 See Red Tricolor Sieboldi.
- WAKANOURA VAR.
 See Tricolor Sieboldi.
- WAKANOURA WHITE
 See Leucantha.
- WARRATAH
 (Anemonaeflora; Mrs. Sol Runyon)
 Dark Crimson. Medium, anemone form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- WATERLOO
 See Ethrington White.
- W. H. HASTIE
 See Regina Dei Giganti.
- WHITE BLEICHROEDER
 See Otome White.
- WHITE CRANE
 See Haku-Tsuru. (The White Crane sold in California is generally the same as Haku-Rakuten.)
- WHITE DAIKAGURA

- A predominately White sport of Daikagura with small rose-pink dots.
- WHITE DUCHESS DE CASES**
White form of Duchesse de Cases.
- WHITE EMPRESS**
White. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. E.-M.
- WHITE GIANT**
White. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- WHITE HIBISCUS**
White. Large, single to semi-double. Medium, upright growth. E.
- WHITE KING**
White. Large, semi-double.
- WHITE PERFECTION**
White. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact growth.
- WHITE PINE CONE**
White. Large, semi-double resembling a pine cone before opening. Vigorous, upright growth.
- WHITE PRINCESS**
(Lady of the Lourdes)
Cream White. Large, peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
- WHITE QUEEN**
White. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. E.-M.
- WHITE TRICOLOR SIEBOLDI**
See Leucantha.
- WILDER'S ROSE**
(Mrs. John Laing)
Rose-Pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. M.
- WILLIAM DOWNING**
Purple Red. Large, semi-double. Vigorous growth.
- WILLIAM PENN**
(Purple Peony; Serratifolia)
Dark Purple Red marbled White. Medium to large, full, peony form. Vigorous, slender, willowy growth. M.
- WILLIAM S. HASTIE**
See Mathotiana.
- WILLIAM S. HASTIE (MISS.)**
See C. M. Hovey.
- WILLIAMS MIDDLETON**
Dark Red veined lighter Red. Large, semi-double.
- WINGS**
See Pink Herme.
- WONDROUS VAR.**

Orange Red spotted White. Large, loose peony form. Vigorous, sturdy growth.

WOODVILLE RED

(Mrs. White; Martin Roberts; Kollock; Gruenwald Red)

Deep Strawberry Red. Very large, semi-double to peony form.

Slow, upright growth. M.

YOBEKI DORI

White flushed Pale Pink. Large, semi-double. Slow, compact growth.

YOHEI HAKU

(Albatross; September Morn; Shiro Byoshi)

White. Large, formal double to peony form. Medium, spreading growth. E.

YUKI DARUMA

See. Pax.

OTHER SPECIES

SASANQUA

APPLE BLOSSOM

Pink and White. Single.

BLANCHETTE

White. Single.

BRIAR ROSE

Soft Clear Pink. Single.

CANDY REITER

Shell Pink, Single.

CLEOPATRA

Rose. Semi-double.

FUJI-NO-MINE (SNOW)

White. Double.

HIRYO

Deep Carmine. Semi-double.

HUGH EVANS (HEBE)

Pink. Single

MAIDEN'S BLUSH

Blush White. Single.

MAINO SODE

Dark Pink. Single

MININA

Pink. Single.

OJINA KOROMO

Light Pink. Semi-double.

PINK BRIER

Pink. Single.

RYOMEN BENI

Dark Pink. Single.
SANKO NISHIKI
Soft Pink. Single.
SHISHIGASHIRA
Deep Pink sport of Showa-No-Sakae.
SHOWA-NO-SAKAE
Medium Pink. Semi-double.
TAIZAN HAKU
White. Single.
TANYA
Deep Rose. Single.
WHITE DOVES
White. Semi-double.

RETICULATA

Deep Pink to Pinkish Carmine. Very large, irregular semi-double.
Vigorous, loose, upright growth. L.

MALIFLORA LINDLEY (BETTY McCASKILL)

Soft Pink tinted and margined Rose-Red. Small, semi-double.
Compact, upright growth. M.

SALUENENSIS

APPLE BLOSSOM

Pink and White. Small, single. Vigorous, bushy growth.

THEA SINENSIS (TEA PLANT)

White. Small, single.

SPECIES UNKNOWN

DAWN

White margined Pale Pink. Semi-double.

NOTES

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