The Camellia

Its Culture and Nomenclature
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Cover cut of the Mathotiana (Julia Drayton) courtesy of the Armstrong Nurseries
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

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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 waterlogged 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 aphis 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 aphis and scale. Aphis 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. Aphis 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 or 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

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
(Ii 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 Bahauaud Litou
CASILDA
CATHERINE CATHCART
  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

26
(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.

COLLETTII
(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
   (Boutonnieres 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 splotched 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

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)
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.

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

DUCHESS DE CASES
(Hime)
Light Pink. Medium to large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright, compact growth. M.

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

DUCHESS 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 McCRAY
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.)

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 Mc Kinsey
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.

FIRCONÉ
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.

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 CÉLESTE
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

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

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.

GUIFOLIUS 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

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 GENGII
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.
IGNESCENTS
   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

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
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
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 Bahauaud 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.

**LILY II**
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
MADONNA
   (Anna Frost; Comte de Gomer)
   Delicate Pink penciled and speckled Rose. Medium, formal double.
   Medium, compact growth. E.
MAGNOLIAEFLORA ALBA
   White with Cream center. Large, semi-double. Medium bushy growth. M.
MAGNOLIAEFLORA (ENGLISH)
   Light Pink. Medium large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. M.
MAGNOLIAEFLORA (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.

MARGHERITE COLEONI VAR.
(Adzuma Shibori; Campbelli Var.; Mary Hare; General Douglas MacArthur Var.)

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
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
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
   M.-L.
MISSIMA
   Ivory White flecked light Pink to solid Red and delicate Pink and
   White. Medium, peony form.
MISS PASADENA
   (Sally Huested)
   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.

**MOMIJI GARI**
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
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. LUSERMAN
   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
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
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.

PEPPERMNT 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 BLEICHEROEDER
(Casa Blanca; Huntington Pink; Anne Galli)
Soft Pink sport of Bleichroedter.

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 Paeoniae flora.

**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.

ROSA LINDA
  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)

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

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

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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.

SUBIJINE
   Light Pink flecked White. Large, semi-double.

SUNRISE
   Rose-Pink. Medium, formal double. L.

SUPERBA NOBILISSIIMA
   (Quincy White)
   Cream White. Large, peony form. Slow, upright growth. L.

SUPERBIISSIMA
   See Gloire de Nantes.

SUPRESSE NOBILISSIIMA
   (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.

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 Red. Large, semi-double. to loose peony form. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. E.-M.

VEDRINE VAR.
See Eleanor of Fairoaks.

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 BLEICHEROEDER
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

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

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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
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.