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KOKUSAI TSUBAKI KAISHI  
LE JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL DU CAMELLIA  
RIVISTA INTERNAZIONALE DELLA CAMELIA  
INTERNAZIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR KAMELIEN  
REVISTA INTERNACIONAL DE LA CAMELIA  
INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA TIJDSCHRIFT



AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY

# INTERNATIONAL NOMENCLATURE ADVISORY PANEL — SECOND REPORT

T. J. Savige, Panel Chairman

This second report on camellia cultivar names carries on from the previous one, and also is mainly concerned with early European cultivars and the odd one imported from the Orient.

Firstly some further information on cultivars from Report No. 1.

No. 22. **'Althaeiflora'** From information received from Major Walter Magor of Bodmin, Cornwall, who says "according to Professor W. T. Stearn's *Botanical Latin* pp. 286-7 it should be 'Althaeiflora'. Apparently with *Althaea rosea* when *Althaea* is used as a basis for a compound name it is modified to "Althaei".

No. 16. **'Etoile Polaire'** Italian  
First listing located is *The Floral World* 4:239 November, 1861. "A fine Italian raised camellia of good habit, vigorous growth and free bloom. The flowers are a bright carmine scarlet, double, full to the centre, evenly imbricated, smooth in texture and of stout substance. Each petal is marked with a central white bar or stripe. This cultivar has been listed many times by the French form 'Etoile Polaire' and by the Italian form "Stella Polaire". 'Etoile Polaire' is the first valid listing located and must be now considered the priority name.

No. 24 **'Angelica'**  
This name has been given to two different cultivars. The Burnier e Grilli *Catalogue* 1846-47; white with slight pink stripes and spots is the valid form. However, it is recommended that it be given the name 'Angelica Mariani' after its raiser to distinguish it from the second form. The second form is that listed by de Jonghe in 1851 as "Large imbricated flowers, carmine; large petals spotted white at the edge".

## Chinese Names.

In view of the fact that the Chinese Government has proclaimed Pinyin as the only official approved system of transliteration into Roman characters, the final approval having been given by the Chinese State Council on Jan. 1 1979, the International Nomenclature Advisory Panel recommends that all Chinese camellia

cultivar names be stabilized in this form as their internationally valid names. This means that those already published in another system should be amended to the orthography of the Pinyin form. This does not prevent the use of commercial synonyms where deemed necessary, but it is hoped these will be reduced to a minimum.

In America, Dr Ralph Bartholomew, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, University of California, Berkeley, is in the process of establishing a planting encompassing all the Yunnan Reticulatas in which they will all be identified by the Chinese names in Pinyin transliteration, and can be used for future identification and reference.

## Names in Language of origin.

This is to define the action to be taken when camellias, named after people, have had the person's titles translated into another language in the earliest listing that can be located.

The question put to the panel was: should the principle be adopted that the original and correct name of a person for whom a camellia is named, be restored in the language of the country of which the person is a citizen, or should the strict rules of priority apply? Most members agreed with the principle expressed in Article 32, and in particular, Recommendation 32a "Personal names should not be translated".

Therefore in future when the nationality of a person for whom a camellia is named is clear, then the name of the cultivar should be orthographically correct for the language of that nationality.

The following cultivar names have been researched with the following results:

27. **'Ninfa Egeria'** Italian  
Van Houtte *Catalogue* 1866-67 (Del Grande) "Joli feuillage... grande fleur imbriquee jusqu' a l'extreme centre, blanc pur, rose the flavescent au centre".

"Egeria was an important nymph of the stream outside Porta Capena of Rome. The flower resembles a white water lily, the Italian word for which is "Ninfea".

Orthographic variations "Nymph Egeria", "Ainfa Egeria", "Il Egeria", "Minsa Egeria".

28. **'Colletti'** Belgium  
Van Houtte *Catalogue* 1841 "Rouge a taches blanches, fort beau".

*Floricultural Cabinet* 1849 "Bright velvet red with large irregular patches of pure white".

Verschaffelt *Nouv. Icon.* 1850 Book XI.

"The blossom is large and irregular. It is distinguished by the large size of its exterior petals and the compact cluster formed in the centre which are smaller, but that which makes this variety especially desirable is the variegation of its bright red and white colouring. Received from Jacob Makoy and Co. of Liege".

Orthographic variations: "Colletii"; "Colletti"; "Colettii"; "Collettii vera"; "Colletti Maculata"; "Colettii Maculata"; "Colettii vera". Synonyms: "Girard Debailon"; "Purpliana"; "Genevieve de Barbier".

29. 'Fra. Arnaldo Da Brescia' Italian

*La Belgique Horticole* 1851 Vol. 2. p. 207 with plate.

"Né chez M. Lechi a Brescia en 1850. Les feuilles font deja distinguer cette variete parse qu'elles ont une longueur inusitee des petioles tres minces des dents fines et un bout a chacune. Les Fleurs sont orbiculaires grandes on moyen es bien imbriques mais d'une imbrication rayonnante ou les spires secondaires formant autant le gestes courtes et samblent failles du centre. Le fond est rose et chaque petale a au centre et a la base, au sommet une bande blanche parfois maculée de rose laquelle se superpose sur celle du petale voisin exterieur et ainsi des autres."

*Flore des Serres* Vol. VII p. 17, 1851/2 with plate.

"Fleurs grandes d'une imbrication parfaite d'un beau rose satine avec des bandes blanches marbrees de rose qui rayonnent du centre au pourtour de la corolle divisant par le milieu tous les petales d'une meme serie."

Orthographic variations: "Fra Arnaldo di Brescia"; "Frere Arnold de Brescia"; "Fra Arnold de Brescia"; "Fra Arnold da Brescia"; "Fra Arnaldo de Brescia". Synonyms: "Meig's Variegated"; "Silvery Pink".

30. 'Duchesse de Berry' Italian

Verschaffelt *Nouv. Icon.* 1855 Book IX with plate.

"Except for its foliage its blossoms could be taken for a beautiful white rose. Sent by M. August Van Geert who had just received it from Count B. Lechi of Brescia. It is of

Italian origin." Although this cultivar is of Italian origin it is named after the tragic Duchesse de Berry whose husband was assassinated in 1820, leaving his beautiful 22-year-old widow pregnant. She gave birth to a son who became the Duke of Bordeaux and, on the death of Charles X in exile, the legitimist pretender Henri V. The name is thus correctly, the French title 'Duchesse de Berry'.

Orthographic variations: "Duchessa de Berry"; "Duchesse de Berri"; "Duchessa di Berry"; "Duchess de Berry"; "Duchessa di Berri".

31. 'Adelina Patti' Japanese

*The Garden*, 36: pp. 246-247, 1889.

"This is a somewhat cup-shaped flower. It is a very handsome single form with very round petals which are a bright rosy pink, flushed with carmine and netted with veins of the same colour, broadly banded with white at the margin." (Imported by Gerald Waller from Japan). This cultivar has priority of the name over 'Adelina Patti' — Pallanza Rovelli 1896-97 — "Formal Double, delicate white." At this stage it would appear that the Italian form could be distinguished by calling it 'Adelina Patti (Rovelli)'.

Orthographic variation: "Adeline Patti".

32. 'Arciduchessa Augusta' Italian

First listed in the *Flore des Serres* 1848 as "Une plante superbe entre les superbes. Grandes fleurs, belle imbrication, teintes vives entre lesquelles brille surtout la belle et originale nuance d'une panachures delicate de blanc et de pourpre."

Although originally listed under the French form of the name Archiduchessa Augusta, it is considered that the Italian form should have precedence as it is an Italian cultivar from Corsi, who listed it in 1849 and named it for an Italian Arciduchessa.

Orthographic variation: "Archduchesse Augusta"; "Archduchessa Augusta"; "Archduchess Augusta".

33. 'Aspasia' Italian

Listed by Luzzatti in 1853 and in Verschaffelt *Nouvelle Icon.* 1853 Book X Plate III.

"The exquisiteness, the coquetry of the medium sized blossoms justify the name given to it of that famous courtesan of antiquity. It has been grown by Italian horti-

culturalists for about 2 years. The petals of the exterior rows are rounded, faintly emarginate or full; others are ovate acute; the imbrication is perfect, all of a vivid cherry red colour."

An "Aspasia" was listed by Macarthur as his seedling in the "First Annual Report of the Australian Botanical and Horticultural Society", 1849, but without a description.

As it has always been a most popular cultivar in Australia, it was re-named 'Aspasia Macarthur' to distinguish it from the valid 'Aspasia'.

Orthographic variation: "Asposia".

34. '**Augustina Superba**' Italian

Listed and illustrated by Verschaffelt in *Nouvelle Icon*. 1848, Book 7 Pl. 4.

"This is of Italian origin introduced into Belgium in 1843. The anemone-shaped blossom is from 10-11 cm in diameter with imbricated petals of bright rose veined and mottled white." However the first publication located is in the *Annales de Gand* 3:173 c.t.129 (colour) 1847, where it is described and illustrated.

Synonyms: Incorrectly "Lowii"; "Saccoi"; and "Saccoi Nova".

35. '**Carlotta Papudoff**' Italian

First listing in *The Florist and Pomologist* 2:89, 1863, with colour plate. "The blooms are of the imbricated form seen in 'Eximia', about medium size, never apparently what could be called large. Very evenly formed and also marked with tolerable evenness after an irregular pattern by white blotches on a ground of carmine rose of which two distinct shades appear in the flower. We learn from Messrs Veitch... that it is of Italian origin and introduced by them from Florence in 1861. Attributed to Malenchini, Leghorn".

Orthographic variations: "Carlotta Pappadouff"; "Carlotta Pappoudoff"; "Carlotta Papudof"; "Carlotta Papoudoff".

36. '**Dom Carlos Fernando**' Portuguese

This was one of Loureiro's seedlings which was awarded a first class certificate at the International exhibition at Oporto in 1865.

It was first listed in the J. M. Loureiro *Catalogo* Nr. 9, 1872 as "Formal double, soft rose, lighter in the centre."

It is described and illustrated in *L'Illustration Horticole* 20:26 c.t. 119 (colour) 1873. "This camellia, "Dom Carlos

Fernando" from Portuguese seed, has very large flowers, perfectly imbricated, large petals, slightly notched, of an attractive blood red inclined to carmine with white marks here and there on the margins."

37. '**Dom Fernando II de Portugal**' Portuguese

First listed by J. M. Loureiro *Catalogo* Nr. 9, 1872 as "Paeony form, rose striped and spotted crimson". It also won a first class medal at the Oporto International Exhibition, 1865.

38. '**Enrico Bettoni**' Italian

First valid publication in Verschaffelt *Nouvelle Icon*. 1851 Book 3, Pl. 2. The illustration is a complete double flower of mid-crimson with innermost petals edged white.

"d'un coloris vif ponceau-cerise, quel quefois strie de blanc pur, telle est en somme la aerienne et aimable bizarre, dent nous offrons ici une figure fidèle.

Cette variété, bien distincte, nous a été envoyée d'Italie, ou elle a été gagnée de semis et mise dans le commerce en 1848."

In the S.C.C.S. *Camellia Nomenclature* 1978 a different camellia is invalidly listed as "Enrico Bettoni" with the note "(not the variety described in old literature). (Europe to U.S. (Magnolia, 1848))".

An early name in America was 'Haley's Monarch'. If so the valid name for the American form could well be "The Monarch" raised by Mr Haley and first published in *The Florists Journal* 3:97-98, c.t.97, May, 1842.

39. '**Belle Jannette**' Italian

Earliest listing located Burnier-Grilli *Catalogue* 1846-47, (Massani B.)

"Medio, imbricato, rosso cupo, piu chiaso al centro con alcune sfumature bianche". It was later listed under this name by Luzzatti Loureiro, and others up to about 1873.

However, in Verschaffelt *Nouvelle Icon*. 1851 Book 2, Pl.3. is listed 'Belle Jeanette' and it states "We are indebted to M. Mielley, horticulturist of Espnernes near Lille, for this camellia. It belongs to the class of perfections. Its blossom of cherry-rose colour is of medium size with large petals perfectly imbricated. A broad white stripe runs through the middle of each petal. At the centre is a little cluster of petals much smaller and almost white. Many later listings also followed this name. Andre in

*Plantes de Terre de Bruyeres*, 1864, lists Belle Jeannette (Massani) which links it with Massani's Belle Jannette. The description is sufficiently similar to make it reasonably certain that they are the same cultivar. If so, 'Belle Jannette' would have priority.

40. **'Monte Blanc'** Belgium

First listed by Van Houtte 1843-44, according to Prof. Waterhouse. Burnier-Grilli Catalogue 1846-47 (Boddaert)

"Forma superba, maestoso globulosa, stradoppic d'un bel bianco."

It was also listed by Verschaffelt *Nouvelle Icon*. 1851, Book V with colour plate 3. "An unusual variety with undulation or plurality of the lobes on the petal edge, their unequal sizes in the inner rows, numerous, small with a compact ruffled centre. The petaline undulation is noticeable in the sepals. A beautiful white bloom with a faint yellowish tinge in the centre." Introduced by M. Boddaert of Deynze who obtained it from seed.

41. **'Bella Romana'** Italian

The first valid listing located is by De Medici, Spada — 1858.

"Non avendo portato fiore, quest'anno, non, possiamo dare un'esatta descrizione. E'una della tante garofanate (oeillet) che con insolita fortuna va ottenenendo il Signor Del Grande".

It was described and illustrated in *L'Illustration Horticole*, 1863. Vol. 10, Pl. 349.

E. Andre in *Plantes de Terre de Bruyere*, 1864 says "Flower magnificent, imbricated white with dots and streaks of crimson like a carnation".

42. **'Roma Risorta'** Italian

*L'Illustration Horticole* Vol. 3. 1866, Pl. 465.

"Gagné de semis par M. Del Grande a Florence. Fleures de premiere grandeur affectant absolument forme parfaite d'une enorme rose cent feuilles, d'un vif couleur rose, vergete foute lineate tres serre de cramoisi chaque pétale en outre légerement bordé de blanc. L'arbruisseau d'une grande vignuer porte de tres amples feuilles ovaless-lancéolees, acuminees et bordes de grande dents."

Note: These two camellias (41 and 42) have been confused, however it is clear from the early descriptions that the base colour of 'Bella Romana' is light pink almost white streaked with

pink, while the base colour of 'Roma Risorta' is a deeper and brighter pink streaked with white.

43. **'Helenor'** Australian

This was originally listed in Australia by Mr Guilfoyle in 1866. "'Helenor' White striped pink".

The cultivar considered to be 'Helenor' in Australia is as listed in Hazlewood's *Catalogue* 1945. "'Helenor'. Formal type with a few confused petals in the centre when fully open. Pale pink striped red. This cultivar has been confused with 'Roma Risorta' but is more a bud centred formal and has sported 'Redgrove'; 'Tabbs' and 'High Jinks'."

Orthographic variations: "Hellenor"; "Heleanor"; "Helena"; "Guilfoyles Helen"; "Guilfoyles Helene"; "Guilfolius Halleana".

44. **'Optima'** English

Verschaffelt *Nouvelle Icon* 1850. Book III Pl. 6.

"Amongst the varieties with non-imbricated blossoms, we do not know any more remarkable for beauty and the rich variegated colouring of its blossoms than this one which has recently been put up for sale by Messrs Low & Co. of Clapton. The bloom resembles a large hundred petalled rose. The petals are very ample, rounded and gracefully arranged; the exterior ones spread out, the others erect and clustered; all are a beautiful pink, streaked with numerous longitudinal crimson stripes."

Orthographic variation: "Optima Law"; "Optima Law's"; "Lows Optima".

45. **'Comte de Gomer'** Italian

Verschaffelt *Nouvelle Icon*. 1860 Book II Plate 1.

"This variety was obtained from seed by Conte Bernardino Lechi of Brescia, Lombardy, from whom we have acquired the entire stock. We have dedicated it to that zealous patron of horticulture Comte de Gomer of Amiens, France. The blossom of the largest size, is composed of innumerable rounded petals, even, extremely close, serried and imbricated with the utmost regularity. Its delicate pink colour is closely striped and banded with crimson."

Although an Italian camellia, it was named for a French Count. Therefore 'Comte de Gomer' is the valid name.

*Continued on page 53.*

## PIONEER CAMELLIA GROWERS IN AUSTRALIA

PAUL PAYENS

*Baulkham Hills, NSW, Australia*

There was nothing auspicious or grand in the founding of a British colony in Australia. In fact, if England had not lost the American War of Independence we would easily have become a French settlement, due to the presence of navigators of that country being active in the Pacific in the late eighteenth century.

Captain Cook discovered the east coast of Australia in 1770 and sailed along it after circumnavigating New Zealand. Cook had been sent by the British Admiralty with a party of scientists in the ship "Endeavour" to observe the transit of the planet Venus across the path of the sun and the site chosen for this observation was the south sea island of Tahiti.

Cook was also given instructions from the Admiralty to attempt to discover the "Great South Land" that was believed to exist in the south-west Pacific. When this superb navigator found the east coast of Australia, he was reminded of South Wales, so when he raised the British flag and took possession of the country in the name of King George III of England, he named it New South Wales.

Among the scientists with Cook was a wealthy and influential botanist, one Joseph Banks, who had been most impressed with New South Wales and he was able to prevail upon the British Government to ease the congestion of convicts on hulks in the Thames estuary by establishing a penal settlement at Botany Bay. This was resolved by sending out the first fleet in 1787 and the settlement was made at nearby Sydney Cove in early 1788.

*Continued from page 52*

46. **'Madoni'** Italian  
First listing by Burnier-Grilli in their 1846-47 *Catalogue* as "'Madoni', Fiore imbricato grandissimo bianco puro, fascia carminiata." They had previously listed it in 1845 but without description. Verschaffelt *Nouvelle Icon*, 1850, Book 1, Pl. 3 lists the name as "Madona" which appears an attempt to spell the name in Italian. The French "Madonna" was first used in *The Floricultural Cabinet*, Vol. 14, p. 68, 1846. "Madonna" Formal double white speckled with crimson.

The Italian 'Madoni' would appear to be

- *Cultivateurs pionniers du Camélia en Australie*
- *Coltivatori pionieri delle camelie in Australia*
- *Los pioneros cultivadores de la Camelia en Australia*

Among the early arrivals at Sydney was Captain James Macarthur, an army officer of quick temper and impatience, who fought a duel in Sydney, but later set in motion the wool industry with the introduction of Spanish merino sheep and this was to form the backbone of agriculture in Australia.

This man was far sighted and took a great interest in the land when he resigned from his military career. He was given grants of land and made good use of these. Macarthur married in 1809 and later took two of his sons, James and William, with him to England for their education. These two young men later spent some time in Europe, studying agriculture, and returned to Australia bringing with them a collection of plants for the Camden Park property.

Horticulture was also a great family interest. They were responsible for the importation of the first consignment of camellias to arrive in Australia, aboard the ship "Sovereign" which berthed in Sydney in 1831. The six camellias received by William Macarthur were 'Alba Plena', 'Anemoniflora', 'Incarinata', 'Rubra', 'Myrtifolia', and 'Welbankiana'. These camellias were planted at Camden Park and the original 'Anemoniflora' is still there today.

William Macarthur continued to import camellias from Europe and wrote to C. Loddiges and Son stating his progress in the raising of his own seedlings and I quote: "We have raised four or five hundred seedling camellias chiefly from seeds produced by the old c.j. 'Anemoniflora' or 'Warratah' camellia. As this never has any anthers of its own, we are in the practice of fertilising its blossoms with the pollen of such other sorts as we can procure. There are now more than a hundred fruit upon one plant. Some

the correct and valid name, "Madona" and "Madonna" being orthographic variations.

47. **'Il Gioiello'** (The Jewel) Italian  
The first valid listing is in *L'Illustration Horticole* Vol. XX, 1873, p. 105, plate 129, as 'Il Giogello'. "An Italian seedling. The flowers are of average size, regularly imbricated, the petals orbiculate, bluntly notched, of a deep carmine with fine veins of a deeper colour."

All Italian listings spell the name correctly 'Il Gioiello' and this is the valid name. It was originally raised by Santarelli.

Orthographic variations: "Il Giogello" and "Il Giojello".