

beauty of aspect; or a beautiful and pleasing aspect, that satisfies the eye by its comeliness: (Aḡ, Ṣ, TA:) colour; complexion: (Fr, IAḡr, Ṣ, TA:) pl. أَحْبَارٌ (Ṣ) and حُبُورٌ (K, TA.) One says, إِنَّهُ لَحَسَنُ الْحَبْرِ وَالسَّبْرِ Verily he is beautiful, and of goodly appearance: (Aḡ, Ṣ:) or of beautiful complexion. (IAḡr.) And ذَهَبَ حَبْرُهُ His colour, or complexion, (Fr, Ṣ,) or beauty, (A,) and goodliness of form or aspect, departed: (Fr, Ṣ, A:) from the saying, جَاءَتِ الْإِبِلُ حَسَنَةَ الْأَحْبَارِ وَالْأَسْبَارِ [The camels came beautiful in colours and in appearances]. (Fr, Ṣ, A.)* One says also, فَلَانَ حَسَنَ الْحَبْرِ وَالسَّبْرِ where حبر seems to be the inf. n. of حَبْرْتُهُ "I made him, or it, beautiful." (Ṣ.) — Also, (Ṣ, K,) and حَبْرٌ (TA) and حَبْرٌ (K) and حَبْرٌ (Ṣ, K) and حَبْرٌ (A, K,) A mark, or trace, (Ṣ, A, K,) of beating, (A,) or of a blow that has not brought blood, or of a healed wound, (TA,) or of work, or labour: (A, TA:) pl. of the first [or second] حُبُورٌ (Yaḡkoob, Ṣ, K) and [of the first and third, accord. to analogy,] أَحْبَارٌ; (TA;) and of the fourth حَبَارَاتٌ, (Yaḡkoob, Ṣ, TA,) it having no broken pl. (TA.) One says, بِهِ حُبُورٌ Upon him are marks [of beating, &c.]. (Ṣ.) And بِجِلْدِهِ حَبَارٌ Upon his skin is the mark of beating. (A.) And بِيَدِهِ حَبَارٌ Upon his hand is the mark of work, or labour. (A.) — See also حَبْرٌ. — And see حُبُورٌ. — Also, [like the Hebrew חֲבֵר, and the Chaldee חַבְר,] A like; an equal; a fellow. (K.) — See also حَبْرٌ.

حَبْرٌ: see حُبُورٌ: — and حَبْرٌ: — and حَبْرَةٌ.

حَبْرٌ: see حَبْرٌ.

حَبْرٌ: see حَبْرَةٌ.

حَبْرٌ, (Mṣb, K,) the only subst. of this form beside إِبِلٌ, (Mṣb,) [and a few rare dial. vars.,] and حَبْرٌ (K) and حَبْرٌ (A, K) and حَبْرَةٌ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K) and حَبْرَةٌ (A, K,) and حَبْرَةٌ; (K;) or حَبْرٌ, without ة, [as also حَبْرٌ and حَبْرٌ,] is a pl. [or rather a coll. gen. n.], (Ṣ,) and with ة it is said to be a n. un.; (Mṣb;) A yellowness that mingles with the whiteness of the teeth; (K;) a yellowness of the teeth; (Sh, A, Mṣb;) what is termed قَلْحٌ in the teeth: (Ṣ:) or قَلْحٌ is when they become green: and when the crust increases so as to encroach upon the gums, and to make the roots of the teeth to appear, this is what is termed حَفْرٌ and حَفْرٌ: (Sh, Mṣb, TA:) pl. حُبُورٌ. (K.)

حَبْرَةٌ: see حُبُورٌ, in three places. — Also Extraordinariness (مَبَالِغَةٌ) in a thing that is described as beautiful. (K.) [See 1.] — A musical performance, or concert, instrumental or vocal or both, (سَمَاعٌ), in Paradise; (Zj, K;) agreeably with which signification Zj explains [the verb in] the verse of the Kur [xxx. 14, or xliii. 70]: (TA:) and any sweet melody. (K.) — See also حَبْرٌ.

حَبْرٌ: see حَبْرٌ.

حَبْرَةٌ: see حُبُورٌ: — and see also the next paragraph, in two places.

حَبْرَةٌ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and حَبْرَةٌ (K) A [garment of the kind called] بُرْدٌ, (Ṣ, Mgh,) or a sort of بُرْدٌ, (K,) of the fabric of El-Yemen, (Ṣ, Mgh, K,) striped (مَنْشَرٌ [or this word, q. v., may perhaps signify spotted]); (TA;) a kind of garment of the fabric of El-Yemen, of cotton or linen, striped (مُخَطَّطٌ): (Mṣb:) pl. حَبْرٌ and حَبْرَاتٌ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and حَبْرٌ and حَبْرَاتٌ: (TA:) [or rather حَبْرٌ and حَبْرٌ are coll. gen. ns.] Accord. to Lth, (Az, Mgh, TA,) حَبْرَةٌ is not a place, nor a known thing, but only signifies وَشَى [see حَبْرٌ]; (Az, Mgh, Mṣb, TA;) and one says بُرْدٌ حَبْرَةٌ (Mṣb, TA) and بُرُودٌ حَبْرَةٌ, (TA,) and بُرْدٌ حَبْرَةٌ (Mgh, Mṣb, TA) and بُرُودٌ حَبْرَةٌ, (Mgh, TA,) like as one says ثَوْبٌ قَرْمِزٍ, the word قَرْمِزٍ signifying a certain dye. (Az, Mṣb, TA.) [The term حَبْرَةٌ is now applied in Egypt to A lady's outer covering of silk, black for the married, and white for the unmarried, worn in riding and walking abroad; the former worn also by concubine slaves. See also حَبْرٌ.]

حَبْرَةٌ: see حَبْرٌ.

حَبْرِيٌّ A seller of ink. (K.) حَبْرِيٌّ, also, is mentioned as having the same signification; and some say that analogy is a sufficient authority for it: but it is disallowed by F. (TA.)

حَبْرِيٌّ, not حَبْرِيٌّ, (K,) or the latter is allowable on the ground of analogy, (MF,) A seller of the garments called حَبْرٌ. (K.) [See حَبْرَةٌ.]

حَبْرِيٌّ (Mṣb, K) and حَبْرِيٌّ and حَبْرِيٌّ and حَبْرِيٌّ and حَبْرِيٌّ [in the CK حَبْرِيٌّ] and حَبْرِيٌّ (K) The young one of the حَبْرِيٌّ: (Mṣb, K:) pl. حَبْرِيٌّ and حَبْرِيٌّ. (K.) [See also حَبْرِيٌّ below.]

حَبْرِيٌّ: } see what next precedes.
حَبْرِيٌّ:
حَبْرِيٌّ:

حَبْرِيٌّ: see حَبْرٌ. — Also The هَيْئَةُ [i. e. form, or aspect, or the like, or goodliness of form or aspect,] of a man. (Aboo-Safwán, Lh.)

حَبْرِيٌّ: see حَبْرٌ, in three places.

حَبْرِيٌّ and حَبْرِيٌّ, (Ṣ, K,) or حَبْرِيٌّ, with kesr, (Mṣb,) and حَبْرِيٌّ, which last occurs in a verse of El-'Ajjáj, for حَبْرٌ, [by poetic license,] (Ṣ,) and حَبْرَةٌ (A, K) and حَبْرَةٌ, (K,) Happiness, joy, or gladness: (Ṣ, Mṣb, K:) or the first signifies cheerfulness; i. e. pleasure, or delight, and dilatation of the heart, which has a visible effect in the aspect: (TA voce سُورٌ:) and the same word (IAth) and حَبْرَةٌ (Az, IAth, K) and حَبْرٌ, (K,) a state of ease and plenty; syn. نَعْمَةٌ: (IAth, K: [in the CK and in a MS. copy of the K, erroneously, نَعْمَةٌ:]) or a state of complete, or per-

fect, ease and plenty: (Az:) and ampleness of the circumstances of life. (IAth.) [See 1. Hence the saying,] كُلُّ حَبْرَةٍ بَعْدَهَا عَبْرَةٌ [After every state of happiness, or joy, &c., is a tear]. (A.)

حَبْرِيٌّ A [garment of the kind called] بُرْدٌ, variegated, (مُوشِيٌّ), (K,) [i. e.] striped. (TA.) One says بُرْدٌ حَبْرِيٌّ and بُرْدٌ حَبْرِيٌّ. (TA.) [See also حَبْرَةٌ. Hence the saying,] لَيْسَ حَبْرِيٌّ الْحُبُورُ وَأَسْوَى: † [He clad himself with the mantle of cheerfulness, and seated himself firmly upon the couch of happiness]. (A.) — Also, applied to a garment, or piece of cloth, New: (Ṣ, K:) and soft and new; (K, TA;) applied to the same; (TA;) and so حَبْرِيٌّ; (K:) which also signifies a soft thing: (TA:) pl. of the former حَبْرٌ. (K.) — And Clouds; syn. سَحَابٌ: (Ṣ:) or clouds spotted (مَنْشَرٌ); (K;) in which one sees what resembles تَنْجِيرٌ, by reason of the abundance of their water; but Er-Riyáshee disapproves of this. (TA.)

حَبْرِيٌّ [a word respecting which J says,] its alif [written ي] is not the fem. alif nor the alif of quasi-coordination; [as F says of the alif of قَبْعَتِي, though he finds fault with J for saying thus of the alif of حَبْرِيٌّ; (see أَلْفُ التَّنْجِيرِ, in art. 1;)] the name [says J] being only composed with it, so that it is as it were a part of the word itself, which is imperfectly decl. when determinate and when indeterminate; i. e., without tenween: (Ṣ:) but its alif is the fem. alif; for were it not so, it would be perfectly decl.; (K;) and J says that it is imperfectly decl.: (TA:) and his saying that the alif is [as it were] a part of the word itself is a strange expression, for which it would be difficult to give an answer, and which therefore requires not exorbitance: but "it is sufficient excellence for a man that his faults may be counted:" (M:) [A species of bustard;] a certain bird, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) well known, of the form of the goose, with a dust-colour upon its head and belly, and the back and wings of which are for the most part of the colour of the quail; (Mṣb;) or it is a long-necked bird, of an ash-colour, of the form of the goose, with a beak somewhat long, and that is preyed upon, but does not itself prey: Az says that it does not drink water, and that it lays its eggs in distant sands: [the truth is, that it drinks seldom: the male bird has a pouch, extending from beneath the tongue to the breast, said to be large enough to contain seven quarts of water; and it has been supposed by some that he fills this with water for the supply of himself and his mate:] and Az further says, We used, when we journeyed, to proceed in the mountains of Ed-Dahnà, and sometimes we picked up in one day between four and eight of its eggs: it lays four eggs, of a bluish colour, more delicious in taste than those of the domestic hen and than those of the ostrich: and others say that it brings its food from a greater distance than any other bird; sometimes from a distance of many days' journey: also, that it is constantly provided with a thin excrement, or dung, which it voids upon the hawk when pursued by the latter; thus saving itself,