

العَفْرِيةُ + التَّغْرِيةُ الَّذِي لَا يَرْزَأُ فِي أَهْلٍ وَلَا مَالٍ (AO, §) [Verily God hates] the crafty or cunning, the wicked or malignant, the abounding in evil; or him who collects much and refuses to give; or him who acts very wrongfully or unjustly or tyrannically; [who will not suffer loss in his family nor in his property.] (TA.) — أَسَدٌ عَفْرٌ, and عَفْرِيةٌ, and عَفْرِيتٌ, and عَفْرِيتٌ (K,) and عَفْرِيتٌ (TA,) and عَفْرِيتٌ (K, [respecting which see what follows: in the CK عَفْرِيتٌ, which is wrong in two respects:]) A strong, (K,) powerful, great, (TA,) lion: (K, TA:) or العَفْرِيتُ the lion; so called because of his strength: (S, O:) and لَبُوءَةُ عَفْرِيتٍ (S, O, TA,) like the masc., (TA, [or it may be in this case with the fem. ي, i. e. without tenween,]) or عَفْرِيتَةٌ (K, TA,) a strong lioness: (S, O, K:) or the epithet, of either gender, signifies bold: from عَفَرَ signifying "dust," or from عَفَرَ in the sense of اِعْتَفَرَ, or from the strength and hardness of the animal: (TA:) and نَاقَةٌ عَفْرِيتَةٌ a strong she-camel; pl. عَفْرِيتَاتٌ (S, O:) but you do not say عَفْرِيتَاتٌ (Az:) the alif [which is in this case written ي] and ن in عَفْرِيتٍ are to render it quasi-coordinate to سَفَرَجَلٌ [which shows that it is with tenween]. (S.)

عَفْرٌ (IDrd, S, A, O, Mgh, K) and عَفْرٌ (IDrd, A, O, K) Dust: (IDrd, S, O, Mgh:) [like عَفَارٌ the dust of the earth: (Freytag, from Meyd:)] or the exterior of the dust or earth: (A, K:) and the surface of the earth: (Mgh:) as also عَفْرٌ (TA:) pl. عَفَارٌ. (K.) You say مَا عَلَى عَفْرِ الْأَرْضِ مِثْلُهُ There is not upon the face of the earth the like of him, or it. (O, TA.) And لَا عَفْرَ لَهُ (TS, TA,) [lit., Language in which is no dust; or which has no dust; like the saying غَبَارٌ عَلَيْهِ "language on which is no dust;" meaning] † language in which is nothing difficult to be understood. (K.) And IAar mentions, but without explaining it, the saying, وَالْغَبَارُ وَسُوءٌ الدَّارُ [app. meaning, May the dust, and perdition, and evil of the dwelling, be his lot. See دَبَرٌ]. (O, TA.)

عَفْرٌ [part. n. of عَفَرَ]. أَرْضٌ عَفْرَةٌ Land of the colour termed عَفْرَةٌ [q. v.]. (O and TA in art. عَفْرٌ.) — See also عَفْرٌ.

عَفْرٌ, and the fem., with ة: see عَفَرَ, in four places.

عَفْرَةٌ A dust-colour inclining to whiteness; a whitish dust-colour: (TA:) or whiteness that is not clear: (Mgh, Mghb:) or whiteness that is not very clear, (AZ, As,) like the colour of the surface of the earth: (AZ, As, Mgh:) or whiteness with a tinge of redness over it: (A:) the colour of an antelope such as is termed عَفْرٌ. (K.) — See also عَفْرِيةٌ, in three places.

عَفْرِيةٌ, or عَفْرِى: see عَفْرِيةٌ.

عَفْرِى: see عَفْرٌ, first quarter.

عَفْرَاةٌ: see عَفْرِيةٌ.

عَفْرَاتٌ: see عَفْرٌ, first quarter: — and see the next paragraph, in three places.

عَفْرِيةٌ: see عَفْرٌ, in six places. — The hair, and the feathers, of the back of the neck, of the lion, and of the cock, &c., which it turns back towards the top of its head when exasperated; as also عَفْرَةٌ (S, O) and عَفْرَاتٌ (S,) or عَفْرَاةٌ (O, TA:) and عَفْرَةٌ, the feathers around the neck of a cock and of a bustard (حَبَارَى) &c.: (S in art. بَرَل:) or عَفْرِيةٌ and عَفْرِى, or عَفْرِى, [whether without or with tenween is not shown, but I think it is more probably without,] of a cock, the feathers of the neck; (K;) as also عَفْرَةٌ (TA:) and of a man, the hair of the back of the neck: (K:) or the hair of the part over the forehead: (TA:) and of a beast, the hair of the fore-lock: (K:) or the hair of the back of the neck: (TA:) and [of a man,] the hairs that grow in the middle of the head, (K,) that stand up on an occasion of fright; (TA;) as also عَفْرَاتٌ and عَفْرِيةٌ. (K.) You say جَاءَ فُلَانٌ نَافِثًا عَفْرِيتَهُ, meaning Such a one came in a state of anger. (S, O.) And جَاءَ نَافِثًا عَفْرِيتَهُ, and عَفْرَاتَهُ, He came spreading his hair, by reason of covetousness, and inordinate desire. (ISd, TA.)

عَفْرِيتٌ; and عَفْرِيتٌ; and the fem., عَفْرِيتَةٌ: see عَفْرٌ, in ten places.

عَفْرِينٌ: see عَفْرٌ, in two places.

لَيْثٌ عَفْرِينٌ: see عَفْرٌ, in two places. — لَيْثٌ عَفْرِينٌ The lion. (AA, K.) So in the prov., إِنَّهُ لَأَشَجَعُ مِنْ لَيْثِ عَفْرِينَ [Verily he is more courageous than the lion]. (AA, TA.) عَفْرِينٌ is the name of a certain place in which are lions, or abounding with lions: (S, O, K:) or the name of a certain country or town. (As, AA, S, M.) — A certain insect, whose retreat is the soft dust at the bases of walls; (O, K;) that rolls a ball, and then hides itself within it; and when it is roused, throws up dust: (O, TA:) the word [عَفْرِينٌ] is of one of those forms not found by Sb: (TA:) or a certain creeping animal (دَابَّةٌ), like the chameleon, that opposes itself to the rider [upon a camel or horse], and that strikes with its tail. (O, K.) [See also طَحَنٌ: and see Ham p. 131.] — Also † A complete man; [i. e., complete with respect to bodily vigour, having attained the usual term thereof;] (O, K, TA;) fifty years old. (O, TA.) — And † Resolute, or firm-minded; strong, or powerful. (S, O, K, TA.)

عَفْرِيتٌ and عَفْرَانَةٌ: see عَفْرٌ, in three places. — The latter also signifies The [kind of goblin, or demon, called] غُولٌ. (O, K.)

عَفْرِيتَةٌ: see عَفْرٌ, first quarter. — and see عَفْرِيةٌ.

عَفَارٌ: see عَفْرٌ. — Also A certain kind of tree,

(S, O, K,) by means of which fire is produced; (S, O;) زِنَادٌ [or pieces of wood, or stick, used for that purpose,] being made of its branches: (K,\* TA:) accord. to information given to AHn by certain of the desert-Arabs of the Sarāh (السَّرَاةُ), it resembles the kind of tree called the غُبَيْرَةُ, by reason of its smallness, so that when one sees it from afar he doubts not its being the latter kind of tree; its blossom, also, is like that of the latter tree; and it is a kind of tree that emits much fire, so that the زِنَادٌ made of it are excellent: (TA:) pl. of عَفَارَةٌ (K;) or, more properly, [a coll. gen. n., and] its n. un. is with ة: (O, TA:) it and the مَرْخٌ contain fire that is not in any other kind of tree: Az says, I have seen them both in the desert, and the Arabs make them the subject of a prov., relating to high nobility: (TA:) they say فِي كُلِّ شَجَرٍ نَارٌ وَأَسْتَمَجِدُ الْمَرْخَ وَالْعَفَارَ (S, O, TA) In all trees is fire; but the markh and 'afār yield much fire, more than all other trees. (O,\* TA.) [See also مَرْخٌ, and اِقْدَحٌ.] It is also said, in another prov., اِقْدَحْ بِعَفَارٍ أَوْ مَرْخٍ ثُمَّ اشْدُدْ إِنْ شِئْتَ أَوْ أَرْخْ [Produce thou fire with markh or with 'afār: then tighten, if thou please, or loosen]. (TA.) — See also عَافُورٌ.

عَفَارَةٌ The quality, or disposition, of him who is termed عَفْرٌ and عَفْرِيةٌ and عَفْرِيتٌ &c.; i. e., wickedness, or malignity, &c. (K,\* TA.)

عَفَارِيَةٌ: see عَفْرٌ, in three places.

مُعَفَّرٌ and مُعَفَّرٌ and مُعَفَّرٌ and عَافِرٌ Defiled with dust: hence, الْعَافِرُ الْوَجْهِ He whose face is defiled with dust: and الْوَجْهُ فِي التَّرَابِ, and مُعَفَّرٌ, He has the face defiled in the dust. (TA.)

فِي عَفَارٍ شَرٌّ and وَقَعُوا فِي عَافُورٍ شَرٌّ (TA,) i. q. فِي عَافُورٍ شَرٌّ (Fr, S, K,) i. e., They fell into difficulty, or distress. (S.) Some say that the ف is substituted for ث. (TA.) [But see عَافُورٌ.]

أَعْفَرٌ Dust-coloured inclining to white; of a whitish dust-colour: (TA:) or white, but not of a clear hue: (Mghb:) or, applied to a buck-antelope, white, but not of a very clear white, (AZ, As, S, O, K,) being like the colour of the surface of the earth: (AZ, As, Mgh:) or a buck-antelope having a tinge of red over his whiteness, (AA, S, A, K,) with a short neck; and such is the weakest of antelopes in running: (AA, S, O:) or having a redness in his back, with white flanks: (K:) [in the CK, after the words thus rendered, is an omission, of the words أَوْ الْأَبْيَضُ وَ] or such as inhabits elevated, rugged, stony tracts, and hard grounds; and such is red: (AZ:) or having white horns: (A:) fem. عَفْرَاءٌ: (S, K, &c.) also applied to a she-goat, meaning of a clear white colour: (TA:) pl. عَفْرٌ. (S, A, O.) — El-Kumeyt says,