

حُمْرَة [originally fem. of أَحْمَر, q. v.]: see حُمْرَة.

حُمْر Violent rain, (S,) such as removes the superficial part of the ground. (S, K.) — A severe night-journey to water. (TA.) — The most copious portion of rain; and violence thereof. (TA.) — † The violence, vehemence, or intenseness, of anything; as also حُمْرَة and حُمْرَة (TA.) — See also حُمْرَة, in two places. — Also The evil, or mischief, of a man. (K.)

حُمْرَة: see the next preceding paragraph.

حِمَار [The ass:] the well-known braying quadruped; (TA;) i. q. عَيْر; (Az, S;) applied to the male; (Msb;) both domestic and wild: (Az, K:) the former is also called حِمَار أَهْلِي; (Msb;) and the latter, حِمَار وَحْشِي, (K,) and حِمَار الْوَحْشِ, and حُمْر: (S, K:) أَتَان is the appellation applied to the female; and sometimes حُمْرَة: (S, Msb, K:\*) pl. [of pauc.] أَحْمَرَة and [of mult.] حُمْر [more properly termed a quasi-pl. n.] and حُمْر (S, Msb, K) and حُمْر (S) and حُمْر and حُمْرَة, (K,) the last [a quasi-pl. n.] of a very rare form [of which see instances voce شَيْخ], (TA,) and حُمْرَات, (S, K,) which is said to be a pl. of حُمْر. (TA.) — [Hence,] مَقِيدَة الْحِمَار † A stony tract, of which the stones are black and worn and crumbling, as though burned with fire; syn. حَرَّة: because the wild ass is impeded in it, and is as though he were shackled. (TA.) — And [hence,] بَنُو مَقِيدَة الْحِمَار † Scorpions: because they are generally found in a حَرَّة. (TA. [See an ex. in verses cited voce مَخ.] — A piece of wood in the fore part of the [saddle called] رَحْل, (K, TA,) upon which a woman [when riding] lays hold: and in the fore part of the [saddle called] إِكْف: and, accord. to Abou-Sa'ced, the stick upon which [the saddles called] أَقْتَاب [pl. of قَتَب] are carried. (TA.) — The wooden implement of the polisher, upon which he polishes iron [weapons &c.]. (Lth, K:\*) — Three pieces of wood, (T, K,) or four, (T,) across which is placed another piece of wood; with which one makes fast a captive. (T, K. [The last words of the explanation are يُوَسَّرُ بِهَا.] — حِمَار الطَّنْبُور [The bridge of the mandoline;] a thing well-known. (TA.) — حِمَار قَبَان [The wood-louse; so called in the present day;] a certain insect; (S, K;) a certain small insect, (Msb, TA,) that cleaves to the ground, (TA,) resembling the beetle, but smaller, (Msb,) and having many legs: (Msb, TA:) when any one touches it, it contracts itself like a thing folded. (Msb.) The حِمَار قَبَان is also called حِمَار الْبَيْت; app. because its back resembles a قَبَة. (TA in art. قَب, q. v.) — حِمَارَان Two stones, (S, K,) which are set up, (S,) and upon which is placed another stone, (S, K,) which is thin, (TA,) and is called عِلَاة, (S,) whereon [the preparation of curd called] أَقْط is dried. (S, K.) — الْحِمَارَان The two bright stars [α and δ] in Cancer. (Kzw.)

حُمِر Anything pared, or peeled; divested, or Bk. I.

stripped, of its superficial part, peel, bark, coat, covering, crust, or the like; as also حُمُور. (TA.) [See 1.] — Also, and حُمِيرَة, i. q. أَشْتَر, i. e. A thong, or strap, (S, K,) white, and having its outside pared, (S,) in a horse's saddle, (K,) or with which horses' saddles are bound, or made fast: (S:) so called because it is pared. (TA.) — See also حِمَار.

حُمَارَة: see حُمَارَة.

حُمَارَة: see حِمَار. — Also A great, (K,) or great and wide, (TA,) mass of stone, or rock: (K:) and stones set up around a watering-trough or tank, to prevent its water from flowing forth: (S:) and a stone, (K,) or stones, (S,) set up around the booth in which a hunter lurks: (S, K:) but J should have said that حِمَارَات signifies stones: that حُمَارَة is the sing.: that this latter signifies any wide stone: and the pl., stones that are set round a watering-trough or tank, to prevent the water from overflowing: (IB:) and حِمَارَات الْمَاء signifies four large and smooth masses of stone at the head of the well, upon which the drawer of the water stands. (TA in art. خَلَق.) Also, the sing., A wide stone that is put upon a trench or an oblong excavation, in the side of a grave, in which the corpse is placed: (K:) or upon a grave: (TA:) pl. as above. (K.) — A piece of wood in the [woman's vehicle called] هَوْدَج. (K.) — Three sticks, or pieces of palm-branches, having their [upper] ends bound together and their feet set apart, upon which the [vessel of skin called] إِدَاوَة is hung, in order that the water may become cool. (TA.) And its pl., حِمَارَات, Three pieces of wood bound together [in like manner], upon which is put the وَطْب [or milk-skin], in order that the [insect called] حُرْقُوص may not eat it. (TA.) — حُمَارَة الْقَدَم, (K,) or حُمَارَة الْقَدَم [thus, without any vowel-sign written], with teshdeed to the ر, (IAth,) The elevated, or protuberant, part of the foot, above the toes (K, TA) and their joints, where the foot of the thief is directed, in a trad., to be cut off. (TA.)

حِمَارِي Of, or relating to, asses; asinine.]

حِمَارِيَة [Asinineness]. (A in art. خُطْب.)

حُمِير: see حُمِير.

حُمِيرَة dim. of حُمَرَة, fem. of أَحْمَر, q. v.

الْحُمِيرِيَة The language, or dialect, of [the race of] Himyer, who had words and idioms different from those of the rest of the Arabs. (TA.)

حِمَار: see what next follows.

حُمَارَة (S, K, &c.) a word of a rare form, of which the only other instances are said to be حُمَارَة and حُمَارَة and حُمَارَة and حُمَارَة and حُمَارَة, (TA,) and sometimes حُمَارَة, without teshdeed, in poetry, (S, K,) and in prose also, as is said by Lh and others, (TA,) † The intenseness of heat (Lth, Ks, S, A, K) of summer; (Lth, Ks, S, A;) and so حُمَارَة; (TA;) which also signifies the same in relation to the noon, or summer-noon; (K;) and حُمَرِي, (Az, TA in art. بَيْض,) and

حُمَرِي (TA:) or the most intense heat of summer; (TA;) as also حُمَرِي: (K, TA:) and sometimes, though rarely, used in relation to winter [as signifying the intenseness of cold; like صَبَارَة]: (TA:) pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] حُمَارَات. (S.) — See also حُمَارَة, last sentence.

حُمَر and حُمَرِي, (S, Msb, K,) the former of which is the more common, (S, Msb,) [coll. gen. ns.,] A kind of bird, (S, Msb, K,) like the sparrow: (S, Msb:) accord. to Es-Sakháwee, the lark; syn. قَبْر [q. v.]: and حُمَرَة is said in the Mujarrad to be an appellation applied by the people of El-Medeeneh to the [bird commonly called] بَنْبَل; as also نَغْرَة: (Msb:) حُمَرَة and حُمَرَة are the ns. of un.: (S, Msb, K:) pl. حُمَرَات (S, TA) [and حُمَرَات]. — See also حُمَر.

حُمَار: see حُمَارَة. — Also A seller of asses. (TA.)

حُمَارَة, [a coll. gen. n.,] Owners, or attendants, of asses (S, K, TA) in a journey; (S, TA;) as also حُمَارَة: (K:) n. un. حُمَار (S, TA) and حُمَار. (TA.) — See also حُمَر, in two places.

حُمَار: see حُمَارَة.

حُمَر: see حُمَر.

حُمَارَة: see حُمَارَة.

أَحْمَر [Red: and also brown, or the like:] a thing of the colour termed حُمَرَة: (Msb, K:) it is in animals, and in garments &c.; and, accord. to IAar, in water [when muddy]: and so حُمَرَة: (K:) fem. of the former حُمَرَة: (Msb:) pl. حُمَر and حُمَرَان: (K:) or when it means dyed with the colour termed حُمَرَة, the pl. is حُمَر (S, Msb) and حُمَرَان; for you say ثِيَاب حُمَر and حُمَرَان [red garments]: (TA:) but if you apply it as an epithet to a man, [in which case it has other meanings than those explained above, as will be shown in what follows,] the pl. is أَحْمَار (S) and حُمَر: (TA:) or if it means a thing having the colour termed حُمَرَة, the pl. is أَحْمَار, because, in this case, it is a subst., not an epithet. (Msb.) حُمَرِي also signifies the same as أَحْمَر: (Ham p. 379:) or, as some say, it has an intensive sense. (TA voce كُرُوبِيُون.) It is said in the S, in art. دَك, that حُمَرَات is a pl. of حُمَرَة, like as دَكَاوَات is of دَكَة; but it is not so. (IB in that art.) — Applied to a camel, Of a colour like that of saffron when a garment is dyed with it so that it stands up by reason of [the thickness of] the dye: (TA:) or of an unmixed red colour; (Aq, S in art. كَمِيت, and TA;) and so the fem. when applied to a she-goat. (TA.) It is said that, of she-camels, the حُمَر is the most able to endure the summer midday-heat; and the وَرْقَاء, to endure night-journeying; and that the صَبَاء is the most notable and the most beautiful to look at: so said Abou-Nagr En-Na'amee: and the Arabs say that the best of camels are the حُمَر and the صَبَاء. (TA.) [Hence,] حُمَر النَّعِير signifies † The high-bred, or excellent, of camels: and is proverbially applied to