it is one of the best kinds of herbage for horses and the like, which fatten upon it. (TA.)

إبريسم, (M, [and thus written in copies of the [as well as the .], accord. to IAar., (M,) [and] with fet-h to the ; (K;) or إبريسير; (M;) and [app. إبريسير,] with damm to the , (K;) or it has three dial. forms; accord. to ISk, it is ابریسی [app. إبريسي ; others say that it is ابريسم [app. آبريسم], with fet-h; IAar says that it is إبريسمر, with kesr to the and the ,, and with fet-h to the ,, and he says that there is not in the language an instance of إفعيلل, with kesr, but there are instances of (\$; [but إَبُويسَرُ q. v.] and إِهْلِيلَجْ as إِنْعِيلُلْ I find that in two copies of that work, and in the L, this passage is mutilated; for it runs thus; "ISk says that it is إبْرِيسُو, with kesr to the . and ,, and with fet-h to the س," &c. ;]) or one of its dial. forms is إبْرِيسْرِ, with kesr to the and the , and the , but ISk disallows this, [or, probably, as appears from what has been said above, we should read here, "accord. to ISk, but others disallow this,"] saying that there is not in the language an instance of افعيلل with إهليلج but with fet-h, as ال kesr to the [former] and إُبْرَيْسُرُ, and the second form is إطريفل , with fet-h to those three letters; and the third is , with kesr to the ,, and fet-h to the and the ; (Msb;) and IB [appears to indicate the second and third of these forms, for he] says with fet-h to the ابریسی with fet-h and the ,, and some pronounce it with kesr to the , and with fet-h to the , (TA;) Silk; syn. حرير: (M, K:) or, accord. to some, specially, raw silk: (TA:) [it is said that] حرير is the same as ابریسی: (Msb in art. ح:) or dressed silk; syn. ابریسی مُطْبُوخ: (Mgh and Msb in that art.:) or stuff wholly composed of silk: or of which the woof is silk: (Mgh in that art., from the Jema et-Tefareek :) [and it is also said that] : ابریسیر is the same as قَرّ (K in art. ن وز:) or a kind thereof: (Ş in that art.:) or that whereof ابريسم is made: (Lth, Az, Msb, TA, all in that art.:) [medicinal properties are ascribed to it: it is said that] it is exhilarating, warming to the body, moderate in temperament, and strengthening to the sight when used as a collyrium: (K:) the word is arabicized, (S, Msb, K, [but in the last it is said, after the explanation of the meaning, "or it is arabicized,"]) from [the Persian] ابریشیر [i. e. أَبُويشَيْر : (TA:) and is perfectly decl., even if used as a proper name, in the manner of a surname, because it was arabicized in its indeterminate state, not like [ &c., which were arabicized in their determinate state, and are not used by the Arabs indeterminately. (Ş.)

الْبِرِيسَيِّي or الْبِرِيسَيِّي [&c.] A manufacturer [or seller] of البريسير (TA.)

A man affected with the disease termed مَبْرَسَمِ (Mgh, Msb, K;) as also مُبَلُسَمُ (Msb, TA.)

ہرش

1. بَرِضَ, aor. -, inf. n. بَرِضَ, i. q. بَرِضَ, aor. -, inf. n. بَرِضُ: (Mşb:) [or rather, used allusively for the latter verb: see أَبْرَشُ See also بَرَشُ below.]

9. إبْرِشَاشْ, inf. n. إبْرِشَاشْ, He (a horse) was, or became, marked with small specks, called برَشُ differing from the rest of his colour. (S.)

بَرَثُنَّ , in the hair of a horse, Small specks, differing from the rest of the colour; (Ṣ, Ķ;) as also بُونَتُ : (Ķ:) or both signify a colour in which one speck is red and another black or dust-coloured or the like. (TA.) — And hence, (TA.) the former, (A, TA.) or both, (Ķ.) A whiteness that appears upon the nails. (Ibráhecm El-Harbee, A, Ķ.) — And the former, White specks in the skin. (A.) — [See also 1.]

بُرْشُةُ: see بَرُشُة, in two places. أَبْرَشُ see أَبْرَشُ

, applied to a horse, (S, K,) or to one of the sort termed برذون, (Lh,) Marked with the small specks termed بَرِيشٌ (Lh, S, K;) as also بَرَشُ specks (K.) Also, شَاةٌ بَرْشَاءُ A ewe, or she-goat, marked with specks of various colours. (TA.) And A serpent black speckled with white, or white spechled with black. (TA.) \_ [Hence,] i. q. بُرْشًا: fem. : بُرْشًا: (Mşb:) [or rather, used allusively for j, for] Jedheemeh (S, A, K) Ibn-Málik (S, TA) Ibn-Fahm, (TA,) the king [of El-Hecreh], (K,) was surnamed in allusion to his being أَبْرُص ; (S, A, K;) the Arabs fearing to apply to him this latter epithet: (K:) or he was thus called because he was marked with black or red specks caused by a burn. (Kh.) مكان أبرش ما place of various colours, abounding in plants or herbage: (K:) and أَرْضُ بَوْشَاءُ, and أَرْضُ بَوْشَاءُ, land, and a year, in which is abundance of herbage (Ks, K) of various colours; (Ks;) as also رَبُشًاءُ and وَرُسُمًا،

## برص

1. بَرْض (Ṣ, [so in two copies, in one mentioned by Freytag بُرُض, which is a mistake,] M, Msb, K,) aor. -, (Msb, K,) inf. n. بَرْض, (M, Msb,) He (a man, Ṣ) was, or became, affected with [or leprosy (see بَرُض below)]. (Ṣ, M, Msb, K.) [See also بَرْشَ

2. بَرْص رَأْسَهُ (K,) ‡ He shaved his head. (Ibn-'Abbad, A, Şgh, K.) — رَبُّ الْأَرْضُ (TK,) inf. n. as above, (K,) † The rain fell upon the land before it was ploughed, or tilled. (Ibn'-Abbad, Şgh, K.)

4. ابرص He begot a child that was ابرص [or leprous]. (K.) و ابرصه الله God rendered him, or caused him to be or become, أبرص [or leprous]. (Ṣ, Ķ.)

5. تبرّص الأرْضُ He (a camel, A, TA) found no pasture in the land without depasturing it; (Ṣgh, Ķ;) left no pasture in the land. (A.)

رُوَيَبَةٌ) that is in the well. (Ibn-'Abbad, Sgh, K. [In the CK, أو البغير is put by mistake for أبرُص البغير, (see this word below,) which may be a vulgar pronunciation; and if so, this may be the reason why the author of the K has added, cont. to his usual rule, "with fet-h."]

i. q. وَزَغَةُ [A lizard of the species called gecho, of a leprous hue, as its name برص indicates; so applied in the present day]; (TA;) and أبو بريص (M,) or أبو بريص (TA,) is a surname of the same. (M, TA.) [See also بَرُصُ; and see أَبْرِصُ, voce سَامُ أَبْرِصُ;

[Leprosy; particularly the malignant species thereof termed "leuce;"] a certain disease, (S, TA,) well known, (TA,) which is a whiteness; (S;) a whiteness incident in the skin; (M;) a whiteness which appears upon the exterior of the body, by reason of a corrupt state of constitution. (A, K.)—! What has become white, in a beast, in consequence of his being bitten. (K, TA.)

which signifies White places, (ISh,) or portions distinct from the rest, (K,) in sand, which give growth to nothing. (ISh, K.) — The pl. also signifies + The alighting-places of the jinn, or genii: (K:) [reminding us of our fairy-rings:] in which sense, also, it is pl. of ... (TA.) — Also, the sing., + An aperture in clouds, or mist, through which the face of the shy is seen. (M, TA.)

أَبْرَضُ عَمْدُ اللَّهِ الْمُرْضُ عَمْدُ الْمُرْضُ عَمْدُ بِرَصَةً

مَريضة A certain small reptile (وَرَابَةٌ صَغِيرةً), smaller than the وَزَعَة when it bites a thing, the latter is not cured. (M, TA.) [See also بُرُصُ and see سَامَ أَبْرَصُ, voce أَبْرَصُ.]

برص [Leprous;] having the disease called برص: (Ṣ, M, Ķ:) fem. برصان: (M, Mṣb:) pl. برصان: (TA.) برصان (Ṣ, M, Mṣb, ṬA) and برصان. (TA.) برصان. (Ṣ, M, Mṣb, Ḳ,) the former word being decl., prefixed to the latter as governing it in the gen. case; (Ṣ, Mṣb;) and برصان , as one word, the former being indecl. with fet-h for its termination, and the latter being imperfectly decl., (Ṣ, Mṣb,) in this and in the former instance; (Mṣb;) and برصان; (as in some copies of the Ķ in art. برص الموزعة والموزعة الموزعة الموزعة والموزعة الموزعة الموزعة والموزعة الموزعة ال