

a trad., لَا يَأْتِي الصَّلَاةَ إِلَّا دَبْرِيًّا; and in another, دَبْرًا or دَبْرًا, accord. to different relations; † He will not come to prayer save at the last, or late: and in another, أَتَى الصَّلَاةَ دَبْرًا † He came to prayer at the latest of the times thereof; (IAqr, TA;) or after the time had gone: (S:); دَبْرًا being a pl. of دَبْرٌ and دَبْرٌ meaning the last of the times of prayer &c. (IAqr, TA.) One says also, جَاءَ فَلَانٌ دَبْرِيًّا † Such a one came last, or latest. (A,\*TA.) دَبْرِيًّا is in the accus. case as an adv. n. of time [like دَبْرًا and دَبْرًا and دَبْرًا], or as a denotative of state with respect to the agent of the verb. (TA.) In the passage in the K [where it is said that دَبْرِيٌّ signifies Prayer in the last of its time, &c.], there is a looseness. (TA.)

دَبْرِيٌّ: see the next preceding paragraph.

الدَّبْرَانُ [The Hyades: or the five chief stars of the Hyades: or the brightest star among them, α of Taurus:] five stars of Taurus, said to be his hump; (S:); one of the Mansions of the Moon; [namely, the Fourth;] a certain star, or asterism, between الثَّرِيَّا [or the Pleiades] and التَّوْبِيْعُ and التَّابِعُ [or Orion], also called الجَوْزَاءُ [or Orion], also called التَّابِعُ and التَّوْبِيْعُ; (T:); it follows الثَّرِيَّا, (T, M,) and therefore is thus named. (T.) [See مَنَارِلُ الْقَمَرِ, in art. نَزَل: and see المَجْدَحُ, in art. جَدَح.]

دَبْرًا, (S, M, K, [in the M, accord. to the TT, written دَبْرًا, and it occurs in poetry imperfectly decl., but there is no reason for its being so in prose,]) and دَبْرًا, (K,) Wednesday; the fourth day of the week; (S, K;) an ancient name thereof: (S, M,\*TA:); or, accord. to the 'Eyn, (K,) the night of [i. e. preceding the day of] Wednesday: (M, K:) which latter explanation is preferred by some authorities. (TA.) Wednesday is a day of ill luck: Mujáhid, being asked respecting the day of ill luck, answered, "The Wednesday that does not come round [again, i. e. the last Wednesday,] in the month." (TA.)

دَبْرًا: see دَبْرِيٌّ, in two places. — You say also, فَلَانٌ مَا يَدْرِي قِبَالَ الْأَمْرِ مِنْ دَبْرِهِ Such a one does not know the first part of the affair from the last thereof. (TA.) And مَا يَعْرِفُ قِبَالَ: مَا أَنْتَ لِمَنْ لِي قِبَالَ وَلَا: see دَبْرِيٌّ. And دَبْرًا † Thou art not one for whom they care. (TA in art. قَبْل.) — See also دَبْرٌ: — and دَبْرًا.

دَبْرٌ, used as a subst. and as an epithet, [of the fem. gender,] so that one says either رِيْحُ الدَّبْرِ or رِيْحُ دَبْرٍ, and simply دَبْرٌ, but more commonly used as an epithet, (M,) [The west wind: or a westerly wind: the west being regarded as the hinder quarter:] the wind that is opposite to that called الصَّبَا (S, L, Mgb, K) and القَبُولُ, (L,) blowing from the direction of the place of sunset: (L, Mgb:) or the wind that comes from [the direction of] the back, or hinder part, of the Kaqbeh, going towards the place of sunrise: (M:) but IAth rejects this explanation: (TA:) or the wind that comes from the quarter behind a

person when he is standing at the hibleh: [but this is a most strange explanation:] or, accord. to IAqr, the wind that blows from the tract extending from the place where En-Nesr et-Táir [or Aquila] sets [i. e. about W. 10° N. in Central Arabia] to the place where Suheyl [or Canopus] rises [about S. 29° E. in Central Arabia]: (M:); or that comes from the direction of the south (الجَنُوبُ), going towards the place of sunrise: (Mgb:) it is the worst of winds: it is said that it does not fecundate trees, nor raise clouds: (Meyd, TA:) and in a trad. it is said that the tribe of 'Ad was destroyed by it: (T, TA:) it blows only in the hot season, and is very thirsty: (TA voce نَكْبَةٌ: pl. دَبْرٌ and دَبَائِرُ. (M.) [Hence the saying, عَصَفَتْ دَبْرُهُ وَسَقَطَتْ عَبْرُهُ [lit. His west wind, or westerly wind, blew violently, and his Sirius set: meaning † his evil fortune prevailed, and his good fortune departed: for the دَبْرُ is the worst of winds, as observed above, and Sirius sets aurorally in the beginning of winter, when provisions become scarce]. (A.) — See also دَبْرٌ, last sentence but two.

دَبْرٌ A twist which a woman turns backward (مَا أَدْبَرْتُ بِهِ), in twisting it: (S, K:) or what one turns backward from his chest [in rolling it against the front of his body]: (Yaákoob, S, A, K:) and مَا أَقْبَلَ بِهِ signifies "what one turns forward towards his chest:" (Yaákoob, S, A:) or the former, what the twister turns backward towards his knee [in rolling it against his thigh; against which, or against the front of the body, the spindle is commonly rolled, except when it is twirled only with the hand while hanging loosely]: and the latter, "what he turns forward towards his flank or waist:" (Aq, T:) [whence the saying, قَبَلْتُ الحَبْلَ مَرَّةً وَدَبْرْتَهُ أُخْرَى [I turned the rope, or cord, forward, or toward me, in twisting it, one time, and turned it backward, or from me, another time]: (TA in art. قَبْل.)] دَبْرٌ signifies the twisting of flax and wool: and قَبْلٌ, the "twisting of cotton." (Lth, T.) One says, عَرَفَ قَبْلَهُ, meaning † He knew, or distinguished, his obedience from his disobedience; (K, TA;) or قَبْلَهُ مِنْ دَبْرِهِ his disobedience from his obedience. (Aboo-Amr Esh-Sheybánee, IAqr, T.) And فَلَانٌ مَا يَعْرِفُ قَبْلًا مِنْ دَبْرِهِ (S, A) or قَبْلَهُ مِنْ دَبْرِهِ (TA) † [Such a one knows not &c.]: or قَبْلًا مِنْ دَبْرِهِ and مَا يَعْرِفُ قَبْلًا مِنْ دَبْرِهِ he knows not the eve, or she-goat, that is termed مُدَابِرَةٌ from that which is termed مُدَابِرَةٌ: or him who advances towards him from him who goes back from him: or the parentage of his mother from that of his father: (K in art. قَبْل:) or that of his father from that of his mother: so says IDrd in explaining the former phrase: or a قَبْلٌ from a دَبْرٌ: or a thing when advancing from a thing when going back: and the pls. of each are قَبْلٌ and دَبْرٌ. (TA in that art.) Accord. to El-Mufaddal, دَبْرٌ signifies An arrow's losing in a game of chance [such as المَيْسِرُ]; and قَبْلٌ, its "winning therein." (T, TA.) [See قَبْلٌ, in art. قَبْل.] — Also The upper [because it is the hinder]

part of the ear of a camel: the lower part is called the قَبْلُ. (TA in art. قَبْل.)

دَبْرَةٌ: }  
دَبْرَةٌ: } see دَبْرٌ.

دَبْرٌ act. part. n. of دَبْرٌ, Following (S, K, TA) behind the back; following the back; following, with respect to place, and also with respect to time, and also † with respect to rank or station. (TA.) [Hence,] دَبْرٌ قَوْمٍ The last that remains of a people or party; he who comes at the end of a people or party; as also دَبْرٌ قَوْمٍ; which likewise signifies those who remain after them: and دَبْرَةٌ [so in the TA, but accord. to the دَبْرٌ, which I think the right reading,] signifies one who comes after, or follows, another. (TA.) And الدَّبْرُ بَيْنَ قَابِلٍ وَدَابِرٍ The bucket is between one who advances with it to the well and one who goes back, or returns, with it to the watering-trough. (A.) And جَعَلَهُ دَابِرَ أُذُنِهِ: see دَبْرٌ. And أَمْسَ الدَّبْرُ and أَمْسَ الدَّبْرُ Yesterday that is past: (S, M, K:) the epithet being here a corroborative. (S,\*M.) You say, صَارُوا كَأَمْسِ الدَّبْرِ [They became like yesterday that is past]. (A.) And هِمَاتٌ ذَهَبَ كَمَا ذَهَبَ أَمْسُ الدَّبْرِ [Far distant is he, or it! He, or it, hath gone like as hath gone yesterday that is past]. (S.) — Also An arrow that passes forth from the butt, (S, Mgb, K,) [or passes beyond it, (see 1,)] and falls behind it: (TA:) you say دَبْرٌ دَابِرَةٌ, and دَابِرَةٌ and دَوَابِرٌ. (Mgb.) — An arrow that does not win [in the game called المَيْسِرُ]; (K, TA;) contr. of قَابِلٌ. (S, TA.) — The last arrow remaining in the quiver. (A.) — The last of anything; (Ibn-Buzurj, T, M, K;) and so دَابِرَةٌ: (M:) [see also دَبْرٌ:] and (accord. to Aq and others, TA) the root, stoch, race, or the like; syn. أَصْلٌ. (K.) One says, قَطَعَ اللَّهُ دَابِرَهُمْ, May God cut off the last that remain of them. (S.) And قَطَعَ اللَّهُ دَابِرَهُ May God cut off the last of him, or it: (A:) or may God extirpate him. (Aq, T.) And in the Kur [vi. 45] it is said, قَطَعَ دَابِرَ الْقَوْمِ, And the last of the people were extirpated. (M, TA.) And in a trad., يَنْقُطُ بِهِ دَابِرُهُمْ, All of them shall be cut off thereby, not one remaining. (TA.) — See also دَبْرٌ, last sentence. — As an epithet applied to a camel: see غُدَّةٌ.

دَابِرَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in three places. — Also † The end of a tract of sand: (Esh-Sheybánee, S, A,\*K:) pl. دَوَابِرٌ. (A.) — Of a solid hoof, The hinder part: (T, TA:) or the part that corresponds to the hinder part of the pastern: (S, K:) or the part that is next after the hinder part of the pastern: (M, TA:) pl. as above. (T, TA.) — Of a bird, The back toe: it is with this that the hawk strikes: (M, TA:) or a thing like a toe, in the inner side of the foot, with which the bird strikes: (S:) that of a cock is beneath his صَيْصِيَّة [or spur]; and with it he treads: (M, TA:) pl. as above. (TA.) — See also دَبْرَةٌ. — Also A mode of شَغْرِيَّة [or throwing down by a trick] (S, K) in wrestling. (S.)