

such as are slender and sweet; and the latter, "such as are thick, and inclining to bitterness:" (TA in art. ذكر) or the former are such as are rough; and these are three, namely, النَّعْلُ and الحَرَبُ and القَفْعَاءُ: or الحر is applied to a plant of the kind called النَّجِيلُ, growing in salt grounds.

(TA.) — حَرُّ الْوَجْهِ † What appears of the face: (K, TA:) or what appears of the elevated part of the cheek; (S;) [i. e.] the ball, or most prominent place, of the cheek; (W p. 28;) and حَرَّةٌ signifies [the same, or] the elevated part of the cheek: (TA:) or the former is what fronts one, of the face: or the four tracks of the tears, from each corner of each eye. (TA.) One says, لَطَمَهُ عَلَى حَرِّ وَجْهِهِ † [He slapped him on the ball of his cheek]. (S, TA.)\* — The young one of a gazelle. (S, K.) — The young one of a serpent: (S, K:) or of a slender serpent: or it is a slender serpent, like the جَانُّ, of a white colour: or a white serpent: or a serpent, absolutely. (TA.)

— The young one of a pigeon: (S, K:) or the male thereof. (TA.) — سَاقُ حَرٍّ [is said to signify] The male of the قَمَارِي [or kind of collared turtle-doves of which the female is called قَمْرِيَّة] (see قَمْرِي): (S, Mgh, K:) Homeyd Ibn-Thowr says,

\* وَمَا هَاجَ هَذَا الشُّوقَ إِلَّا حَمَامَةٌ \*  
 \* دَعَتْ سَاقَ حَرٍّ تَرْتِمًا وَتَرْتِمًا \*

[And nothing excited this desire but a pigeon (see حَمَامٌ) that called سَاقَ حَرٍّ, sorrowing and warbling]: or, accord. to IJ, the right reading is

\* دَعَتْ سَاقَ حَرِّ فِي حَمَامٍ تَرْتِمًا \*

[that called سَاقَ حَرٍّ among other pigeons, warbling]: but some say that السَاقُ is the pigeon; and حَرٌّ, its young one: or سَاقُ حَرٍّ is the cry of the قَمَارِي, and is an onomatopœia: accord. to Aboo-Adnân, it is سَاقُ حَرٍّ, and means the warbling of the pigeon: and Şakhr El-Gheî makes it a compound, and indecl.; using the phrase, تَنَادَى سَاقُ حَرٍّ [she calls حَرٌّ]: on which IJ observes, Aş says, سَاقُ حَرٍّ is thought to mean the young one of the bird; but it is her cry: and he (IJ) adds, the fact that the poet [Şakhr] does not make it decl. is an evidence of the correctness of the assertion of Aş; for, were it decl., he would have said حَرٌّ سَاقُ حَرٍّ if it consisted of two nouns whereof the former was prefixed to the other so as to govern it in the gen. case, or سَاقُ حَرًّا if it were a compound; as it is indeterminate: and its being made decl. by Homeyd does not show it to be not significant of a sound; for sometimes an expression significant of a sound consists of two nouns whereof the former is prefixed to the latter so as to govern it in the gen. case, like بَازٍ حَرٍّ. (M, MF, TA.)

حَرٌّ (Mgh, K) and حَرٌّ (S, Mgh, Mgh, and K, in art. حَرَجٌ) The vulva, or pudendum, of a woman: (Mgh, K:) the former a dial. var. of the latter; (K:) originally حَرَجٌ [q. v.]. (Mgh.)

حَرَّةٌ A stony tract, of which the stones are

black (S, Mgh, Mgh, K) and worn and crumbling, (S, K,) as though burned with fire: (S:) or a hard and rugged tract of ground, strewn with black and worn and crumbling stones, as though they were rained down: (TA:) or a level tract abounding with stones, over which it is difficult to walk, and hard: (IAşr:) or one [whereof the stones are] black above and white beneath: accord. to AA, of a round form: such as is oblong, not wide, is termed كُرَاعٌ: (TA:) pl. حُرٌّ, (K,) or rather this is a coll. gen. n., (MF,) and حَرَاتٌ (S, A, Mgh, Mgh, K) and حَرَاتٌ and حُرُونَ (S, K,) with و and ن like أَرْضُونَ (Yoo, S,) to which it is made like because it is fem., as أَرْضٌ is, (Yoo,) and أَحْرُونَ (S, K,) as though the sing. were أَحْرَةٌ, (Yoo, Sb, S,) though this sing. is not used; (Yoo;) or as though its sing. were أَحْرٌ, accord. to Th, who app. means that this place is hotter than others. (TA.)

حَرَّةٌ: see حَرٌّ. — حَرَّةُ الذَّقْرَى † The part of the protuberance behind the ear where the earring swings about: (S, K:\*) or it is an epithet, signifying beautiful and smooth and long in the protuberance behind the ear; applied to a woman and to a she-camel. (TA.) — الحَرَّتَانِ is also said to signify The two ears. (TA.) One says, حَفِظْ آلَهَ كَرِيمَتَيْكَ وَحَرَّتَيْكَ (A, TA) i. e. † [May God preserve thy two eyes and] thy two ears. (TA.) — Chamomile, or chamomile-flowers; syn. البَابُونَج. (TA.)

حَرَّةٌ: see حَرٌّ. — Also A heat, or burning, in the throat: when it increases, it is termed حَرَّةٌ. (TA.) [See also حَرَاةٌ.] — Thirst: (S, A:) or the heat and burning of thirst: (IDrd:) it may be said that it is with kesr [instead of fet-h (see I)] for the purpose of its being assimilated in form to قَرَّةٌ, with which it occurs. (S, K.) One says, رَمَاهُ اللَّهُ بِالْحَرَّةِ تَحْتَ الْقَرَّةِ (A, K) May God afflict him by thirst with cold: and بِالْحَرَّةِ أَشَدَّ الْعَطَشِ by thirst and cold. (TA.) And حَرَّةٌ عَلَى قَرَّةٍ The most severe of thirst is thirst in a cold day. (S.) And حَرَّةٌ تَحْتَ قَرَّةٍ Thirst in a cold day: (ISd:) a prov., applied to him who makes a show of the contrary of that which he conceals; (TA;) or who makes a show of friendship while he conceals hatred. (Meyd.)

حَرَاةٌ: see حَرَّةٌ.

حُرُورٌ, of the fem. gender, (Mgh,) A hot wind, (Mgh,) in the night or in the day; (AA, Fr, Mgh;) also سَمُومٌ: (AA, Mgh:) or the former is a hot wind in the night, and sometimes in the day; (AO, S, K;) and the latter, a hot wind in the day, and sometimes in the night: (AO, S:) or the former, a hot wind in the night; like the latter in the day: (S:) or the former, in the day; the latter being in the night; accord. to Ru-beh, as said to AO: (Mgh:) pl. حَرَاوِرٌ. (A.)

— The heat of the sun: (K:) or heat [absolutely]: (ISd:) constant heat: (K:) the fire of Hell: (Th, K:) pl. as above. (TA.) In the

كُر [xxxv. 20], وَلَا الظِّلُّ وَلَا الحُرُورُ means Nor shade nor heat: (ISd:) or nor Paradise nor Hell: (Th:) or nor the people of truth, who are in the shade of truth, nor the people of falsehood, who are in constant heat, night and day. (Zj.)

حُرٌّ: see حَرٌّ.

حَرِيرٌ Heated by wrath &c.; as also مَحْرُورٌ: (S, K:) fem. of each with ة; the former being with ة because it is syn. with حَرِيْنَةٌ [afflicted with grief or sorrow]: or حَرِيرَةٌ signifies affected with grief or sorrow, and having the liver burned [thereby]: (TA:) or heated in the bosom: (Az, TA:) and its pl. is حَرِيرَاتٌ. (Az, S, TA.) — Silk; syn. إِبْرِسِمٌ: (Mgh:) or dressed silk; syn. إِبْرِسِمٌ مَطْبُوعٌ: (Mgh, Mgh:) and a garment, or stuff, made thereof (Mgh:) or stuff wholly composed of silk: or of which the woof is silk: (Mgh, from the Jemā et-Tefāreek:) n. un. with ة; (Mgh;) meaning one of the garments, or pieces of stuff, called حَرِيرٌ. (S, K.)

حَرَارَةٌ: see حَرٌّ, in two places. — Also I. q. إِنِّي لِأَجِدُ لِهَذَا الطَّعَامِ حَرَوَةً حَرَوَةً (S, TA,) meaning Verily I find that this food has a burning effect, or a pungency, in my mouth. (TA.) It signifies A burning in the mouth, from the taste of a thing: and in the heart, from pain: and hence one says, وَجَدَ حَرَارَةً وَجَدَ حَرَارَةً، and الضَّرْبُ، and المَوْتِ، and الفِرَاقِ، [He felt the burning effect of the sword, and of beating, and of death, and of separation.] (IDrst, TA.) [See also حَرَّةٌ.] — See also حَرِيَّةٌ.

حَرِيرَةٌ: see حَرِيَّةٌ.

حَرِيرَةٌ n. un. of حَرِيرٌ [q. v.]. (Mgh.) — Also A kind of soup of flour and grease or gravy: (TA:) or flour cooked with milk, (S, K,) or with grease or gravy: (K:) it is of flour, and حَزِيرَةٌ is of bran: (Sh:) [when a mess of this kind is thickest,] it is عَصِيْدَةٌ; then, نَجِيْرَةٌ; then, حَرِيرَةٌ; then, حَسُوٌّ. (IAşr.) [See also نَفِيْتَةٌ.]

حَرُورِيٌّ: see the next paragraph.

الحَرُورِيَّةُ and حَرُورِيَّةٌ: see حَرِيَّةٌ. — حَرُورِيَّةٌ A sect of the heretics, or schismatics; (خَوَارِج) [q. v.]; so called in relation to Haroorà (حَرُورَاءُ), a certain town (Az, S, A, Mgh, Mgh) of El-Koofeh, (Az, Mgh, Mgh,) from which it is distant two miles; (TA;) because they first assembled there (Az, S, Mgh, Mgh) and professed the doctrine that government belongs only to God: (Az, S, Mgh:) they dived so deeply into matters of religion that they became heretics; and hence the appellation is applied also to any who do thus: (Mgh, Mgh:) they consisted of Nejdah and his companions, (K,) and those holding their tenets: (TA:) they were also called المَبِيْضَةُ، because their ensigns in war were white: (T voce المَحْمِرَةُ:) a man of this sect is called حَرُورِيٌّ; (S, K;) and a woman, as well as the sect collectively, حَرُورِيَّةٌ: (Mgh, Mgh:) which