

[حَبِثٌ, and so is] † حَبَائِةٌ (K,) [for] this last is another inf. n. of حَبِثٌ, like حَبِثٌ (S, Mgh, K,) or it is a simple subst. (Mṣb.) [Hence,] the first particularly signifies † Adultery, or fornication. (K, TA.) See also حَبِثٌ, in three places.

حَبِثٌ The dross of iron, (S, TA,) and of silver, when they are molten. (TA.) [Hence the saying,] نَيْسَ الْإِبْرِيْزِ كَالْحَبِثِ [lit. Pure gold is not like dross]; meaning † the good is not like the bad. (A, TA.) — Adulterating alloy in gold and iron &c. (Har p. 135.) — A thing wherein is no good. (TA.) — † Excrement, or ordure: impurity, or filth. (Mgh in art. قَل, and TA.) Hence the saying in a trad., إِذَا بَلَغَ الْمَاءُ قَلْتَيْنِ إِذَا بَلَغَ الْمَاءُ قَلْتَيْنِ [explained in art. حَمَل]. (Mgh ubi suprâ, and TA.)

حَبِثٌ: see حَبِثٌ.

حَبِثَةٌ: see حَبِثٌ. — حَبِثَةٌ with respect to a slave signifies † Unlawful capture; capture from a people whom it is unlawful to make slaves, (Mgh, * K, TA,) by reason of a treaty, or league, made with them, (Mgh, TA,) or of some sacred, or inviolable, right, originally belonging to them. (TA.) You say of a slave, لَا حَبِثَةَ فِيهِ مِنْ إِبَاقٍ وَلَا سَرِقَةٍ [There is no unlawful capture in his case, from having run away, nor from having been stolen]. (A.) — فَلَانٌ لِحَبِثَةٍ is like the saying لَوْنِيَّةٌ † [Such a one is the offspring of adultery, or fornication]. (S.) And وَلَدٌ فَلَانٌ لِحَبِثَةٍ means † Such a one was born spuriously. (A, * L.)

حَبَاتٌ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

حَبِثٌ contr. of طَيِّبٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) applied to objects of the senses and to those of the intellect; (Kull p. 177;) to sustenance, or victuals, and to offspring, and men, and to other things: (TA:) Bad; corrupt: (Mṣb, TA:) disapproved, hated, or abominable; (Mṣb, TA:) this, accord. to IAḡr, being its primary signification: (TA:) or so in respect of taste, and of odour: (Mgh:) [nasty, nauseous, loathsome, or disgusting:] impure, unclean, foul, or filthy: (Mgh, Mṣb, TA:) unlawful; (Mgh, Mṣb;) applied in this sense to certain food: and, applied to certain beverage, injurious: (TA:) applied to medicine such as is forbidden in a certain trad., it means either impure and unlawful, such as wine &c., or nauseous to the taste: (IAth, TA:) you say that a thing is حَبِثٌ in taste, [and in odour,] and in colour: and you apply this epithet to adultery, or fornication; and to property unlawfully acquired; and to blood, and to the like things which God has forbidden: (TA:) also to such things as garlic and onions (Mṣb, TA) and leeks, (TA,) which are disagreeable in taste and odour: (TA:) and to such things as the serpent and the scorpion: (Mṣb:) applied to language, it means † opprobrious, or of a reviling nature; (TA;) and † bad or corrupt [in respect of authority; or of a bad dialect]: (A, TA:) applied to religion, † infidel, or of the nature of infidelity: (TA:) applied to a man, bad, corrupt, base, or abominable; wicked, deceit-

ful, guileful, artful, crafty, or cunning; (S, K, TA;) as also † حَابِثٌ: (K:) and an adulterer, or a fornicator: (Mṣb:) and a blamer, or censurer: or a slanderer, or calumniator: (Har p. 611:) [and, applied to a venomous reptile and the like, malignant, or noxious; as well as impure, unclean, foul, or filthy:] the fem. is حَبِثَةٌ: (Mṣb:) the pl. masc. is حَبَاتٌ (A, TA) and حَبِثٌ, for which it is allowable to say † حَبِثٌ, accord. to the dial. of Temeem, (Mṣb,) and حَبِثَاءُ (S, A, Mṣb, TA,) like شُرَفَاءُ [pl. of شَرِيفٌ], (Mṣb,) and حَبَاتٌ, like أَشْرَافٌ [another pl. of شَرِيفٌ], (Mṣb, MF, TA,) and حَبِثَةٌ (Kr, Mṣb, MF, TA,) like ضَعْفَةٌ pl. of ضَعِيفٌ, (Mṣb, MF, TA,) two instances of which the like can scarcely be found, (Mṣb,) or is not found among sound words, for سَرَاةٌ pl. of سَرِيٌّ is an unsound word, (MF, TA,) and حَبُوْتُ (AZ, TA,) which is also extr., (TA,) [and حَبَائِيٌّ (like as حَزَائِيٌّ is a pl. of حَزِينٌ),] applied in the A, in art. حَنْثٌ, to حَنْثَائِيٌّ pl. of حَنْثِيٌّ, [and حَبِيْوُنٌ [applied only to rational beings]: (Mgh:) and the pl. fem., i. e. of حَبِثَةٌ, is حَبَائِيَّتٌ (Mṣb, TA) and حَبِيْئَاتٌ. (Mgh.) الشَّجَرَةُ الحَبِيْثَةُ, mentioned in the Qur [xiv. 31], (TA,) means The colocynth: or the كَشُوْتُ (K, TA,) which is a certain plant that clings to the branches of trees and has no root in the earth; (S and K in art. كَشَتْ); [a species of cuscuta, or dodder:] or yellow عُرُوْقٌ that cling to trees: (TA in the present art. :) also occurring in a trad., as meaning the garlic-plant; and the onion; and the leek; because of their disagreeable taste and odour. (IAth, TA.) It is said in a trad. respecting the slain at Bedr, † قُلُوْبٌ فِي قَلْبِ حَبِثٍ مُضْحَبٍ They were cast into a well corrupt, and corrupting what fell into it. (TA.) † حَبِثٌ مُضْحَبٌ (S, L,) or حَبِثٌ and † مُضْحَبٌ (K,) and † حَابِثٌ (TA) and † مَحْبَبَانٌ (S, L, K,) applied to a man, signify One who takes to himself bad, wicked, or deceitful, companions or friends (S, L, K, TA) or connexions or assistants: (TA:) or † مَحْبَبَانٌ, as a determinate noun, [without the article] is only used in calling to, or addressing, a person: (K:) you say, يَا مَحْبَبَانُ (S;) fem. † مَحْبَبَانَةٌ: and to a man and woman together, يَا مَحْبَبَانِ (L, TA:) and in the phrase † حَبِثٌ مُضْحَبٌ, the former word signifies bad, wicked, or deceitful, in himself; and the latter, having bad, wicked, or deceitful, companions or friends and assistants. (A'Obeyd, TA.) One says also, † يَا حَبِثٌ, meaning يَا حَبِثِيٌّ [O bad or wicked or deceitful man!]; and to a woman, † يَا حَبَاتِ (S, K,) indecl., with kesr for its termination, (S,) and يَا حَبِيْثَةً (K) [accord. to SM: so in all the copies in his hands; but not found by him in any other lexicon: not in the CK, nor in my MS. copy of the K.] † حَبَاتٌ also occurs, in a saying of El-Ḥasan, addressed to the present world, الدُّنْيَا. (L.) And † حَبِثَةٌ was said by El-Ḥajjój to Anas, as meaning يَا حَبِثِيٌّ: and is also used as meaning O [thou of] bad, wicked, or deceitful, qualities

or dispositions! [app. addressed to a woman, as the context seems to show; and agreeably with an assertion in Ḥam p. 810, that حَبِثَةٌ is sometimes used in speaking of an old woman]. (L, TA.) حَبِثٌ النَّفْسِ means † Having the soul [or stomach] heavy, [or heaving, or agitated by a tendency to vomit,] and in a disagreeable state. (TA.) And † مَحْبَبَانٌ applied to a lie occurs in a trad. as meaning حَبِثٌ app. in an intensive sense [i. e. Very abominable]. (TA.) In the saying, اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ (Mgh,) or أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ (Mṣb, * K, * TA,) مِنَ الخَبِثِ وَالخَبَائِثِ (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) or مِنَ الخَبِثِ وَالخَبَائِثِ (Mṣb, K, TA,) a form of words which Moḥammad directed his followers to pronounce on entering a privy, or place of retirement for the relief of nature, because devils are in such a place, (Mgh, TA,) الخَبِثٌ is pl. of الخَبِثِيَّةُ (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) and so is الخَبِثٌ accord. to the dial. of Temeem, (Mṣb, TA,) and الخَبَائِثُ is pl. of الخَبِيْثَةُ; (Mgh, TA;) and the meaning is, I seek protection by God, or O God, I seek protection by Thee, from the male devils and the female devils, (IAth, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA,) of the genii and of mankind: (Mgh:) or, reading † الخَبِثِ, [as a subst.,] from infidelity and the devils: (Abou-Bekr, TA:) or, [so reading, and regarding الخَبَائِثُ as pl. of † الخَبِيْثَةُ used as a subst.,] from infidelity and acts of disobedience: (Mṣb, TA:) or, from wicked, or unrighteous, conduct, such as adultery and the like, and culpable actions and evil qualities or dispositions: El-Khattábee asserts that the reading الخَبِثِ, with the ب quiescent, is a mistake of the relaters of traditions; but En-Nawawee rejects this assertion. (TA.)

حَبَائَةٌ: see حَبِثٌ.

حَبِثَةٌ fem. of the epithet حَبِثٌ. (Mṣb.) — Also, [used as a subst.,] A bad, wicked, or deceitful, quality or disposition; and a culpable action: pl. حَبَائِثٌ. (L, TA.) [Hence,] أُمُّ الخَبَائِثِ † [The mother of bad qualities &c.; meaning] wine. (T in art. أُم.) See also حَبِثٌ, last sentence. — حَبَائِثٌ also signifies Those things which the Arabs deemed foul, or filthy, or unclean, and which they did not eat; such as vipers, and scorpions, and the بَرَصُ [i. e. either بَرَصٌ or بُرَصٌ], and the وِرْلٌ, and beetles, and the rat, or mouse. (L.)

كَثِيْرٌ حَبِثٌ, applied to a man, (TA,) signifies كَثِيْرٌ الخَبِثِ [i. e. Very bad or wicked or deceitful; or much addicted to adultery or fornication]: pl. حَبِيْوُنٌ. (K.)

حَبِيْئِيٌّ: see حَبِثٌ.

حَابِثٌ: see حَبِثٌ, in two places.

حَابِثَةٌ: see حَبِثٌ.

أَخْبِثٌ [compar. and superl. of حَبِثٌ]: pl. أَخْبِثَاتٌ. (TA.) You say, هُمْ أَخْبِثُ النَّاسِ [They are the worst, or the most wicked or deceitful, of men]. (TA.) And هُوَ مِنَ الْأَخْبِثِ [He is of the worst, &c., of men]. (A, TA.) And هِيَ