with its own rain: and the latter, "with other than its own rain:" (TA:) and some say المنابخ , which Az thinks the better form. (O, TA.) — [Hence, probably,] أَصَبَتُ مَعْلَى ظَهْرِ (Sgh, O, K.) — And another signification of غَلْهُ is What is absent, or hidden, or concealed, from one. (O, K.) — It is sometimes prefixed to another noun to give plainness and force to the expression; as in خَلُورُ العَلَى and خَلُورُ العَلَى (Mṣb:) or it is redundant in these instances. (Mgh.) Lebced says, describing a [wild] cow going about after a beast of prey that had eaten her young one,

وَتَسَهَّعَتُ رِزَّ الأَنِيسِ فَرَاعَهَا • • عَنْ ظَهْرِ غَيْبِ وَالأَنِيسُ سَقَامُهَا • •

[And she heard the sound of man, and it frightened her, from a place that concealed what was in it; for man is her malady; i. e., a cause of pain and trouble and death to her]: (TA:) meaning, she heard the sound of the hunters, &c. (TA in art. بَنَاوَلَهُ بِظَهْرِ الغَيْبِ بِهَا ,And you say He carped at him behind the back, or in absence, by saying what would grieve him. (TA تَكُلَّمْتُ به عَنْ ظَهْر الغَيْب And تَكُلَّمْتُ به عَنْ ظَهْر الغَيْب (A, O) or عن ظُهْرِ غَيْب (TA) [app., ‡ I spoke it by memory; in the absence of a book or the like; as one says in modern Arabic, عَلَى الغَانِب See also ثَرَأُهُ عَنْ ظَهْرِ القَلْبِ And ثَرَأُهُ عَنْ ظَهْرِ القَلْبِ He recited it by heart, or memory; without book: (L, K: [in the latter, من is put in the place of عُنّ but the right reading is that in the L: and in the CK is an omission here, to be supplied by the in-قرأه عَلَى and قرأه ظاهرًا لا and [: وَقَرَأُهُ sertion of حَمَلَ [signify the same]. (K.) And خَمَلَ حَفِظَهُ عَلَى ظَهْرِ قَلْبِهِ like القُرْآنَ عَلَى ظَهْرٍ لِسَانِهِ [He knew the Kur-an by heart]. (A, O, TA.) فُلانْ يَأْكُلُ عَلَى ظَهْرِ يَدِ فُلَانِ ,One says also \$ Such a one eats at the expense of such a one. النُقَرَآد يَأْكُلُونَ (A, O, K.\*) And in like manner, النُقَرَآد يَأْكُلُونَ The poor eat at the ex أيْدي النَّاس pense of the people. (A, TA.) And أُعْطَاهُ عَنْ ## the gave him originally; without compensation. (O, \* K; but in some copies of the K we find مَنْ in the place of عَنْ.) It is said [in a trad.], أَفْضُلُ الصَّدَقَةِ مَا كَانَ عَنْ ظَهْرٍ غَنَى الصَّدَقةِ مَا كَانَ عَنْ ظَهْرٍ غَنَى The most excellent of alms is that which is [derived] from competence; عَنْ نَفْس الغنَى (Msb:) or being here redund- ظهر the word ظهر being here ant: (Mgh:) or from manifest competence upon which one relies, and in which he seeks aid against calamities, or afflictions: or from what remains after fight: (Msb:) or from superfluous property. means + An قدر ظهر علي المارة . المارة means + An old cooking-pot: (O, K:\*) pl. قَدُورُ ظُهُودٍ: (O:) as though, because of its oldness, it were thrown behind the back. (TA.)

Midday, or noon: (IAth, TA:) or the time when the sun declines from the meridian: (Mṣb, • K, • O, • TA:) or [the time immediately] after the declining of the sun: (Ṣ, Mgh:) masc. and fem.; unless when the word مَانُ نَهُ prefixed to it, in which case it is fem. only: (Mṣb:) [pl. is prefixed to it, in which case it is fem. only: (Mṣb:) [pl. is ealso مَانُ الطّبَرُ الطّبِيرُ means The prayer [i. e. the divinely-ordained prayer] of midday, or noon: (IAth, TA:) or of the time after the declining of the sun. (Ṣ, O.) In the phrases the declining of the sun. (Ṣ, O.) In the phrases in all of the prayer of midday until the cooler time of day] and مَانُ الطّبُرُ الطّبِيرُ الطّبِيرُ فَالْمُانُ is suppressed. (Mgh.) مَانُ وَالْمِيمُ فَالْمُورُ اللّهِ الْمُعْمِرُ وَالْمُانُ الطّبُرُ see عَالَى الطّبُرُ last quarter.

ظَهُورٌ (Ṣ,) or طُهُورٌ (Ḳ,) [the former agreeable with analogy, being derived from علمهُ,] A man (Ṣ,) having a complaint of the back: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or having a pain in the back: as also مُظهُورٌ (O, TA.)

ظُبِيرٌ see ظُبِيرٌ, in three places. Also The tortoise. (O, K.)

in six places. ظَهْرَةُ

The goods, or furniture and utensils, of a house or tent; (IAar, S, O, K, TA;) as also أَهُونُ : (IAar, TA:) or the former signifies the exterior of a house, or tent; and the latter, the "interior thereof." (Th, TA.) — And Abundance of مَالِي [i. e. property, or cattle]. (TA.)

A camel prepared for future need; (T, S, O, K;) taken, by way of precaution, to bear the burden of any camel that may happen to fail in a journey: sometimes two or more unladen camels are taken for this purpose: some say that such a camel is thus called because its owner puts it behind his back, not riding it nor putting any burden upon it: (T, TA:) the word appears to be an irreg. rel. n. from غلبرى, imperfectly decl., because the rel. cretains its place in the sing. [inseparably; there being no such word as خلبرى]. (S, O, K.)—See خلبرى and خلبرى used tropically.

نظبُرُانَ [app. ظُبُرَانَ (which is also a pl. of عُبُرَانَ used in several senses), or, perhaps بظبُرَانِ, as having a dual meaning,] The upper, thick, pair of wings of the locust. (AḤn, TA.) — [See also عُبُرُانَ.]

الظَّهْرَانَيْنِ and ظَهْرَانَيْهِ, and رَظَهُرَانَيْهِ, and الظَّهْرَانَيْنِ, and هُدُو.: see مُظْهُرً

تَابُور The exterior (K, TA) and elevated (TA)

part of a [stony tract such as is called] عُبُورُد (K, TA.)

: see ظُاهر. Also An aider, or assistant; (Ṣ, A, O, Mṣb, Ķ;) and so ♦ فَلْهُوزُةُ \$ (Ṣ, Ķ) and is ظَهْرَةً ﴿Kِ:) [in one place, in the Kٍ, ظُهْرَةً ♥ expl. by عُون; but by this is meant, as will be seen below, the same as is meant by مُعين, by which all the three words are expl. in another place in the K, as well as in the S &c.:] and aiders, or assistants; (S, Msb;) as also فَانْهُورَةُ عُ and is ظَهُووً and الْخَهُولُ : (TA:) the pl. of ظَهُووًا is فَلْهُواً is . (O.) It is said in the Kur [xxv. 57], And the unbeliever is وَكَانَ الْكَافِرُ عَلَى رَبِّهِ ظَهِيرًا an aider of the enemies of God [against his Lord]. (Ibn-'Arafeli.) You say also, فُسْلَانُ (عَوْنِ) Such a one is my aider ظِيْهُرَتِي لَا عَلَى فُلَانِ against such a one: and أَنَا ظَهْرَتُكُ \* عَلَى هٰذَا I am thine aider against this thing, or affair. (S, O.) And it is also said in the Kur [lxvi. 4], وَٱلْهُلَائِكَةُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ ظَهِير [And the angels after that will be his aiders]: an instance of in a pl. sense: (S, O, Msb:) for words of are sometimes masc. فَعِيلٌ and فَعُولٌ are sometimes and fem. [and sing.] and pl. (S.) You also say, ظُهُرَتِه لا إلى (Ş, A, K,) and بَاءً فُلَانٌ في ظهُرَته لا (A, K,) and ♦ ظَهُرَته , and ♦ ظُهُرَته , (K,) Such a one came among his people, (S,) or kinsfolk, (K,) and those who performed his affairs for him, (S, A,) i. e., his aiders, or assistants. (A.) And مُرْ فِي ظِهْرَةً ال They aid one another against the enemies. (TA.) - Also Strong in the back; (K;) sound therein: (Lth:) and so (Ş, O, K:) applied to a man: (Ş:) or مُظَهِّرٌ \$ hard and strong; whether in the back or any other part is not said: (TA:) in this sense, (TA,) or as signifying strong, (S, O,) applied to a camel: fem. with 5. (S, O, TA.) \_ Also A camel whose back is not used, on account of galls, or sores, upon it: or unsound in the back by reason of galls, or sores, or from some other cause. (Th.) Thus it has two contr. significations.

قلبارة [The facing, or outer covering, or] what is uppermost, (TA,) what is apparent (Msb, TA) to the eye, (Msb,) not next the body, of a garment; (TA;) and in like manner, what is uppermost and apparent, not next the ground, of a carpet; (TA;) as also فَا مَا وَدُونَ اللّٰهِ (JK:) contr. of يَطَانُهُ (S, O, Msb, K:) pl. فَلَاوُنُ (TA.)

(TA.) = See also ظَهُرٌ.

The point of midday: (M, A, K:) or only in summer: (M, K:) or i. q. i. q. ii. e. midday in summer or when the heat is vehement: or the period from a little before, to a little after, midday in summer: or midday, when the sun declines from the meridian, at the ii: or from its declining until the ii: (S, O, TA:) or the iii. which is when the sun declines from the meridian: (Msb:) or the vehement heat of midday: (IAth, TA:) or i, q. ii. [q. v.]: (Az, TA:)