in the sense of مُقطُوف , not applied to any of those cleft by God, such as the Tigris and the Euphrates and the Nile and the like thereof: (Az, TA:) pl. أطباع, [properly a pl. of pauc.,] (As, S, O,) or died, as heard by Az from the Arabs, and الطّبع: (TA:) or الطّبع, as some say, is the name of a particular river: (S, O:) or it is also thus applied, i. e. to a particular river [i. e. A place where مغيض مأةٍ . And i. q. مغيض ما water sinks, or goes away, into the earth; or where water enters into the earth; and where it collects]: (O, K:) pl. أَطْبَاعُ. (O, TA.) __ And The quantity sufficient for the filling of a measure for corn or in the like, and of a skin, (O, K, TA, [السقاء] in the CK being a mistake for والسقاء,]) such as does not admit of any addition: and the quantity that a vessel holds, of water. (TA.) - See also the next paragraph, in two places.

as also لمبنع, (Ṣ, Mṣb,) or dirt: (Ṣ:) or, as also لمبنع, rustiness, or rust, (O, K, TA,) upon iron; (TA;) and dirtiness, or dirt, (O, K, TA,) covering the sword: (TA:) or the former signifies much dirtiness or dirt, from rust: (Lth, O, K:) pl. المبنع (K. [See مبنع, of which عبد (A'Obeyd, O, K, TA;) and so لمبنع (A'Obeyd, O, K, TA;) and so لمبنع (A'Obeyd, TA.) Thábit-Kutneh says, in a verse ascribed by Et-Tanookhee to 'Orweh Ibn-Udheyneh.

[There is no good in coveting, or covetousness, that leads to disgrace: and a sufficiency of the means of subsistence contents me]: (O, TA:) يَوْدِي in this case means يَوْدِي.

Rusty; applied to a sword. (TA.) — Dirty. (Msb.) — Applied to a man, (O,) † Filthy, or foul, base, ignoble, mean, or sordid, in disposition; that will not be ashamed of an evil action or saying. (O, K, TA.) — And † Sluggish, lazy, or indolent. (TA.)

The clay with which the prince, or governor, seals. (O, K.)

طباع, as a sing. and a pl.: see

facturer of swords, (O,K,TA,) or of knives, or of spear-heads, or the like. (TA.) __ [Also, as used in the present day, The art of printing.]

signifies] The مزاح (or nature, as meaning the constitution, or temperament, or aggregate natural constituents, of an animal body, or any other thing, for instance,] of medicine, and of fire, which God has rendered subservient [to some purpose or purposes]. (TA.) [Hence the phrase

مَبَسَتْ طَبِيعَتُهُ, meaning He became costive. And الطّبَائعُ الْأَرْبَعُ الْأَرْبَعُ الطّبَائعُ الْأَرْبَعُ and عَلْطً and عَلْطً

Natural; i. e. of, or relating to, the natural, native, or innate, disposition, or temper, or other quality or property; like جبلّی; meaning essential; resulting from the Creator's ordering of the natural disposition in the body. (Mab in art. العلم ال

A manufacturer of swords, (O, K, TA,) or of knives, or of spear-heads, or the like. (TA.)

[or insect] دُوْيَبة A certain venomous طَبُوع (El-Jáhidh, O, K, TA:) or, (K,) as said to Az by a man of Egypt, an insect (دويبة) (O) of the same kind as the قردان [or ticks], (O, K,) but (O) the bite of which occasions intense pain; (O, K;) and sometimes, or often, he that is bitten by it becomes swollen [app. in the part bitten], and is relieved by sweet things: Az says that it is with the Arabs [called, or what is called,] the نَبُو [which is expl. as meaning the tick; or an insect resembling the tick, which, when it creeps upon the camel, causes the track along which it creeps to swell; or as being smaller than the tick, that bites, and causes the place of its bite to swell; &c.]: (O:) [accord. to Dmr, as stated by Freytag, i. q. which is expl. as applied to a small tich; and a species of louse, that clings tightly to the roots of the hair, app. meaning a crab-louse:] what is known thereof [or by this appellation] now is a thing of the form of a small smaciated tick, that sticks to the body of a man, and is hardly, or not at all, severed, except by the application of mercury. (TA.)

the spathe of the palm-tree]; (O, K;) so called because of its fulness; expl. in a trad. of El-Hasan El-Basree as meaning the مُنْع [i. e., in this case, agreeably with general usage, the spadix of the palm-tree] in its كُفْرَى [i. e. spathe], the كُفْرى being the envelope of the مُنْع. (O, TA.)

مَانَعْ * and فابعْ * (S, O, Msb, K, &c.) i. q. مَانِعْ (S, O) and خاته (O) [meaning A signet, seal, or stamp; i. e.] a thing with which one seals, stamps, imprints, or impresses: (Msb, TA:) [and also a seal, or stamp, as meaning a piece of clay or wax or the like, or a place in a paper &c., impressed, or imprinted, with 'the instrument thus called:] and accord. to ISh, the former, (O,) or each, (K,) signifies the our [which means the instrument for the branding or otherwise marking, and the brand or other mark,] of the فَرَائض [or beasts that are to be given in payment of the poor-rate: الطَّابِعُ طَابِعٌ لا One says, لطَّبَعَ الشَّاهَ see [The signet, &c., is a thing that seals, &c.]; which is like the attribution of the act to the instrument. (Er-Raghib, TA.) And گُلُام عَلَيْه

الغُمَاحَة [Language upon which is the stamp of chasteness, or perspicuity, &c.]. (TA.)

see the next preceding paragraph, in two places: __ and see also طُبُعُ.

مُطْبَعً] A place where anything is sealed, stamped, imprinted, or impressed. And, as used in the present day, A printing-house; as also مُطْبَعَةُ.]

مُطْبَعَة, applied to a she-camel: see the next paragraph.

in all its senses]. مُطْبُوعُ (pass. part. n. of مُطْبُوعُ in all its senses]. — You say, مُوْ مَطْبُوعٌ عَلَى الكَرَمِ (He is created with an adaptation, or a disposition, to generosity]. (TA.)

طبق

1. [مُبَعَّهُ, aor. , accord. to Freytag, is expl. in the K as syn. with مُعْبَعُهُ in the first of the senses assigned to this latter below: but I find no authority for this in the K nor in any other lexicon.] مَابِعَتُ يَدُهُ (S, O, K, TA,) aor. -; and مُعْبَتُ (S, O, K, TA) and. -; (TA;) inf. n. (of the former, S, TA) فَبَقُ (S, O, K, TA) and (of the latter, TA) مُبَقُ (K, TA;) + His arm would not be stretched forth; (S, O;) or ! stuck to his side, (K, TA,) and would not be stretched forth. (TA.) and would not be stretched forth. (TA.) أَ طُفَقُ بِي عُمُنُ بِي كُذَا وَالْمُوا وَالْمُؤْمُ وَالْمُوا وَالْمُؤْمُولُ وَالْمُوا وَالْمُؤْمُ وَالْمُوا وَالْمُؤْمُ وَالْمُؤْمُ وَالْمُوا وَالْمُؤْمُ وَ

2. طبّغه inf. n. طبّغه : see 4. _ [Hence,] The clouds covered the mid-air طبق السَّحَابُ الجُوِّ between the heaven and the earth: (K:) and The clouds covered طَبَّقَهَا and أَطْبَقَ * الغَيْمُ السَّمَاءَ the sky]: (Mgh, TA:) both signify the same. The water طبّق الهُلّه وَجُهُ الأُرْضِ The water covered the face of the earth, or land. (K.) ___ The عُمّر، inf. n. as above, i. q. عُمّر، [The thing was, or became, common, or general, in its relation or relations, operation or operations, effect or effects, &c.]. (K.) And as syn. with هُذَا مُطَرُّ طُبُّق it is trans.: so in the phrase, هُذَا مُطَرُّ طُبُّق This is rain that has included the general extent of the land within the compass of its fall]. (TA.) And one says also, طبّن الغَيْم, (Ş, O, TA,) inf. n. as above, (Ş, O, K, TA,) The clouds rained upon the whole of the land; (\$, 0;) or made their rain common, or general, (K, TA,)

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