

the leaves thereof that have not been rendered foraminous, which leaves are then bruised, and used beneficially as a dressing for maladies attended with pain: the people assert that the jinn, or genii, perforate them in envy of mankind. (O.)

عَبَابُ Waters pouring forth copiously. (IAar, O, K.) [It may be a pl. of عَبَاب (as Golius says), like as قُرْدٌ is of قُرْدٌ.]

عَبَاب [a quasi-inf. n., of the class of فَجَارٍ and حَمَادٍ, indecl.]. لَا عَبَابَ [app. as used in the prov. here following] means لَا تَعْبُ فِي الْمَاءِ. (S. [Thus in one of my copies of the S: in the other copy the explanation is written لَا تَعْبُ فِي الْمَاءِ, as though عَبَابٌ were an imperative verbal noun: and so in the O, in which the phrase is written لَا عَبَابَ: but تَعْبُ I think a mistranscription.]) The saying إِذَا أَصَابَتِ الظِّبَاءُ الْمَاءَ فَلَا تَشْرَبُ means When the gazelles find water, they do not drink in the manner termed عَبَابٌ; and when they do not find it, they do not prepare to seek it and to drink it: (K, TA; and thus (أَبَابٌ and عَبَابٌ) accord. to the Mz, 40th نوع: but in the CK عَبَابٌ and أَبَابٌ: it is a prov., frequently used by the Arabs in an abridged manner, لا عياب ولا اباب, as in the works of Meyd and others; (TA;) and is applied to a man who turns from a thing, not needing it. (Meyd.)

عَبَابُ The main body of a torrent, or flow of water: and the height and abundance thereof: (O, K:) or the waves, billows, or surges, thereof: (K:) and the first portion (O, K) thereof (O) or of a thing: (K:) and the first and main portion of water: and the vehemence of running thereof. (TA.)—[Hence,] عَبَابُهُ: see 1, near the end. — It is said in a trad., إِنَّا حَيٌّ مِنْ مَذْجِجٍ، meaning + [Verily we are a tribe sprung from Medh-hij, the chief of their nobility, or nobles, and the purest, or best, issue] of their ancestry, or [the purest, or best, inheritors] of their ancestral might and glory. (TA: only سَفَهَا in this saying being there explained.) And in a trad. of 'Alee, relating to Aboo-Bekr, طُرْتُ بِعَبَابِهَا، expl. voce عَبَابٌ. (TA.) And one says, جَاؤُوا بِعَبَابِهِمْ + They came [with their whole company, or] all together. (TA.) — Also A خَوْصَةٌ [or leaf of a palm-tree &c.]. (K.)

عَبِيَّةٌ A certain food, (K,) or sort of food, (TA,) and a beverage, (K, TA,) obtained (TA) from the [species of mimosa called] عَرُقُطُ، of sweet flavour: (K, TA:) or the exudation [or matter exuded in the form of drops] of gum; (عَرُقُ) الصَّمِغِ; [written in the TA without any syll. signs; in the CK عَرُقُ الصَّمِغِ, and so in my MS. copy of the K; but in the latter, the former word has been altered, app. from عَرُقُ, which is evidently the right reading;] *it is of sweet flavour, and is beaten with [the implement called] a مَسْجَحٌ until it becomes thoroughly fit for use (حَتَّى يَنْضَجَ).*

[app., from what here follows, over a fire,] and is then drunk: (TA:) or what drops, or distils, of the exudations (مَغَافِرِ) of the عَرُقُطُ: or عَبِيَّةٌ اللَّثَى, accord. to ISk, is the infusion (عَسَالَةٌ) of اللَّثَى; (S, TA;) اللَّثَى being a substance which the [plant called] ثَمَامٌ exudes, of sweet flavour; what falls thereof upon the ground is taken, and put into a garment, or piece of cloth, and water is poured upon it, and when it flows from the garment, or piece of cloth, it is drunk, in a sweet state, and sometimes it is made thick; (S;) or اللَّثَى is a substance which the ثَمَامٌ exudes, sweet like نَاطِفٌ [q. v.]; and when any of it flows upon the ground, it is taken, and put into a vessel, or sometimes it is poured upon water, and then drunk, in a sweet state, and sometimes it is made thick: (TA:) [or عَبِيَّةٌ اللَّثَى is a decoction of the matter exuded by a species of ثَمَامٌ; for] AM says, I have seen, in the desert, a species of ثَمَامٌ that exudes a sweet gum, which is gathered from its shoots, and eaten, and is called الثَّمَامِ اللَّثَى: when it has remained for some time, it is found scattered at the foot of the ثَمَامِ, and is taken with its dust, and put into a garment, or piece of cloth, and cleansed by water poured upon it; then it is boiled over a fire until it thickens; when it is eaten: what flows from it [or the fluid part of it] is called عَبِيَّةٌ: and تَعَبِيَّتٌ عَبِيَّةٌ means "I drank عَبِيَّةٌ." (L, TA.) It is stated in a marginal note in the L, that A'Obeyd [is related to have] said that عَبِيَّةٌ is "milk such as is termed رَائِبٌ:" but AM observes that this is a disgraceful mistake, and that A'Obeyd is related on the authority of Sh to have assigned this meaning to عَبِيَّةٌ. (TA.) — Also The [shrub called] رَمْتٌ, (K, TA,) on which camels feed, (TA,) when it is in a depressed tract of land. (K, TA.)

عَبِيَّةٌ A woman of whom a child scarcely ever, or never, dies. (Kr, K.)

عَبِيَّةٌ and عَبِيَّةٌ, (S, O, K, TA,) [like عَبِيَّةٌ and عَبِيَّةٌ, in the CK (erroneously) without the sheddeh to the ب] also written عَبِيَّةٌ, with غ, (Abu-l-Hasan 'Alee Esh-Shádhilee,) *Pride; haughtiness: (S, O, K:) and glorying. (K.)* One says رَجُلٌ فِيهِ عَبِيَّةٌ A man in whom is pride, or haughtiness. (S, O.) And عَبِيَّةُ الجَاهِلِيَّةِ means The pride, or haughtiness, of the people of the Time of Ignorance. (S, O.) عَبِيَّةٌ may be of the measure فُعُولَةٌ or فُعُولَةٌ: if the former, from عَبَابُ الْمَاءِ, meaning "the height of water:" if the latter, [originally عَبِيَّةٌ] from عَبَاهُ, without ة, meaning "he prepared it;" because the proud is characterized by affectation and preparation. (O.)

عَبَابٌ [app. One that drinks in the manner termed عَبَابٌ]. بَنُو الْعَبَابِ is an appellation of a people of the Arabs who were thus called because they intermixed with the Persians so that their horses drank (عَبَّتْ, K, TA, i. e. شَرَبَتْ, TA) of the water of the Euphrates. (K, TA.)

عَبَبٌ The softness, tenderness, bloom, or flourishing freshness, of youth. (S, O, K.) — And Youth, or youthfulness, in its state of full growth, or maturity: (TA:) or a full-grown, or mature, youth: (O:) or i. q. شَابٌ مُتَلَيٌّ (K, TA,) meaning مُتَلَيُّ الشَّبَابِ [i. e. a youth full of the sap, or vigour, of youthfulness]. (TA.) — And A buch-gazelle. (S, O.) — عَبَبُ التَّصْوِيرِ means Bulky in form, big (جَلِيلٌ) in speech. (TA. [But the addition "big in speech" is app. a mistake, occasioned by an omission or a transposition: see عَبَابٌ.]) — See also another meaning voce عَبَابٌ. — And الْعَبَبُ, (O, K, TA,) not a mistranscription for الْعَبْغُ, (O,) but sometimes pronounced with غ, (TA,) is the name of A certain idol, (O, K, TA,) belonging to Kud'ah (O, TA) and those dwelling near to them. (TA.) And The place of the idol [app. of the idol above mentioned] (K, TA) is also sometimes thus called. (TA.) See also الْعَبْبُ. — Also A woollen [garment of the kind called] كَسَاءٌ: (S, O:) or a soft كَسَاءٌ, (K, TA,) thickly woven, (TA,) of soft camels' hair: (K, TA:) or a soft and thin كَسَاءٌ: (Lth, TA:) or a striped كَسَاءٌ. (TA.) — And A garment wide, or ample. (O, K.)*

عَبْبَةٌ A flock, or small portion, of red [or brown] wool. (O, K.) — And Briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness: and insanity, or madness. (TA voce عَتَّةٌ.)

عَبَبٌ A tall man; (S, O, K;) as also عَبَبٌ. (O, K.) — And A man having an ample throat and chest. (O, K.) One says رَجُلٌ عَبَابٌ قَبَابٌ A man having an ample throat and chest, big (جَلِيلٌ) in speech. (O.) — And A youth, or or young man, (TA,) or an ass, (O, [in which this application is confirmed by the citation of a verse wherein the epithet is evidently applied to a swift beast such as the wild ass,]) full-grown, and goodly in make. (O, K, TA.)

عَنْبٌ Abundance of water. (IAar, O, K. [See also عَبَابٌ.]) The ن is said by AM [and in the O] to be augmentative. (TA.) [But it is also mentioned in the K in art. عَنب.] — And The foremost portion of a torrent; (K in art. عَنب;) as also عَنْبٌ. (So in some copies of the K and in the TA in that art.) — And A certain plant. (K.)

أَعْبٌ Poor. (O, K.) — And Thick-nosed. (O, K.)

يَعْبُوبٌ A river, or rivulet, that runs in a vehement manner: (S, A, O:) or a rivulet, or streamlet, abounding in water. (K.) — And hence, (A, and Har p. 68,) or from عَبَابُ الْمَاءِ (A, TA) meaning "the vehemence of the running of water," and therefore tropical, (TA,) † A horse that runs much (S, O, TA, and Har ubi suprà) and vehemently: (TA:) or a horse that is swift (K, TA) in his running, (TA,) and, (K,) or, as some say, (TA,) long, or tall, syn. طَوِيلٌ: (K, TA:) or a courser easy in his running: or