and he might take his feathers. (AA, TA.) -And [hence] ، قَشَبَنِي رِيحُهُ (K, TA;) and (TA) ; قَشْبَنِي رِيحُهُ inf. n. ; تَقْشِيبُ (Ş, TA;) His, or its, odour annoyed me: (S, K, TA:) as though meaning it poisoned me. (S, TA.) قَشَبُهُ and both signify He, or it, annoyed him. (Mgh.) And تَشَبَهُ الدُّخَانُ means The smoke annoyed him by its odour; and oppressed, or over-powered, him. (O.) in a case of this kind], (O, K,) as inf. n. of قَشَبَ, aor. -, (K,) means The affecting [a person] with what is displeasing, or hateful, and with what is desmed unclean, or filthy: (O, K: [in the former العَشْبُ is expl. by the words ; الاصابة بها يُكْرُهُ ويُسْتَـقْذَرُ which, as well as what here follows, shows that an assertion in the TK (copied from the TA, and adopted by Freytag) respecting the explanation in the K, is erroneous :]) and hence the saying of 'Omar, when he perceived the odour of perfume from Mo'áwiyeh when the latter was a pilgrim, i. e. Who has affected us with what is مَنْ قَشَبْنَا displeasing &c. ?]; likening the odour of perfume in this case to a stink. (O.)_____ also signifies The depriving [one] of reason; (K, TA;) from the same word as signifying the act of "corrupting," or "vitiating:" (TA:) and its verb is مَشَبَ, aor. -. (K, TA.) 'Omar said to one of his sons قَشَبَكَ الهَالُ (M, O, TA) i. e. Wealth has deprived thes of thy reason: (M:) or has corrupted, or vitiated, thee, and deprived thee of thy reason. (O, TA.) __ And قَشَبَهُ (Ş, M, O, K.) aor. as above, (K.) and so the inf. n., (M, K,) + He spoke evil of him : (S, O:) the aspersed him, or upbraided him, (M, K, TA,) بِشَىْءِ with a thing ; (K, TA ;) and so * قَشْبَهُ , inf. n. تَقْشِيبُ, inf. n. (accord. to some copies of the K, and said in the TA to be agreeable with usage:) and the reproached him with disgraceful conduct. (M, K, TA.) You say, قَشَبَهُ بِقَبِيح He charged, or upbraided, him with something bad, evil, abominable, or foul. (Ş, O, TA.) And تَشْبَهُ بِشَرَّ + He cast upon him an evil imputation that was a mark whereby he should, or would, be known. (M, TA.) And نَشْبه بِعَيْبِ نَفْسِه He imputed to him, or charged him with, his own vice, or fault. (IAar, TA.) And قَشَبْنَا He reproached. or upbraided, us with, or accused us of, a thing that was not in us: (O:) [or] he commanded us to forbear from a thing that was not in us. (TA.) And قَشَبَ, aor. and inf. n. as above, + He forged, or fabricated, a lie, or falsehood. (K, TA.) = قَشَبَ السَّيْفَ, (O, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (K,) He polished the sword; (O, K;) removed ii. e. rust]. (O.) 🛲 And قَشَبَ (S, M, K,) sor. and inf. n. as above; (M, K;) or قَشِبَ, with kesr; (O, as on the authority of Fr;) He (a man, S, M, O) gained, or acquired, praise or hlame; (Fr, S, M, O, K;) as also القتشب الم (Ş, M, K.) - (Th, M, K,) aor. 4, inf. n. لْمُشَابَة, (K,) It (a garment, Th, M, TA) was new and clean: (Th, M, TA:) or it was white and clean. (K, TA.) __ And لَتُسُبَ (thus written in

meat for the vulture, t hat he might eat itand die, my copy of the TA,) or تشبق, (thus in a copy of and he might take his feathers. (AA, TA.) — the M,) It (a thing) was, or became, unclean, And [hence] فَعُسَبَنى رِيحُهُ (K, TA;) and (TA) dirty, or filthy. (M, TA.)

2. قَشَب: see the preceding paragraph, in five places. <u>Also</u>, *He rendered* a thing unclean, dirty, or filthy. (M, TA.)

4. مَا أَقْشَبَ بَيْتَهُوْ How unclean, dirty, or filthy, is their tent or house! (O,) or, what surrounds their tent or house, by reason of the human excrement, or ordure! (TA.)

8: see 1, last sentence but two.

10. استقشبه He deemed it (i. e. a thing) unclean, dirty, or filthy. (M, TA.)

inf. n. of قَشَبَ [q. v.] __ [The explanations of this word by Golius and Freytag, by the former as an epithet applied in two contr. senses to a sword, and by the latter as a subst. (from a misstatement in the TK mentioned above), are erroneous.]

Poison; (S, M, Mgh, O, K;) because قشب consisting of things mixed together; (Mgh;) as also * تَشَبُّ : (M, K:) pl. of the former أَقْشَابُ: also (S, M.) _ And [hence, app.,] A certain plant, (M, O, K,) resembling the مقر, (M, [which is generally said to mean the aloe, and by AHn to be a certain plant consisting of leaves without branches, agreeably with what follows, in the O and K resembling the مَفْد,]) from the middle whereof there rises a stalk, which, when it grows tall, bends down its top by reason of its succulence, or suppleness ; having upon its head a fruit (أَحْرَة) M, O, [in the TA ,عقدة,]) with which birds of prey are killed, (M, O,) being poisoned therewith by its being put into flesh and thrown where they alight: he who prepares it stops up his nose; if he do not, it injures him; and people fear to pasture their cattle near to the places of its growth lest the animals should come in contact with it and should break it or bruise it and it should exhale its odour upon them and kill them: thus says AHn, on the authority of some one or more of the Arabs of the desert, of the Saráh (السراة). (O.) ___ And Anything unclean, dirty, or filthy; as also أَتَشَبُّ : (M, TA :) or anything that is deemed unclean, dirty, or filthy. (Mgh.) ___ Rust (K, TA) upon iron: (TA:) or dirt upon a sword. (A, TA.) ___ The refuse, that is thrown away, as being of no good, of أطعام i.e. wheat, or other food]. (M, TA.) - See also [the pl.] أَقْشَابٌ A man قَشْبٌ, voce قَاشَبٌ Also, i. e. أَقْشَابٌ A man in whom is no good; (K, TA;) and (TA) so ; قَشْبٌ خِشْبٌ whom is no good : the latter word is an imitative sequent. (TA in art. فشب) [See also]. _____ And Dry, or tough, and hard. (M, TA. [Like نفس signifies The القشب signifies The [here meaning, i. e. body, as is shown below, voce [قَاشِبْ]. (O, Ķ.)

A low, vile, ignoble, or mean, man, (IDrd, M, O, K, TA,) possessing no good : (TA:) of the dial. of El-Yemen. (IDrd, M, O, TA.) [See also قَضْتُ, last quarter.] — And The young one of the ape, or of the monkey : (M, O, K:) so, IDrd says, some assert; (O;) but he doubted its correctness; (M, O, TA;) and the right word is قَنْتُ. (M, TA.)

تَشِيبُ Food mixed with poison : (M, TA :) and anything poisoned ; as also * مُقَشَّبُ (Nh, TA.) [Hence,] نَسْرُ قَشِيبُ A vulture for which poison is mixed in flesh-meat, which he eats, and which kills him; and then his feathers are taken: (S, O:) a vulture killed by means of غَنْتُم [q. v.]. (M, TA.) = And White, (O, K,) and clean. (K.) - And, (S, M, O, K,) as also , (M,) New : (S, M, O, K :) __ and Old, and worn-out: (M, O, K;) thus having two contr. meanings: (O, K:) the former used alike as masc. and fem.; applied to a garment; and its pl. is أَسْسَبْ [and by contraction ب ق ف mentioned by Golius on the authority of Meyd]. (M.) __ And the former, applied to a sword, (S, O, K.) Polished : (K :) or recently polished : (S. O:] __ and, (O, K,) so applied, (A, O, K,) Rusty: (O, K:) or dirty: (A:) thus, again, having two contr. meanings. (O, K)

فَشْبَانِيَّنَانِ (occurring in a trad., O) Two old and worn-out [garments of the kind called] burdehs (بُرُدْتَان): (O, K, TA:) or, as some say, new: (Nh, TA:) the assertion that أَشْبَانُ is a pl. of تُشْبَانُ , and that قُشْبَانُ is a rel. n. from this pl., is one upon which no reliance is to be placed, (O, K,) for a rel. n. is not formed from a pl. [unless from a pl. of the class of أَنْصَارُ]: it is an innovated form of rel. n. (O.)

مَعَشَبُ Poison with which medicaments [or drugs] are mixed to render it potent. (Ham p. 331.) See also قَشَبُ first sentence. And, (M, K,) or مُقَشَبُ الحَسَبِ مَعَقَدُ, (Ş,) ! A man whose grounds of pretension to respect are mixed (Ş, M, K, TA) with ignobleness. (M, TA.)