

ing the aperture of the tank or the like] carries off thereof what it can, and the hole by which it runs out (صُبُورُهُ, meaning the مَشْعَبُ of the water, TA,) is too narrow to admit it freely on account of its abundance, whirls round, and becomes like the spout of a vessel. (T, K.) AM says, I know not whether it be an Arabic word or arabicized; but the people of El-'Irāk are fond of using it. (TA.) [It appears to be from the Persian لوله, as Golius thinks; and is used in modern Arabic in several other senses; namely, A tube through which water flows: the spout of a ewer, of an alembic, and the like: a cock, or tap: a turning pin, or peg; a screw: and the like. Its more appropriate place, I think, would be in an art. composed of the letters للب (accord. to what is said of مُلَوَّبٌ in the S, K); or rather, (accord. to its derivation from the Pers.,) لولب.] Pl. لَوَالِبُ. (TA)

أَلْبُوبٌ [and also, accord. to Golius, أَلْبُوبٌ] The kernel of the stone of the نَبَقُ [or fruit of the lote-tree]. (K.) It is sometimes eaten: (TA:) and is also called صَلَامٌ. (TA in art. صلر.)

مُنْبٌ: see next paragraph.

مُنْبٌ and مُنْبٌ (K: the former on the authority of ISk; but Ibn-Keysān says that it is wrong; and that the latter is the right: S:) and مُنْبُوبٌ (IAqr, K) A beast of carriage furnished with a لَبَبٌ, or breast-leather. (S, K.)

مُنْبُوبٌ † Characterized by understanding, or intelligence. (K.) — See preceding paragraph.

تَلْبِيبٌ The portion of the clothes that is at the part called لَبَبٌ: a subst., like تَمْتِينٌ: (K:) pl. تَلْبَابِيبٌ. (TA.) — أَخَذَ بِتَلْبِيبِهِ He drew together his clothes at the bosom, and seized him, dragging him along: (T:) he took him by the لَبَّةٌ: you also say أَخَذَ بِتَلْبَابِيهِ. (TA.) See also 2 and 5.

لبأ

1. لَبَّأَهَا, (S, K,) aor. ʿ, inf. n. لَبَّأَ: (S;) and لَبَّأَهَا: (TA;) He milked her; (K;) i.e., a ewe: (TA:) or he milked the biestings from her. (S, L.) — لَبَّأَ اللَّيَاءُ, inf. n. لَبَّأَ, He milked the biestings. (TA.) — لَبَّأَتْ (in some copies of the K, erroneously, لَبَّأَتْ, TA,) and لَبَّأَتْ, She (a ewe, S,) suckled her young one with her biestings: (S, K:) or she (a ewe) stood up to suckle her young one with her biestings. (AHát.) — لَبَّأَ, (S, K,) inf. n. لَبَّأَ: (S;) and لَبَّأَ (TA) and لَبَّأَ: (K;) He fed people &c. with biestings. (S, K.) — The first verb is used by Dhu-r-Rummeh in a similar sense, tropically, with reference to

the first of truffles. (TA.) — Also, لَبَّأَهُمْ He prepared biestings for them. (TA.) — لَبَّأَ اللَّيَاءُ, (K,) inf. n. لَبَّأَ: (TA;) and لَبَّأَ: (K;) He prepared (TA) and cooked (K) biestings. (K, TA.) — لَبَّأَ, (TA,) inf. n. لَبَّأَ: (K,) † He watered (K) a young palm-tree (TA) for the first time (K) after planting it. (TA.) It is said to be lawful to finish doing this even if the Resurrection take place at the time. (TA.)

2. لَبَّأَتْ, (K,) inf. n. تَلْبِيبٌ, (TA,) She (a camel, TA) had biestings in her udder. (K.) — See 1. — تَلْبِيبٌ لَبَّأَتْ مِنْ هَذَا الطَّعَامِ, inf. n. تَلْبِيبٌ, Such a one took much of this food. (ISH.) = تَلْبِيبٌ لَبَّأَتْ بِالْحَجِّ, (S, K,) inf. n. تَلْبِيبٌ, (S,) i. q. لَبَّأَتْ. (S, K.) The latter is the original word: (S:) the former thought to be used, agreeably with several cases, as more elegant. (Fr, S.)

4. لَبَّأَتْ She (a ewe, or goat, M, TA,) exerted, or yielded, or emitted [either into, or from, her udder] her biestings. (M, K.) — لَبَّأَتْ أَلْبُوبًا Their biestings became abundant. (S.) — See 1, in two places. — لَبَّأَ He supplied a person with biestings as a travelling-provision. (K.) — لَبَّأَ, inf. n. لَبَّأَ: (K,) or directed, (S,) a kid, (AZ, S,) or a young camel, (K,) to the extremity of the mother's teat, that it might suck the biestings. (AZ, S, K.) — لَبَّأَهُ الْبَاهُ (in a trad. respecting the birth of El-Ḥasan the son of 'Alee) † He poured his saliva into his mouth, as the first milk is poured into the mouth of an infant. (TA.)

8. لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ It (a young one) sucked its mother. (S, K.) The latter is said of a kid when it sucks of its own accord. (S.) — لَبَّأَتْ He drank biestings. (TA.) — لَبَّأَتْ بَنُو فُلَانٍ + The sons (or tribe) of such a one do not marry their youth when young, nor their sheykh when old, from desire of offspring. (TA.) [See also art. غبر.]

لَبَّأَتْ Biestings; or the first milk (S, K) at the time of bringing forth young; (Lth, S;) before it becomes thin: (IHsh:) what issues after this being called فِضْحٌ: (TA:) it is at most three milkings, and at least one milking. (AZ.) [See also إنْفَحَةٌ.]

لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ and other forms, see لَبَّأَتْ.

لَبَّأَتْ A lion: (L:) but almost obsolete, or rarely used. (L, TA.)

لَبَّأَتْ (Th, S, K, the most approved form, Yoo,) and لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ (K) and لَبَّأَتْ (ISk, S, K, in the dial. of El-Ḥijáz, TA,) and لَبَّأَتْ (K) A lioness. (K.) Accord. to Fei., it has no masc. of the same root; but this is at variance with the authority of the

L. (TA.) Pl. (of لَبَّأَتْ, TA,) لَبَّأَتْ [or this is a quasi-pl. n., or a coll. gen. n.] and (of [لَبَّأَتْ and] لَبَّأَتْ, (TA,) لَبَّأَتْ [or, app., accord. to the L, (a passage from which, quoted in the TA, seems to have been there corrupted by the copyist,) if لَبَّأَتْ be a word of a particular dial., not formed by alleviation of hemzeh from لَبَّأَتْ, its pl. is لَبَّأَتْ,] and (of لَبَّأَتْ, TA,) لَبَّأَتْ and (of لَبَّأَتْ, TA,) لَبَّأَتْ (K, accord. to the TA, but accord. to MF لَبَّأَتْ). [These plurals, with their corresponding singulars, are thus given in the TA &c. In the CK, the pls. are given as follows: لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ.] Each of the singulars may have a perfect, or sound, pl., ending with ات. (MF.)

لَبَّأَتْ نَاقَةٌ مُلَبَّيٌّ A camel (TA) having biestings in her udder. (K.)

عِشَارٌ مُلَبَّيٌّ (in the CK مُلَبَّيٌّ) Camels near to bringing forth. (S, K.) [See عِشْرَاءُ.]

بَيْنَهُمُ الْمُتَبَيَّنَةُ There is fellowship and confidence between them; one not concealing from another. (El-Aḥmar.)

لبث

1. لَبَّثَ يَدَهُ, (aor. ʿ, inf. n. لَبَّثَ, TK,) He twisted, or wrung, his hand, or arm. (L, K.) — لَبَّثَ He struck, or beat, such a one on his chest and belly and flanks, with a staff or stick. (K, TA.)

لَبَّثَ dial. of Ḥimyer for لَبَّثَ. (Sh, T.)

لبث

1. لَبَّثَ, aor. ʿ, inf. n. لَبَّثَ (which is contr. to analogy, because the inf. n. of an intrans. v. of the measure فَعَلَ is, accord. to rule, of the measure فَعَلَ, S,) and لَبَّثَ (agreeably with analogy, occurring in a verse of Jereer, S,) and لَبَّثَ (S, K) and لَبَّثَ (which is the first form given by ISd) TA, [and the most common,] and لَبَّثَ and لَبَّثَ and لَبَّثَ (K,) which are all contr. to analogy, (TA,) and لَبَّثَ, (ISd,) [this last, which is also contr. to analogy, is said in the TA, to be like سَحَبَانٌ, but this I suppose to be a mistake for سَحَبَانٌ,] or لَبَّثَ and لَبَّثَ are substs., (Mṣb,) He tarried; paused; tarried and waited or expected; was patient, and tarried and waited or expected: (S, K:) he tarried; remained; stayed; stopped; paused; (ISd, Mṣb;) as also † تَلَبَّثَ; (Mṣb;) in a place: (ISd, Mṣb:) or † تَلَبَّثَ signifies he waited; or paused; syn. تَوَقَّفَ (K) — مَابَثَ أَنْ فَعَلَ كَذَا وَكَذَا He delayed not, or was not slow, to do, or in doing, such and such things. (TA, and the other lexicons passim.) — وَابَثَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ Wait for such a one, and leave him, until thy doing so shall manifest the error of his judgement, or opinion. (A.)

2: see 4.