

'Irāk القنّاء الشاميّ dry, or tough, and black: (Az, TA in art. خرب:) a certain plant, (S, Mgh,) well known: (S:) said by some to be the kind of tree [or plant] called خشاش [i. e. poppy]: (Mgh:) certain trees, of which there are two kinds, wild (برّي), and Syrian (شامي):

(AḤn, K:) the former kind is also called يَبْتَوْتَة; (AḤn;) and this is thorny, (AḤn, K,) used as fuel, rising to the height of a cubit, having branches, (AḤn,) with a fruit (AḤn, K) black (أحم) and light, like bubbles, (AḤn, TA,) in the copies of the كالتفاح, but correctly كالتفاح, (TA,) disagreeable in taste, (AḤn, K,) not eaten except in cases of difficulty, or distress; having grains (حب) which are hard and lubricous: (AḤn:) the Syrian kind [is that to which the name of خرب is now commonly applied, the carob, or locust-tree; ceratonia siliqua; the fruit of which] is sweet, and is eaten; having grains (حب) like those of the يَبْتَوْتَة, but larger; (AḤn;) the fruit of this kind is like the خبار شبر [or cassia fistula], but wide; and from it are prepared an inspissated juice and [a kind of] سويق [or parched meal]. (AḤn, K.) [Its grain is used as a weight: see قيراط and درهم and دينار.]

خربة: see خربة, in two places.

خربة: see خربة, in four places.

خروب and خروب: see خروب.

خارب A stealer of camels: (Aḡ, S, A:) and (by extension of its original meaning, TA) any thief, or robber: (JK, S:) dim. خويرب: (TA:) and pl. خراب, (S, A, TA,) or أخراب. (JK.) [See also خربة.]

خويرب: see what next precedes.

أخرب Slit: or having a round hole or perforation: (S:) [fem. خربة; as in] أُذُنٌ خربةٌ An ear having the lobe slit. (K.) — A man, (S,) or a ram, (Mḡb,) having his ear slit; (S, Mḡb, K;) as also مُخربٌ and مُخربٌ; (TA;) from مُخربٌ signifying slit: (S:) and (so in the S and TA, but in the Mḡb “or”) having his ear pierced, or bored: when it is slit (after the piercing, S, TA), he is said to be أخرب: (S, Mḡb, TA: [but see this last in art. خمر:]) and أخرب having the ears pierced, or bored: (AM, TA in art. خرب:) and خربةٌ a female slave having the lobe of her ear slit [or pierced, or bored]: and مُخربةٌ a female slave having her ear [slit or] pierced, or bored: (TA:) and خربةٌ a she-goat having her ear slit, but so that the slit is not long nor wide. (K.) — أخرب: see خربة.

خلية خربة An empty bee-hive, (K,) in which honey has not been collected. (TA.)

أخرب, and its fem. (with ة): see أخرب.

أخرب: see أخرب.

نخروب sing. of نخاريب, (TA,) which latter

signifies Holes like those of hornets' nests: and the holes, or cells, (prepared with wax, K in art. نخوب,) in which the bees deposit their honey. (K, TA. [In the CK, erroneously, نخاريب.]) Accord. to some, the ن is a radical letter. (TA.)

خرب

1. خرب, (K,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. خرب, (TK,) He perforated, bored, or pierced, (K,) the ear, (TK,) or a thing. (TA.) And خرب أنف الجميل [It perforated, or slit, (see the pass. part. n., below,) the nose of the camel]: said of the خشاش [or wooden thing that is inserted in the bone of the camel's nose]. (A.) — خربنا الأرض We knew the land and its roads. (Ks, S.) [Golius omits this; but mentions, as on the authority of Ibn-Maaroof, خرب, signifying He was skilful, or expert, in showing the way. What Ibn-Maaroof says, however, is that the inf. n. خرب signifies the being acquainted with a road; and, with a place. See خربت.]

خرب: see what next follows, in two places.

خرب The perforation, bore, or hole, (S, A, K,) of a needle; [i. e. its eye;] (S, A; [see also خربة;] and of the ear, (S,) or in the ear, [but see خربة.] &c.; (A, K;) and of the فأس, [i. e. hoe, or adz, or axe,] (S, A, TA,) meaning, of the handle thereof; (A, TA;) as also خربة; (Fr, TA in art. خرو;) [see again خربة;] and خرب signifies the same: (A, K:) pl. [of pauc.] أخربات (S, A) and [of mult.] خروب. (S.) You say أصيق من خرب الإبرة [Narrower than the eye of the needle]. (A.) And مضائق كأخربات الإبر [Narrow passes like the eyes of needles]. (A.) The خرب of a sandal is The hole, or perforation, of the ذؤابة [q. v.], into which the thong [called الشراك] enters. (An anon. Arabic MS. in my possession.) — Also The rings at the heads [or extremities] of [camels' plaited fore-girths of the kind called] نسوع; and so [the pls.] خرب (K) and أخرب: (S, K:) and خربة signifies one of these; (K;) i. e. the ring in which is [inserted the end of] the نسعة. (TA.) [Hence the phrase,] قلق خرب فلان [lit. The rings of the fore-girths of the camels of such a one became unsteady; meaning] † the state of such a one became disordered, or perverted. (A, TA.) And similar to this are the phrases, راد خرب القوم and رادت, [in the TA زاد and زادت, but the comparison evidently shows that the verbs should be راد and رادت,] said of a people when they do not receive or entertain hospitably him who alights at their place of abode: so says IAḡr on the authority of Es-Salool. (TA.) — See also خربة. — Also A small rib, at, or near, the breast; and so خرب: (K:) pl. أخرب, which Lth explains as meaning the ribs at, or near, the breast, collectively. (TA.) — And [the pl.] أخرب signifies The obscure roads or ways, and the narrow passes, of a desert. (TA.)

خرب: see خرب. — Its pl. أخرب, [also pl. of خربة]

خرب, (see خرب,) in the formation of which the ة of the sing. seems to have been considered as elided, also signifies The loops of a [leathern water-bag such as is called] مزادة: it is said in the T that in the مزادة are its اخرب, the loops between which is the قصبة [commonly signifying cane, or reed, but here app. meaning the mouth, which has the form of a short cylinder, and is in the middle of the upper part of the مزادة, between the two loops, these being at the two upper corners], whereby [app. referring to the اخرب] it is carried [and suspended on the side of a camel, counterpoised by another مزادة on the other side of the camel]: and AM adds that one says [also] أخراب المزادة, sing. خربة [q. v.]; and in like manner, خربة الأذن [“the bore of the ear”]; with ب: and غلام أخرب الأذنين [“a boy having his ears pierced, or bored”]: he says, also, that the خربة, with ت, is [the hole] in the iron of the فأس, and [the eye] of the needle; and the خربة, with ب, is in the skin: and AA says that خربة signifies the eye of the [kind of needle called] شغيرة, i. e. المسلة. (TA:) and Lth says that it signifies a round hole. (TA in art. حرت.)

الخربان Two stars, (K,) of the stars of the Lion, two whips' lengths apart, [(see سوط,) in] the two shoulder-blades of the Lion, (TA,) also called زهرة الأسد, (K,) [composing the Eleventh Mansion of the Moon: (see زهرة: and see also منازل القمر, in art. نزل:)] the word is mentioned here in the K, as though it were of the measure خراة, belonging to art. خرو, in which it is again mentioned in the K: (TA:) accord. to ISd, however, only the dual form is known, and the radical ت and the augmentative ت [by which latter is meant ة] are in the dual alike: (TA in art. خرو:) Zj asked Th respecting the خربان, and he answered, IAḡr says that they are two stars, of those of the Lion; and Aboo-Naḡr, the companion of Aḡ, says that they are two stars in the زهرة of the Lion, i. e. in the middle thereof; but in my opinion they are two stars after [i. e. to the eastward of] the جبهة and the قلب: Zj disapproved of this, and replied, I say that they are two stars in that part of the breast which is the stabbing-place, derived from خرب الإبرة, “the eye of the needle:” but Th rejoined, that this was an error, because the word is the dual of خراة; and he cited some verses in which a poet speaks of certain stars in the Lion, and, among them, of الخراة. (MF, TA.)

خربت (S, A, K) and خربت مريت (Sh) A skilful, or an expert, guide of the way; (Sh, S, K;) one who pursues the right course to the أخرب, i. e. the obscure roads or ways, and the narrow passes, of the deserts; or who pursues the right course in a way that may be likened to the خرب [or eye] of the needle: (TA:) or skilful; applied to a man, and [particularly] to a guide: (A:) pl. خرايت, occurring in a verse [perhaps used by poetic licence for the regular pl. خرايت]. (S.)