

p. 13,) terms it *lacerta Aegyptia*; referring to Hasselquist, p. 302; and adds the following description: "femora teretia sine verrucis: cauda verticillata non longa: squamæ patentés, subconicæ, mucronatæ: corpus nudum, rugosum:" a certain reptile, or small creeping thing, (S, TA,) of those termed *حَشْرَات*, (TA,) well known; (K, TA;) resembling the *وَرَل* [q. v., but not so long]: (TA:) or resembling the *حَرْدُون* [q. v.]; of which there are two species, one of the size of the *حَرْدُون*, and one larger: (Msb:) accord. to 'Abd-El-Kâhir, of the size of a little young crocodile; having a tail like the tail of the latter: it assumes various colours when exposed to the sun, like as does the chameleon; lives seven hundred years; drinks not water, being satisfied with the air; voids one drop of urine in every forty days; its teeth consist of one curved piece; when it has quitted its hole it knows it not; and it lays eggs, like a bird: so say IKh and Dmr and others: AM says, the *وَرَل* is of a lank make, with a long tail; the latter resembling that of a serpent; and the length of some exceeds two cubits; but the tail of the *صَب* is jointed, and its utmost length is a span: the Arabs deem the *وَرَل* a foul and filthy thing, and do not eat it; but they are eager to hunt and eat the *صَب*: this animal has a rough tail, serrated with jags resembling vertebrae; its colour inclines to a blackish dusty hue; and when it becomes fat, its breast becomes yellow; it eats nothing but [the locusts called] *جَنَاب*, and young locusts before their wings have grown (*دَبَّ*), and herbage, not venomous or noxious reptiles; whereas the *وَرَل* eats scorpions and serpents and chameleons and beetles: its flesh is an antidote against poisons, and women grow fat upon it: (L, TA:) it is the longest, of the animals, in retaining the remains of life: (O:) [see also *مُطَبِّخ*]: the fem. is with *ة*: (S, O, Msb, K:) and the pl. [of pauc.] is *أَصْب* and [of mult.] *صِبَاب* (S, O, Mgh, Msb, K) and *صِبَان* (K,) which last Lh particularizes as used to denote a great number, but ISd sees no reason for this distinction, (TA,) and [quasi-pl. n.] *مَضْبَة*, (O, K,) like as *مَشِيخَة* is of *شَيْخ*, (O,) this last on the authority of As, as heard by him from more than one of the Arabs. (TA.) Hence one says *رَجُلٌ خَبٌّ صَبٌّ* [A very deceitful or mischievous, and] an abominable, guileful, ireful man: (TA:) or a very deceitful or mischievous or wicked, and guileful man: (S:) likened to the [lizard called] *صَب* on account of his guilefulness: and in like manner, *امْرَأَةٌ خَبَّةٌ صَبَّةٌ*. (A, TA.)

And *أَخْدَعُ مِنَ الصَّبِّ* More guileful than the *صَب*: (A, TA:) a prov. (TA.) And *أَعْقُ مِنْ صَبِّ* [More undutiful to kindred than a *صَب*]; because the *صَب* often eats its *حَسُول* [or young ones when they have just come forth from the eggs]: another prov.: (S:) *أَبُو حَسِيل* is a surname of the *صَب*. (TA.) One says also *أَطُولُ الصَّبِّ*, *دَمَاءُ مِنَ الصَّبِّ*, another prov. [expl. in art. *دَمِي*]. (O.) And *أَخْبِرُ مِنَ صَبِّ*, which is likewise a prov. [expl. in art. *حَبِر*]. (Har p. 166.) And *أَنْعَلِمَنِي بِصَبِّ أَنَا حَرَشْتُهُ*, another prov. [expl. in

art. *حَرَش*]. (TA.) And *لَا أَفْعَلُهُ حَتَّى يَجِنَّ* [I will not do it until the *صَب* utters a yearning cry at the heels of the camels returning from water]: and *لَا أَفْعَلُهُ حَتَّى يَرِدَ الصَّبُّ* [I will not do it until the *صَب* comes to water: i. e. I will never do it:] because the *صَب* does not drink water. (S, O.) *كَفَّ الصَّبِّ* [means *The paw of the صَب*]: to this the Arabs liken the hand of the niggard when he fails to give: (TA:) and it is also applied by way of comparison to † a niggard himself: and to denote † shortness and littleness. (A, TA.)—[Hence also,] † Rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite, (S, A, O, Msb, K, TA,) latent in the heart; (A, TA;) like the [lizard called] *صَب* hiding itself in the furthest extremity of its hole: (A:) and anger, wrath, or rage: (K:) or rancour, &c., or vehement rancour, &c., and enmity: (TA:) and *صَبٌّ* signifies the same: (K:) the pl. is *صِبَابٌ*, and [app. *صِبَابٌ* also, for] the phrase *كُلٌّ مِنْهَا حَامِلٌ صَبِّ لِمَصَابِيهِ* [Each of them a bearer of latent rancours &c. towards his fellow] occurs in a trad. (TA.)—Also A certain disease in the lip, (S, O, Msb, K,) in consequence of which it flows with blood, (S, O, Msb,) or swells, and becomes hard, or dry and hard, and flows with blood. (TA.)—And A tumour in the breast of a camel. (O, K.)—And A tumour (S, O, K) in the *خَفِّ*, (so in copies of the K [i. e. foot], in the TA *انف* [which is, I doubt not, a mistranscription],) or in the *فَرْسِن*, [which means the same, or the extremity of the foot], (S, O,) of the camel. (S, O, K.)—And A disease in the elbow of a camel; (K, TA;) said to be its cutting into his skin [by rubbing against it]; or its being distorted, and falling against his side, so as to gall it. (TA.)—And A chapping, or cracking, (*انْفَتَاقٌ*) [in the crease] of the armpit [of a child, or of a camel], and abundance of flesh: (S, O, TA:) El-'Adebbes El-Kinânee gives the same explanation, and says that this is what is also termed *ضَاغَطٌ*. (TA. [See 5.])—Also The *طَلْع* [i. e. the *spadix*, or the *spathe*], of the palm-tree: pl. *صِبَابٌ*: (S, O:) or *صَبَّةٌ* signifies, (K, TA,) and so *صَبٌّ*, (TA,) [but the latter seems to be a coll. gen. n., and the former its n. un.] a *طَلْعَة* [meaning *spathe of a palm-tree*] before it cleaves open (K, TA) from [around] the *غُورِض* [or *spadix*]. (TA.)

*صَبٌّ*: see the next preceding paragraph, latter half.

*صَبَّةٌ* [an inf. n. un. of *صَبٌّ*: as such signifying] A single bleeding of the gum [&c.]. (Ham pp. 28 and 274.)—See also 1, last sentence but one. —Also A single [lizard of the species termed] *صَبٌّ* [q. v.]. (S, O, Msb, K.)—And The skin of a [lizard of the species termed] *صَبٌّ*, tanned for clarified butter (K, TA) to be put into it. (TA.)—And † A broad piece of iron with which a door (or wood, TA) is clamped or strengthened (*يُصَبِّبُ*): (S, Mgh, O, K, TA:) or a piece of iron or brass or the like, with which a vessel is repaired: (Msb:) [a word still used in these senses; commonly ap-

plied to a flat piece of iron or the like, which is nailed across a crack in a wooden vessel or a similar thing: and a band of metal which is affixed around a cracked vessel: (see an ex. voce *عَصَبٌ*;) also to a kind of wooden lock, figured and described in the Introduction to my work on the Modern Egyptians:] what is first described above is so called because it is broad, like the reptile so termed; and also *صَبَّةٌ*, because it is broad, like a *كَفَف* [or shoulder-blade]: (AM, TA:) pl. *صِبَابٌ* (A, Msb, TA) and *صِبَابٌ*. (A, TA.) The *صَبَّة* of a knife is The *جُرْزَة* [thereof; app. meaning a ferrule, or similar thing, affixed around the handle, next the blade, like the band of metal thus called which is affixed around a cracked vessel (as mentioned above); though *جُرْزَة* generally means the "handle" itself]: thus called because it strengthens, or binds, the handle (*تَشْدُ التَّصَابِ*). (A, TA.)—See also *صَبٌّ*, last sentence.—And see *صَبِّبٌ*.

*مَضْبَة*: see *أَرْضٌ صَبِيَّةٌ*.

*صِبَابٌ* [Mist; i. e.] moisture (*نَدَى*), (A, Mgh, Msb, K,) like clouds, (A, K,) or like dust, covering the earth in the early mornings: (Mgh, Msb, TA:) or thin clouds, like smoke: (A, K:) or thin clouds; so called because they cover the horizon: n. un. with *ة*: (TA:) or pl. of *صِبَابَةٌ*, [but it is rather a coll. gen. n., and *صِبَابَةٌ* is its n. of un.,] (S, Mgh, O,) and this latter signifies a cloud that covers the earth, resembling smoke: (S, O:) or a vapour rising from the earth in a rainy, or cloudy, day, like a canopy, preventing vision by its darkness. (TA.)

*صَبُوبٌ* A beast that stales while running. (K.)—And A ewe, or she-goat, having a narrow orifice to the teat, (O, K,) whose milk will not come forth but with difficulty. (O.)

*صَبِيْبٌ* The point, or edge, (syn. *حَدٌّ*, [in an. ex. in the O, the former is meant by it,]) of a sword; (O, K;) and so *صَبِيْبَةٌ*. (El-Khattâbée, TA.)

*صَبِيْبِيَّةٌ* Clarified butter, and rob (*رُبٌّ*), which are put into a skin (*عَكَّةٌ*), for a child, that he may be fed with it. (S, K.)

*بَنَاتٌ صَبِيْبِيَّةٌ* [app. *بَنَاتٌ صَبِيْبِيَّةٌ*; the latter word, dim. of *صَبَّةٌ*]; A species [or variety] of the [lizards called] *صِبَابٌ* [pl. of *صَبٌّ*]. (Ham p. 61.)

*صَبْبُصٌ* Fat, as an epithet; (K;) and so [without *ة*] applied to a woman: (TA:) and *صَبْبَاصٌ*, applied to a man, short and fat. (S, O.) And Very foul or obscene, and bold or daring; as also *صَبْبَاصٌ*: (K:) the latter thus expl. by IDrd: (O:) the former applied to a man, and with *ة* applied to a woman, accord. to AZ, bold, or daring, in deed: (O, TA:) and proud; or bold, or daring, in wickedness: and with *ة*, a woman bold, or daring; who glories over her neighbours. (TA.)

*صَبْبَاصٌ*: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places. Also, applied to a man, Strong;