

and liberating her. (L, TA.) — And *Pasture*, or *food*, of an ostrich, that is eaten after other pasture or food: [and likewise of camels: and of men:] pl. as above. (AA, S, O.) One says of camels, رَعَتْ عُقْبَتَهَا i. e. *They pastured upon the [kind of plants termed] حِمَضٌ after the [kind termed] خُلَّةٌ*; (A, L;) or upon the خُلَّةٌ after the حِمَضٌ: (L:) and of men one says, أَكَلُوا عُقْبَتَهُمْ *They ate their repast of sweetmeat after the other food.* (A, TA. [See 8, near the beginning.]) — And *The remains of the contents of a cooking-pot, adhering to the bottom.* (TA.) And *Somewhat of broth which the borrower of a cooking-pot returns when he returns the pot.* (S, O, K.) — [Hence,] عُقْبَةٌ is an appellation of *The cooking-pot.* (T in art. امر.) أَبُو عُقْبَةَ is a surname of *The hog.* (Har p. 663. [But the origin of this I know not.]) — One says also, لَقِيتُ مِنْهُ لَقِيَتْ عُقْبَةَ الصُّنْعِ, meaning *I experienced from him, or it, difficulty*: [as though lit. signifying, *the result of the deed that I had done*:] and [simply] لَقِيَ مِنْهُ عُقْبَةً *He experienced from him, or it, difficulty.* (TA. [But in a copy of the A, and in my opinion correctly, the last word in this phrase is written  $\blacktriangledown$  عُقْبَةٌ: see عُقْبَةٌ, below.]) — And كُنْتُ مَرَّةً نَشْبَةً وَأَنَا الْيَوْمَ عُقْبَةٌ, expl. by IAqr as meaning *I was such that, when I clung to a man, he experienced evil from me; but now I have reverted from being such, through weakness.* (TA. [It is a prov., somewhat differently related in art. نشب, q. v.]) — See also the next paragraph, in four places.

عُقْبَةٌ (Lh, S, O, K) and  $\blacktriangledown$  عُقْبَةٌ (Lh, O, K,) but the former is the more approved, (Lh, TA,) and عقب, (so in the TA, [app., if not a mistranscription,  $\blacktriangledown$  عُقْبٌ,]) *A mark, sign, trace, impress, characteristic, or outward indication.* (Lh, S, O, K.) One says, عَلَيْهِ عُقْبَةُ السَّرْوِ, (S, O,) and  $\blacktriangledown$  عُقْبَتُهُ, (O,) and الْجَمَالِ, (S, O,) i. e. *Upon him is the mark &c. [of generosity and manliness, and of beauty].* (S, O, K.) — عُقْبَةُ الْقَمَرِ and  $\blacktriangledown$  عُقْبَةُ الْقَمَرِ mean *The return of the moon, when it has set, or disappeared, and then risen*: (L:) [or the return of the moon after the change; for] one says, مَا يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ إِلَّا عُقْبَةُ الْقَمَرِ, (S,) or  $\blacktriangledown$  عُقْبَةُ الْقَمَرِ, (so in the O,) meaning *He does not that save once in each month*: (S, O:) but, accord. to IAqr, عُقْبَةُ الْقَمَرِ, with damm, is *a certain star, or asterism, which is in conjunction with the moon once in the year*; and عُقْبَةُ الْقَمَرِ means *once in the year*: so in the following verse, of one of the Benoo-Amir:

• لَا يُطْعِمُ الْمِسْكَ وَالْكَافُورَ لِمَتَّهُ •  
• وَلَا الدَّرِيْرَةَ إِلَّا عُقْبَةَ الْقَمَرِ •

[*He will not apply to his hair that descends below the ear musk and camphor, nor the perfume called ذريرة, save once in the year*]: or, as Lh relates it, عُقْبَةُ الْقَمَرِ: thus in the L; in which it is added that this saying of IAqr requires consideration, because the moon cuts [a meridian of] the celestial sphere once in every month: but MF replies that

it may be in conjunction with the said star only once in the year, as the moon's path varies in each successive month. (TA. [See also عُقْبَةٌ.]) — See also عُقْبَةٌ.

عُقْبَةٌ [A mountain-road;] a road in [or upon] a mountain: (Bd in xc. 11:) or a road in the upper part of a mountain: (Ham p. 287:) or a difficult place of ascent of the mountains: (K:) or it is in a mountain and the like thereof: (Msb:) or [it sometimes signifies] a long mountain that lies across the way, and over which the way therefore leads; long, or high, and very difficult; so called, too, when it is further impassable after it is ascended; rising high towards the sky, ascending and descending; most difficult of ascent; but sometimes its height is one [or uniform]; and its acclivity is in appearance like a wall: (TA:) [generally it means a road over, or up, or down, or over some part of, a mountain:] pl. عُقَابٌ. (S, O, Msb, K.) اِتَّسَحَرَ الْعُقْبَةَ [properly signifying *He attempted the mountain-road*] is metaphorically used as meaning *He entered upon a hard, or difficult, affair.* (Bd in xc. 11.) See also عُقْبَةٌ, near the end. — It is also n. un. of عُقْبٌ [q. v.]. (S, O.)

عُقْبِي: see عُقْبٌ, second quarter, in four places. — It occurs in a trad. respecting the prayer of fear; in which it is said of that prayer, كَانَتْ عُقْبِي [It was an affair of turns]; meaning that it was performed by one company after another; several companies performing it successively, by turns. (TA. [Compare عُقْبَةٌ as expl. in the third sentence of the paragraph on that word.]) — Also i. q. مَرْجِعٌ [app. مَرْجِعٌ i. e. *A returning, &c.*]. (TA.) — And *The requital, or recompence, of an affair, or action.* (S, O, K.) — See also عُقْبَةٌ, latter half, in two places.

عُقْبِي الْكَلَامِ i. q. عُقْبِي الْكَلَامِ, [the ب being app. a substitute for م,] i. e. *Obscure speech or language, which men do not know.* (TA in art. عقر.)

عُقَابٌ: see عُقْبٌ, in four places.

عُقَابَانٌ: see عُقْبٌ, in two places.

رَجُلٌ عُقَابٌ *A rough, coarse, or rude, man*; syn. غَلِيْظٌ pl. عُقَابَانٌ [so in the TA, either عُقَابَانٌ or عُقَابَانٌ]: mentioned by Kr: but Az doubted its correctness. (TA.)

عُقَابٌ [The eagle;] a certain bird, (S, O, K,) of those that prey, (Msb,) well known: (K:) of the fem. gender: (S, O, Msb:) [though] applied to the male and the female; but with this distinction, that you say of the male, ذَكَرٌ عُقَابٌ, [This is a male eagle]: or it is only female; and a bird of another kind couples with it; whence Ibn-Onayn says, satirizing a person named Ibn-Seyyideh, Say thou to Ibn-Seyyideh,

• مَا أَنْتَ إِلَّا كَالْعُقَابِ فَاثْمُهُ •  
• مَعْرُوفَةٌ وَلَهُ أَبٌ مَجْهُولٌ •

[“Thou art not other than the like of the eagle;”

for his mother is known, but he has a father unknown]: (MF, TA:) the pl. (of pauc., S, O) is أُعْقَبٌ, (S, O, K,) because it is of the fem. gender and the measure أُفْعُلٌ specially belongs to pls. of fem. nouns [though not to such exclusively], (S, O,) and أُعْقَبَةٌ, (Kr, TA,) and (of mult., S, O) عُقَابَانٌ (S, O, K) and عُقَابٌ accord. to AHei, but Ed-Demameenee thinks this to be strange; and pl. pl. عُقَابَيْنِ. (TA.) عُقَابَانُ الْجُرْدَانِ [The eagles that prey upon the large field-rats] are not black, but of the colour termed كَهْبَةٌ; and no use is made of their feathers, except that boys feather with them round-topped pointless arrows. (AHn, TA.) — [Hence,] الْعُقَابُ is the name of † One of the northern constellations, [i. e. Aquila,] the stars of which are nine within the figure, and six without, of the former of which are three well known, called النَّسْرُ الطَّائِرُ [q. v.]. (Kzw.) — [Hence also,] † The عُقَابُ of the banner, or standard; (S, O;) [app. meaning the flag attached to a lance;] what is bound [to a lance] for a prefect, or governor; likened to the bird so called; and of the fem. gender. (L, TA.) It is also the name of † The banner, or standard, of the Prophet. (O, K.) And عُقَابٌ also means † A large banner or standard. (TA.) And † i. q. غَايَةٌ: so in the saying of Aboo-Dhu-eyb, describing wine,

• لَهَا غَايَةٌ تَهْدِي الْكِرَامَ عُقَابَهَا •

[meaning *It has a banner, which guides the generous*; like as the military banner guides and attracts warriors: for غَايَةٌ sometimes signifies a sign which the vintner used to set up to attract customers]: the repetition is approvable because of the difference of the two words in themselves: pl. عُقَابَانٌ. (TA.) — عُقَابٌ also signifies † A black she-camel; as being likened to the bird [so called]. (AA, O.) — And *A stone (or piece of rock, L) protruding in the inside of a well, which lacerates the [leathern] bucket*; (S, O, K, TA;) sometimes it is before [i. e. above] the casing [of stones or bricks]: it is when a mass of stone becomes displaced; and sometimes the water-drawer stands upon it: it is of the fem. gender: pl. as above. (TA.) And *The stone upon which the waterer stands*, (O, K,) [accord. to SM,] projecting beyond the casing in a well, the same that is meant in the next preceding sentence, (TA,) [but this I think doubtful, for Sgh adds,] *between two stones which support it.* (O.) Accord. to IAqr, the قَبِيْلَةُ is a mass of stone, or rock, at the mouth of a well; and the عُقَابَانُ are [two masses of stone] at the two sides of the قَبِيْلَةُ, supporting it. (TA.) And *A rock, or mass of stone, projecting in the side of a mountain, like a stair, or series of steps*: (S, O, K:) or an ascent, like stairs, in the side of a mountain. (TA.) — Also *A hill*; syn. رَابِيَةٌ. (O, K.) And *Anything elevated, that is not very long or tall.* (O, K.)\* — *A channel by which water flows to a trough, or tank.* (O, K.) — *A thing resembling an almond, that comes forth in one of the legs of a beast.* (O, K.) — *A small thread that enters into [or passes through] the two bores of the ring of the قُرْطُ [or ear-drop], (O, K,\*) with which the*