

pasture the camels ill, they will not drink; (S, O, K;) for they drink only when they are satiated with the herbage: (S, O:) or, as Meyd says, it is applied to him who will not act sincerely, or honestly, and with energy, or vigour, in an affair which he has undertaken, so that he mars, or vitiates, it. (TA.) = اقصب said of a place, *It produced reeds, or canes.* (M, K.) — See also 2.

8: see 1, first sentence.

قُصْبٌ *A gut; syn. مِعْيَى:* (S, M, Mgh, O, K;) or *all the أمعاء [or guts]: or the guts [امعاء] that are in the lower part of the belly:* (TA:) pl. أَقْصَابٌ. (S, M, Mgh, O, K.) One says, *هُوَ يَجْرُ قُصْبَهُ* [expl. by what here follows]. (S, O.) The Prophet said, respecting 'Amr Ibn-'Amir El-Khurá'ee, who first set at liberty سَوَائِب [pl. of سَائِبَةٌ, q. v.], (O,) or respecting 'Amr Ibn-Kamee-ah, who first changed the religion of Ishmael, (TA,) *رَأَيْتَهُ يَجْرُ قُصْبَهُ فِي النَّارِ* [I saw him dragging his guts in the fire of Hell]. (O, TA.) — El-A'ashá in his saying

• وَشَاهِدُنَا الْجَلُّ وَالْيَاسِمِ •
• مِنْ وَالْمِسْمَعَاتِ بِأَقْصَابِهَا •

means [The rose being present with us, and the jasmine, and the songstresses] with their chords of gut: or, as some relate it, (and as it is cited in the M,) he said *بِقُصْبِهَا*, meaning with their musical reeds, or pipes. (S, O.) — And † The middle of the body; metaphorically applied thereto: so in the saying of Imra-el-Kays, (S, O, L,) or, accord. to the people of El-Koofeh and El-Basrah, it is falsely ascribed to him, (O.)

• وَالْقُصْبُ مُضْطَبِرٌ وَالْمَتْنُ مَلْحُوبٌ •

[And the middle of the body slender and lean, and the portion next the back-bone, on either side, smooth, and sloping downwards]. (S, O, L.) — And † The back. (O, K.) [SM, not having found this in any lexicon but the K, supposed that الظَّهْر might be substituted in it for الخَصْر, which is not therein mentioned as a meaning of القُصْب.]

قُصْبٌ [a coll. gen. n., signifying *Reeds, or canes; and the like, as the culms of corn, &c.; and sometimes signifying a reed, or cane, and the like, as meaning a species thereof;*] any plant having (M, A, Mgh, Mgb, K) its stem composed of (Mgh, Mgb) أَنْابِيب [or internodial portions] (M, A, Mgh, Mgb, K) and [their] كُعُوب [or connecting knots, or joints]; (Mgh, Mgb;) [i. e. any kind, or species, of plant having a jointed stem;] i. q. أَبَا [a word comparatively little known]; (S; [in the O, أَنَا, a mistranscription;]) and [it is said that] قُصْبَةٌ signifies the same: (S, O: [but see what follows:]) the n. un. of the former is قُصْبَةٌ (S, M, Mgh, Mgb, K) and قُصْبَةٌ or قُصْبَةٌ: (K) accord. to different copies; the former accord. to the TA: [but each of these

I believe to be a mistake for قُصْبَةٌ, which is said to be a n. un. of قُصْبًا, and therefore held by some to be syn. with قُصْبَةٌ:] قُصْبًا [appears, however, to differ somewhat from قُصْب, for it is said that it] signifies an assemblage of قُصْب; (M, K;) and its n. un. is قُصْبَةٌ and قُصْبَةٌ: [like حَلْفَاءَ and حَلْفَاءَةٌ which are both said to be ns. un. of حَلْفَاءَ; and طَرْفَاءَ and طَرْفَاءَةٌ, said to be ns. un. of طَرْفَاءَ; the former in each case anomalous]: (M: [see also Ham p. 201:]) or, accord. to Sb, قُصْبًا is sing. and pl., (S, M, Mgh, O,) and so طَرْفَاءَ, (S, M, O,) and حَلْفَاءَ; (S, O;) as pl. and as sing. also having the sign of the fem. gender; therefore, when they mean to express the sing. signification, they add the epithet وَاحِدَةٌ; thus, and thus only, distinguishing the sing. meaning from the pl., and making a difference between a word of this class and a noun that denotes a pl. meaning and has not the sign of the fem. gender such as تَمْرٌ and بَسْرٌ, and such as أَرْطَى and عَلَقَى of which the ns. un. are قُصْبَاءُ and عُلْقَاءُ: (M:) or, as some say, قُصْبًا signifies many قُصْب growing in a place: (Mgh:) and it signifies also a place in which قُصْب grow: (M, K:) [or] قُصْبَةٌ has this last meaning; (Mgh, Mgb;) or signifies, like قُصْبَةٌ, a land having قُصْب. (M, K.)* — أَحْرَزَ قُصْبًا (M, K.)* or قُصْبًا السَّبْقِ (Mgb,) or قُصْبَةُ السَّبْقِ (TA,) [meaning † He won, or acquired, the canes, or cane, of victory in racing,] is said of the winner in horse-racing: they used to set up, in the horse-course, a cane (قُصْبَةٌ) and he who outstripped plucked it up and took it, in order that he might be known to be the one who outstripped, without contention: this was the origin of the phrase: then, in consequence of frequency of usage, it was applied also to the expeditious, quick, and light, or active: (Mgb,* TA:) [accord. to the TA, it is a tropical phrase, but perhaps it is so only when used in the latter way:] it is said in a trad. of Sa'eed Ibn-El-A's, that he measured the horse-course with the cane, making it to be a hundred canes in length, and the cane was stuck upright in the ground at the goal, and he who was first in arriving at it took it, and was entitled to the stake. (O, TA. [See also مَقْصَبٌ]) — [The قُصْبَةٌ here mentioned as A certain measure of length, used in measuring race-courses, was also used in other cases, in measuring land, and differed in different countries and in different times: accord. to some, it was ten cubits; thus nearly agreeing with our "rod:" (see جَرِيْبٌ:) accord. to others, six cubits and a third of a cubit: (see قَدَانٌ:) the modern Egyptian قُصْبَةٌ, until it was reduced some years ago, was about twelve English feet and a half; its twenty-fourth part, called قُبْضَةٌ, being the measure of a man's fist with the thumb erect, or about six inches and a quarter.] — القُصْبُ الفَارِسِيُّ [The Persian reed] is a kind whereof writing-reeds are made: (Mgh, Mgb:) and another kind thereof is hard and thick; and of this kind are made

musical reeds, or pipes; and with it houses, or chambers, are roofed. (Mgb) One says, قُصْبُ الخَطِّ أَنْفَذَ مِنْ قُصْبِ الخَطِّ [meaning Writing-reeds are more penetrating, or effective, than the canes of El-Khatt (which are spears); i. e., words wound more than spears]. (A, TA.) — قُصْبُ الشَّكْرِ is well-known [as meaning The sugar-cane]: (Mgb:) this is of three kinds; white and yellow and black: of the first and second, but not of the third, the juice [of which sugar is made] is expressed; and this expressed juice is called عَسَلُ القُصْبِ. (Mgh.) — قُصْبٌ [is Calamus aromaticus; also called قُصْبُ الطَّيْبِ]: a species thereof has the joints near together, and breaks into many fragments, or splinters, and the internodial portions thereof are filled with a substance like spiders' webs: when chewed, it has an acrid taste, and it is aromatic (Mgh, Mgb) when brayed, or powdered; (Mgh;) and inclines to yellowness and whiteness. (Mgh, Mgb. [See also ذُرْبَةٌ, in art. ذر.]) — قُصْبٌ also signifies † Any round and hollow bone [or rather bones]; (S, O;) it is pl. [or rather a coll. gen. n.] of which قُصْبَةٌ is the sing. [or n. un.], this latter signifying any bone containing marrow; (M, K;) thus called by way of comparison [to the reed, or cane]. (M.) — And † The bones of the رِجْلَانِ and يَدَانِ [i. e. arms and legs, or hands and feet, but here app. meaning the latter], (A, Mgb,) and the like: (Mgb:) [or] † the [phalanges, or] bones of the fingers and toes; (M, K,* TA;) † the bones whereof there are three in each finger and two in the thumb [and the like in the feet]; (A, TA;) and Zj says, the bones of the أصابع [or fingers and toes] which are also called قُصْبٌ: (Mgb in art. سلم.) or, as some say, the portions between every two joints of the أصابع: (M, TA:) and القُصْبُ الإصْبَعِ [or قُصْبَةُ الإصْبَعِ] signifies the أُثْمَلَةُ [here perhaps meaning the unguis phalanx] of the finger or toe. (Mgb, TA.) — And † The bones and reins of a wing. (MF.) — [And † Quills: thus in the phrase *صَارَ الرِّيشُ قُصْبًا*, in the K, voce *أُنُوُقٌ*, meaning *The feathers became quills:* n. un. قُصْبَةٌ: see صَنْبَةٌ.] — And † [The bronchi;] the branches of the windpipe; (M, K;) and outlets of the breath; (K;) [i. e.] القُصْبُ, (S, M, O,) or قُصْبُ الرِّئَةِ, (A, Mgb,) signifies the ducts (عُرُوقُ) of the lungs; (S, A, O, Mgb;) through which the breath passes forth. (S, M, A, O, Mgb.) [See حَنْقٌ.] — And † Any things made of silver, and of other material, resembling [in form] the kind of round and hollow bone [or bones] thus called: n. un. قُصْبَةٌ. (S, O.) And † Jewels (S, M, K) having the form of tubes (أَنْابِيب), (S,) or oblong, (M, K,) and hollow. (M.) — And † Brilliant pearls, and brilliant chrysolites, interset with jacinths. (IAqr, O, K.) So in the saying, in a trad., (O, K,) related as uttered by Gabriel, (O,) [cited in the S app. as an ex. of the meaning next preceding