'Irak القَيَّادُ الشَّامِي, dry, or tough, and blach: (Az, TA in art. a certain plant, (\$, Mgh,) well known: (S:) said by some to be the kind of tree [or plant] called خُمْنَاش [i. e. poppy]: (Mgh:) certain trees, of which there are two kinds, wild (بَرِيّ), and Syrian (شَامِيّ): (AḤn,Ķ:) the former kind is also called يَنْبُونَةُ; (AHn;) and this is thorny, (AHn, K,) used as fuel, rising to the height of a cubit, having branches, (AHn,) with a fruit (AHn, K) black and light, like bubbles, (AHn, TA,) in the copies of the K كَالنَّفَّاخِ, but correctly (TA,) disagreeable in taste, (AHn, K,) not eaten except in cases of difficulty, or distress; having grains (--) which are hard and lubricous: (AHn:) the Syrian kind [is that to which the name of je is now commonly applied, the carob, or locust-tree; ceratonia siliqua; the fruit of which] is sweet, and is eaten; having grains (in) like those of the "juin, but larger; (AHn;) the fruit of this kind is like the [or cassia fistula], but wide; and from it are prepared an inspissated juice and [a hind of] [or parched meal]. (AHn, K.) [Its grain is used as a weight: see قيراط and درهم und [.دِينارُ

بُعُرِّبَةٌ : see غُرِّبَةٌ, in two places. غُرَّبَةٌ : see غُرَّبَةٌ, in four places. خُرُّبَةٌ and خُرْنُوبٌ : see خُرْنُوبٌ

لمار A stealer of camels: (As, S, A:) and (by extension of its original meaning, TA) any thief, or robber: (JK, S:) dim. \*خوبربُ (TA:) and pl. خُرابُ, (S, A, TA,) or أَخْرَابُ (JK.) [See also خَرَابُ.]

see what next precedes.

Slit: or having a round hole or per-أَذُنْ خُرِبًاءُ [fem. خُرِبًاءُ as in] أَذُنْ خُرِبًاءُ An ear having the lobe slit. (K.) \_ A man, (S,) or a ram, (Msb,) having his ear slit; (S, Msb, K;) as also مَخْرُبُ and مُخْرُمُ (TA;) from مُخْرُوبُ signifying slit: (S:) and (so in the S and TA, but in the Msb "or") having his ear pierced, or bored: when it is slit (after the piercing, S, TA), he is said to be اخرم: (S, Msb, TA: [but see this last in art. عرم:]) and اخرب الإدْنَيْن having the ears pierced, or bored : (AM, TA in art. خربة ) and خربة a female slave having the lobe of her ear slit [or pierced, or bored]: and مُخْرَبة a female slave having her ear [slit or] pierced, or bored : (TA :) and خُرِباء a she-goat having her ear slit, but so that the slit is not long nor wide. (K.) = اخرب : see غربة.

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

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

sing. of نَخُرُوبُ, (TA,) which latter

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

## خرت

see what next follows, in two places.

The perforation, bore, or hole, (S, A, K,) of a needle; [i. e. its eye;] (S, A; [see also and of the ear, (S,) or in the ear, [but see غُرْتُة ,] &c.; (A, K;) and of the فأس, [i. e. hoe, or adz, or axc,] (S, A, TA,) meaning, of the handle thereof; (A, TA;) as also خُرْة ; (Fr, TA in art. غُرْتُ (see again خُرْتُ and خُرْتُ significs the same: (A, K:) pl. [of pauc.] (S, A) and [of mult.] خروت (S.) You say [Narrower than the eye of the needle]. (A.) And مَضَايِقُ كَأُخْرَاتِ الإِبْرِ [Narrow passes like the eyes of needles]. (A.) The خرت of a sandal is The hole, or perforation, of the ذُوابة [q. v.], into which the thong [called the شراك] 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] نُسُوع; and so [the pls.] خُرت (K) and خُرْتُهُ \* signifies one of these; (K;) i. e. the ring in which is [inserted the end of ] the نسعة. (TA.) [Hence the phrase,] lit. The rings of the fore-girths] قَلِقَ خُرْتُ فُلاَنٍ of the camels of such a one became unsteady; meaning] | the state of such a one became disordered, or percerted. (A, TA.) And similar to this are the phrases, رَادَتُ and رَادَ خُرِتُ القَوْمِ , [in the TA زادت and زاد , but the comparison evidently shows that the verbs should be and رادت,] said of a people when they do not receive or entertain hospitably him who alights at their place of abode: so says IAar on the authority of Es-Saloolee. (TA.) \_\_ See also خرتة \_Also A small rib, at, or near, the breast; and so أُخُرَاتُ : (Kː) pl. أُخُرَاتُ, which Lth explains as meaning the ribs at, or near, the breast, collectively. (TA.) \_ And [the pl.] أخرات signifies The obscure roads or ways, and the narrow passes, of a desert. (TA.)

: see خُرْتُهُ : see خُرْتُهُ . \_ Its pl. أَخْرَاتُ , [also pl. of]

رُوْتُ , (see مُرْتُ,)] in the formation of which the 5 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 اخرات, the loops hetween 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 اخرات] 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] خُرْبَةُ , sing. أَخْرَابُ الْمَزَادَة [q. v.]; and in like manner, خُرْبَةُ الأُذُنِ [" the bore of the ear"]; with ب: and غُلَامٌ أُخُرَبُ الأُذُنَيْنِ and boy having his cars pierced, or bored"]: he says, also, that the خُرتة, with ت, is [the hole] in the iron of the فأس, and [the eye] of the needle ; and the خُرِية, with ب, is in the skin: and AA says that خُرتَة signifies the eye of the [kind of needle called] مسلّة, i. e. the مسلّة: (TA:) and Lth says 

Two stars, (K,) of the stars of the Lion, two whips' lengths apart, [(see , in] the two shoulder-blades of the Lion, (TA,) also called زَبْرةُ الأسد, (K,) [composing the Eleventh Mansion of the Moon: (see زيوة and see also the word is mentioned (: نزل , in art, منازل القمر here in the K, as though it were of the measure فعالان; but accord. to Kr and others, it is dual of خُراة, belonging to art. خُراة, in which it is again mentioned in the K: (TA:) accord. to ISd, however, only the dual form is known, and the radical - and the augmentative - [by which latter is meant 5] are in the dual alike : (TA in art. غراتان: Zj asked Th respecting the and he answered, IAar says that they are two stars, of those of the Lion; and Aboo-Nasr, the companion of As, says that they are two stars in the زبرة 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 جبية and the : 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 خرت الإبرة, " the eye of the needle:" but Th rejoined, that this was an error, because the word is the dual of and he cited some verses in which a poet speaks of certain stars in the Lion, and, among them, of الخراة (MF, TA.)

skilful, or an expert, guide of the way; (Sh, S, K;) one who pursues the right course to the right, 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 sight course in a way that may be likened