

the leaves thereof that have not been rendered foraminous, which leaves are then bruised, and used beneficially as a dressing for maladies attended with pain: the people assert that the jinn, or genii, perforate them in envy of mankind. (O.)

عَبَّ Waters pouring forth copiously. (IAar, O, K.) [It may be a pl. of **عَبَاب** (as Golius says), like as **قُرْد** is of **قُرَاد**.]

عَبَاب [a quasi-inf. n., of the class of **فَجَار** and **حَمَاد**, indecl.] **لَا عَبَابَ** [app. as used in the prov. here following] means **لَا تَعَبُ فِي الْمَاءِ**. (S. [Thus in one of my copies of the S: in the other copy the explanation is written **لَا تَعَبُ فِي الْمَاءِ**, as though **عَبَاب** were an imperative verbal noun: and so in the O, in which the phrase is written **لَا عَبَابَ**: but **تَعَبُ** I think a mistranscription.]) The saying **إِذَا أَصَابَتِ الظِّبَاءُ الْمَاءَ فَلَا أَهَابَ** means **When the gazelles find water, they do not drink in the manner termed عَبَّ**; and when they do not find it, they do not prepare to seek it and to drink it: (K, TA; and thus **أَهَابَ** and **عَبَابَ**) accord. to the Mz, 40th نوع: but in the CK **عَبَابَ** and **أَهَابَ**: it is a prov., frequently used by the Arabs in an abridged manner, **عَبَابَ وَلَا أَهَابَ**, as in the works of Meyd and others; (TA;) and is applied to a man who turns from a thing, not needing it. (Meyd.)

عَبَاب The main body of a torrent, or flow of water: and the height and abundance thereof: (O, K:) or the waves, billows, or surges, thereof: (K:) and the first portion (O, K) thereof (O) or of a thing: (K:) and the first and main portion of water: and the vehemence of running thereof. (TA.)—[Hence,] **عَبَّ عِبَابُهُ**: see 1, near the end.—It is said in a trad., **إِنَّا حَيٌّ مِنْ مَذْجِجٍ**, meaning + [Verily we are a tribe sprung from Medh-hij, the chief of their nobility, or nobles, and the purest, or best, issue] of their ancestry, or [the purest, or best, inheritors] of their ancestral might and glory. (TA: only **سَلَفِيَا** in this saying being there explained.) And in a trad. of 'Alee, relating to Abou-Bekr, **طَرَتْ حَبَابَ**. (TA.) **حَبَابَ** expl. voce **بِعَبَابِهَا** and one says, **جَاؤُوا بِعَبَابِهِمْ** + They came [with their whole company, or] all together. (TA.)—Also **أَخْوَصَة** [or leaf of a palm-tree &c.]. (K.)

عَبِيَّة A certain food, (K,) or sort of food, (TA,) and a beverage, (K, TA,) obtained (TA) from the [species of mimosa called] **عَرْفُط**, of sweet flavour: (K, TA:) or the exudation [or matter exuded in the form of drops] of gum; (**عَرْقُ**) **الصَّمِغ**; [written in the TA without any syll. signs; in the CK **عَرْقُ الصَّمِغ**, and so in my MS. copy of the K; but in the latter, the former word has been altered, app. from **عَرْقُ**, which is evidently the right reading;]) it is of sweet flavour, and is beaten with [the implement called] **مِجْدَح** until it becomes thoroughly fit for use (**حَتَّى يَنْضَجَ**),

[app., from what here follows, over a fire,] and is then drunk: (TA:) or what drops, or distils, of the exudations (**مَغَافِر**) of the **عَرْفُط**: or **عَبِيَّة**, accord. to ISk, is the infusion (**غَسَالَة**) of **اللَّيْ**, (S, TA;) **تَلَّى** being a substance which the [plant called] **ثَمَام** exudes, of sweet flavour; what falls thereof upon the ground is taken, and put into a garment, or piece of cloth, and water is poured upon it, and when it flows from the garment, or piece of cloth, it is drunk, in a sweet state, and sometimes it is made thick; (S;) or **تَلَّى** is a substance which the **ثَمَام** exudes, sweet like **نَاطِف** [q. v.]; and when any of it flows upon the ground, it is taken, and put into a vessel, or sometimes it is poured upon water, and then drunk, in a sweet state, and sometimes it is made thick: (TA:) [or **عَبِيَّة اللَّيْ** is a decoction of the matter exuded by a species of **ثَمَام**; for] AM says, I have seen, in the desert, a species of **ثَمَام** that exudes a sweet gum, which is gathered from its shoots, and eaten, and is called **تَلَّى**: when it has remained for some time, it is found scattered at the foot of the **ثَمَام**, and is taken with its dust, and put into a garment, or piece of cloth, and cleansed by water poured upon it; then it is boiled over a fire until it thickens; when it is eaten: what flows from it [or the fluid part of it] is called **عَبِيَّة**: and **تَعَبَيْتُ عَبِيَّةً** means "I drank **عَبِيَّة**." (L, TA.) It is stated in a marginal note in the L, that A'Obeyd [is related to have] said that **عَبِيَّة** is "milk such as is termed **رَائِب**:" but AM observes that this is a disgraceful mistake, and that A'Obeyd is related on the authority of Sh to have assigned this meaning to **عَبِيَّة**. (TA.)—Also The [shrub called] **رَمَث**, (K, TA,) on which camels feed, (TA,) when it is in a depressed tract of land. (K, TA.)

عَبِي A woman of whom a child scarcely ever, or never, dies. (Kr, K.)

عَبِيَّة and **عَبِيَّة**, (S, O, K, TA,) [like **أَبِيَّة** and **عَبِيَّة**, in the CK (erroneously) without the sheddeh to the **ب**,] also written **عَبِيَّة**, with **غ**, (Abu-l-Hasan 'Alee Esh-Shádhilec,) **Pride**; haughtiness: (S, O, K:) and glorying. (K.) One says **رَجُلٌ فِيهِ عَبِيَّةٌ** A man in whom is pride, or haughtiness. (S, O.) And **عَبِيَّةُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ** means The pride, or haughtiness, of the people of the Time of Ignorance. (S, O.) **عَبِيَّة** may be of the measure **فُعْلِيَّة** or **فُعُولَة**: if the former, from **عَبَابُ الْمَاءِ**, meaning "the height of water:" if the latter, [originally **عَبُوَّة**] from **عَبَاهُ**, without **ء**, meaning "he prepared it;" because the proud is characterized by affectation and preparation. (O.)

عَبَاب [app. One that drinks in the manner termed **عَبَّ**.] **بَنُو الْعَبَابِ** is an appellation of a people of the Arabs who were thus called because they intermixed with the Persians so that their horses drank (**عَبَّتْ**, K, TA, i. e. **شَرَبَتْ**, TA) of the water of the Euphrates. (K, TA.)

عَبَبٌ The softness, tenderness, bloom, or flourishing freshness, of youth. (S, O, K.)—And Youth, or youthfulness, in its state of full growth, or maturity: (TA:) or a full-grown, or mature, youth: (O:) or i. q. **شَابٌ مُمْتَلِئٌ**, (K, TA,) meaning **مُمْتَلِئُ الشَّبَابِ** [i. e. a youth full of the sap, or vigour, of youthfulness]. (TA.)—And A buck-gazelle. (S, O.)—**عَبَبُ التَّصَوِيرِ** means Bulky in form, big (**جَلِيل**) in speech. (TA.) [But the addition "big in speech" is app. a mistake, occasioned by an omission or a transposition: see **عَبَابٌ**.]—See also another meaning voce **عَبَابٌ**.—And **الْعَبَبُ**, (O, K, TA,) not a mistranscription for **الغَبَب**, (O,) but sometimes pronounced with **غ**, (TA,) is the name of A certain idol, (O, K, TA,) belonging to **Kudá'ah** (O, TA) and those dwelling near to them. (TA.) And The place of the idol [app. of the idol above mentioned] (K, TA) is also sometimes thus called. (TA.) See also **الغَبَبُ**.—Also A woollen [garment of the kind called] **كَاء**: (S, O:) or a soft **كَاء**, (K, TA,) thickly woven, (TA,) of soft camels' hair: (K, TA:) or a soft and thin **كَاء**: (Lth, TA:) or a striped **كَاء**. (TA.)—And A garment wide, or ample. (O, K.)

عَبَبَةٌ A flock, or small portion, of red [or brown] wool. (O, K.)—And Briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness: and insanity, or madness. (TA voce **عَتَعَتَة**.)

عَبَابٌ A tall man; (S, O, K;) as also **عَبَبٌ**. (O, K.)—And A man having an ample throat and chest. (O, K.) One says **رَجُلٌ عَبَابٌ قَبْقَابٌ** A man having an ample throat and chest, big (**جَلِيل**) in speech. (O.)—And A youth, or or young man, (TA,) or an ass, (O, [in which this application is confirmed by the citation of a verse wherein the epithet is evidently applied to a swift beast such as the wild ass,]) full-grown, and goodly in make. (O, K, TA.)

عَبَبٌ Abundance of water. (IAar, O, K.) [See also **عَبَابٌ**.] The **ن** is said by AM [and in the O] to be augmentative. (TA.) [But it is also mentioned in the K in art. **عَب**.]—And The foremost portion of a torrent; (K in art. **عَب**;) as also **عَبَبٌ**. (So in some copies of the K and in the TA in that art.)—And A certain plant. (K.)

أَعَبٌ Poor. (O, K.)—And Thick-nosed. (O, K.)

يَعْبُوبُ A river, or rivulet, that runs in a vehement manner: (S, A, O:) or a rivulet, or streamlet, abounding in water. (K.)—And hence, (A, and Har p. 68,) or from **عَبَابُ الْمَاءِ** (A, TA) meaning "the vehemence of the running of water," and therefore tropical, (TA,) : A horse that runs much (S, O, TA, and Har ubi suprà) and vehemently: (TA:) or a horse that is swift (K, TA) in his running, (TA,) and, (K,) or, as some say, (TA,) long, or tall, syn. **طَوِيلٌ**: (K, TA:) or a courser easy in his running: or