

ك: pl. **إِبْر** (T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and **إِبَار** (M, K). — The *sting*, or *extremity of the tail*, of a scorpion; (S, *M, A, K;) as also **مُتَبَر**; of which latter the pl. is **مَآبِر** (A:) and of a bee. (A.) — The *extremity of a horn*. (A.) — The [privy] member of a man. (TA.) — **إِبْرَةُ الذَّرَاعِ** The *extremity of the elbow*; (Zj in his *Khalḳ el-Insān*; and A;) the *extremity of the ذَّرَاع* [here meaning the *ulna*] of the arm, (K,) from which the *measurer by the cubit measures*; (TA;) [this being always done from the extremity of the elbow;] the *extremity of the bone from which the measurer by the cubit measures*: the extremity of the os humeri which is next to the elbow is called the **قَبِيح**; and the **زَج** of the elbow is between the **قَبِيح** and the **إِبْرَةُ الذَّرَاعِ**: (T:) or a *small bone*, the head of which is large, and the rest slender, compactly joined to the **قَبِيح**: (TA voce **قَبِيح**;) or the slender part of the **ذَّرَاع**: (S, M:) or a bone, (as in some copies of the K,) or *small bone*, (as in other copies of the K and in the M,) which latter is the right reading, (TA,) even with the *extremity of the زَنْد* [which is applied to the *ulna* and to the *radius*] of, or from, (من,) the **ذَّرَاع** [or fore arm] to the extremity of the finger. (M, K.) — **إِبْرَةُ** also signifies † The bone of what is termed **وَتْرَةُ الْعُرْقُوبِ** [i. e. of the *heel-tendon* of a man, or of the *hock* of a beast], (M, K,) which is a small bone adhering to the **كَعْب** [i. e. to the ankle or to the hock]: (M, TA:) and [app. more correctly “or”] the slender part of the **عُرْقُوب** [or hock] of the horse: (M, *K, *TA:) in the **عُرْقُوبَانِ** [or two hocks] are [what are termed] **إِبْرَتَانِ**, which are the external extremity of each hock. (S.) — See also **مُتَبَر**.

إِبْرِي: see **إِبْرِي**.

إِبَار a subst. [signifying The fecundation of a palm-tree]: (S:) or it is an inf. n.: [see 1:] or it signifies a palm-tree whereof the spadix is used for the purpose of fecundation. (Mṣb.)

مُتَبَر: see **مُتَبَر**.

أَبَار A maker of needles: (T, M, K:) and a seller thereof: or the latter is called **إِبْرِي**, of which **إِبْرِي** is a corruption. (K.) — † The flea. (K.) — See also **بَار**, in art. **بَار**.

أَبَر One who fecundates a palm-tree, or palm-trees: who dresses, or puts into a good or right or proper state, a palm-tree, or palm-trees, or seed-produce; (T, TA;) or any work of art; and hence applied to the fecundator of the palm-tree. (Abū-ʿAbd-er-Ruhmān, TA.) — † **مَآبِهَا أَبَر** There is not in it [namely the house (الدار)] any one. (TA from the Expositions of the Fṣ.)

مُتَبَر: see **مُتَبَر**.

مُتَبَر The place [or case] of the needle. (K.) — † The tongue. (L.) — See also **إِبْرَةُ**: — and **مُتَبَر**. — Also, (T, L, K,) and **مُتَبَر**, (T, L,) and **أَبُور**, (Mṣb,) That, (Mṣb, K,) [namely] what is called **جَشَر**, (T, TT,) or **جَشَر**, (so in a copy of the T,) [in the L and TA it is said to be “like (what is

termed) **الحَش**,” thus written with the unpointed ح, and without any syll. signs, perhaps a mis-transcription for **حُشَر**, and doubtless meaning the anthers, or the pollen,] with which palm-trees are fecundated. (T, L, Mṣb, K.)

مُتَبَر (Lḥ, S, M, K) and **مُتَبَر** and **إِبْرَةُ** (M, K) † Malicious and mischievous misrepresentation; calumny; or slander; (Lḥ, S, M, K;) and the † marring, or disturbance, of the state of union or concord or friendship or love between a people or between two parties: (Lḥ, S, K, TA:) pl. **مَآبِر**. (S, M.) You say, **خَبِثَتْ مِنْهُمْ الْمَخَابِرُ** † [Their internal states, or qualities, became bad, or evil, or corrupt, and in consequence calumnies became current among them]. (A.)

مُتَبَر: see what follows.

مُتَبَر A dog that has had a needle given him, to eat, in bread: (S:) and, with **ة**, applied to a sheep or goat (شاة) that has eaten a needle in its fodder, and in whose inside it has stuck fast; in consequence of which the animal eats nothing, or, if it eat, the eating does it no good. (TA.) It is said in a trad., **كَانَ كَلْبُ الْبُتْرِ** The believer is like the dog that has had a needle given to him, to eat, in bread. (S.) [Accord. to Ibn D, the meaning is, that he is generous and incautious, so that he is easily deceived.] — Also, (T, S, A,) and **مُتَبَر**, (S,) A palm-tree fecundated: (T, S, A:) and the same, and seed-produce, dressed, or put into a good or right or proper state. (T, TA.) The former is the meaning in the phrase **سَكَّةَ مَآبِرَةٍ**, (T, S,) occurring in a trad., [q. v. voce **مَآبِرَةٍ**] i. e. A row of palm-trees [or perhaps a tall palm-tree] fecundated: or, as some say, this phrase means a ploughshare properly prepared for ploughing. (TA.)

ابض

1. **أَبَضَهُ**, aor. (S, A, K) and **أَبَضَ**, (L,) inf. n. **أَبَضُ** (S) and **أَبُوضُ**, (L,) He tied, or bound, the pastern of his (a camel's) fore leg to his (the camel's) **عَضْد** [or arm], so that his fore leg became raised from the ground; (S, A, K;) as also **أَبَضَهُ**: (S, K;) and accord. to **IAḡr**, **أَبَضَ** signifies [simply] the act of tying, or binding. (TA.) — [Also, inf. n. **أَبَضَ**, He loosed him, or it: for] **أَبَضَ** also signifies the act of loosing; syn. **تَخَلَّى**; i. e. contr. of **شَدَّ**: (IAḡr, K:) thus bearing two contr. significations. (TA.) — Also, (K,) inf. n. **أَبَضَ**, (TA,) He hit, or hurt, his vein called the **إِبَاض**. (K, TA.) — **أَبَضَ**, (S, L, K,) inf. n. **أَبَضَ**; (TA;) and **أَبَضَ**; (S, L, K;) It (the vein called **الْإِبَاض**) became contracted, (S, L, K,) and strengthened the hind legs; (L;) as also **أَبَضَ**: (S, L:) and **أَبَضَ** in the hind legs signifies their being contracted (A, TA) and tense: (TA:) **أَبَضَ** of the hind legs of a horse, and **تَشَنَج** [or contraction] of the vein above mentioned, are qualities approved; and the latter is known by means of the former. (AO, TA.) — **أَبَضَ** also signifies The being in a state of rest, or motionless. (IAḡr, K.) — And The being in a state of motion: (I

Aḡr, K:) thus, again, having two contr. significations. (TA.)

5. **أَبَضَ** He (a camel) had his pastern of his fore leg tied, or bound, to his arm, so that his fore leg became raised from the ground. (S, K.) You say, **تَقَبَّضَ كَأَنَّمَا تَابَضَ** [He contracted himself as though he had his leg thus bound]. (A, TA.) — **تَابَضَتْ** She (a woman) sat in the posture of the **مُتَابِضُ** [app. meaning having her shanks pressed back against her thighs]. (TA.) — See also **أَبَضَ**, in two places. — **تَابَضَهُ**: see **أَبَضَهُ**.

— **أَبَضَ**, or **أَبَضَ**, or **أَبَضَ**, or **أَبَضَ**: see **أَبَضَ**. — Also, the first, i. q. **دَهْرٌ** [Time; or a long period of time; or a period of time whether long or short; &c.]: pl. **أَبَاض**. (S, K.)

إِبَاضُ The cord, or rope, with which the pastern of a camel's fore leg is tied, or bound, to his arm, so that his fore leg is raised from the ground: (Aḡr, S, A, K:) pl. **أَبَاض**. (K.) The dim. is **أَبِضٌ**. (S.) — A certain vein (**عَرَقٌ**) in the hind leg (AO, K) of a horse. (AO.)

أَبُوضُ, (K,) or **أَبُوضُ النَّسَا**, (ISH,) A very swift horse: (ISH, K:) as though he bound up his hind legs by the quickness with which he raised them when he put them down. (ISH.)

أَبِضٌ: see **إِبَاضُ**.

مَآبِضُ The inner side of the knee (S, A, K) of any thing: (S:) or the inner sides of the two knees are called **مَآبِضُ السَّاقَيْنِ**: (T, TA:) or any part upon which a man bends, or folds, his thigh: or what is beneath each thigh, in the prominent places of the lower parts thereof: or the inner side of each thigh, as far as the belly: and also the wrist; the joint of the hand in the fore arm: (TA:) and in the camel, (K,) [i. e.] in each of the fore legs of the camel, (T, TA,) the inner side of the elbow: (T, K, TA:) as also **أَبَضُ**; (IDrd, K;) or, as in [some of] the copies of the S in art. **أَبَضَ**, **أَبِضُ**; [in one copy of the S **أَبِضُ**; and in another, imperfectly written:] but some write it **أَبِضُ**: and one says, **أَخَذَ بِأَبِضِهِ**, meaning He put his hands, or arms, beneath his knees, from behind, and then carried him. (TA.) The pl. of **مَآبِضُ** is **مَآبِضُ**. (S.)

مَآبُوضُ A camel having the pastern of his fore leg tied, or bound, to his arm, so that his fore leg is raised from the ground; (A, *TA;) as also **مُتَابِضُ**: (S:) or the latter, having his fore shank bound to his arm with the **إِبَاض**. (K.) — **أَبَضَ**, or hurt, in the vein called the **إِبَاض**. (TA.)

مُتَابِضُ النَّسَا The crow: because it hops as though it were **مَآبُوضُ**. (K.)

مُتَابِضُ: see **مَآبُوضُ**: and see 5. — Also **أَبَضَ** the vein called **إِبَاض** in a tense state. (TA.)

ابط

1. **أَبَطَهُ** i. q. **هَبَطَهُ**, q. v.: (IAḡr, Az, Sgh, K:) said of God. (K.)

5. **تَابَطَهُ** He put it (a thing, S, Mgh, Mṣb) beneath his **إِبْط** [or arm-pit]; (S, Mṣb, K;) or in