A quick pace of a camel, in which he goes along beating the ground with his legs: (TA:) or the most vehement running: (K:) or the most vehement running of camels: (S and K:) or a hind of running of camels which is not vehement. (K.) = See also بربعات, last signification, in two places. _ See also its pl., ربعات, voce عنوان , in two places.

عُنَّة: see its pl., رَبِعَات, voce وَبُعَة, in two places. وَبُعَةُ see عُنْهِ.

(S, Msb, K;) i. e., the season so called; [and the rain, and the herbage, so called;] a rel. n. irregularly formed. (Msb.) — Born in the [season called] ربيح; applied to a young camel: born in the beginning of the breeding-time; [which means the same;] so applied. (TA.) — And hence, (TA.); A son born in the prime [or spring-time] of his father's manhood; (S, TA;) because the part, of the breeding-time: (TA:) pl. ربعيون. (S, TA.) Saad Ibn-Málik says, (TA,)

إِنَّ بَنِيَّ صِبْيَةٌ صَيْفِيُّونُ أَقْلَحَ مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ رِبْعِيوُنْ

[Verily my sons are hoys born in the summer of my age: happy is he who has sons born in the spring-time of his manhood.] (S, TA.) _ A palm-tree (سبط, i.e. أنخلة,) of mhich the fruit ripens in the end of the summer, or hot season : AHn says, because then is the time of the [rain صرفانة , (TA.) _ The Arabs say . وسمى A hard hind] رِبْعِيَّهُ تُصْرَمُ بِالصَّيْفِ وَتُؤْخَلُ بِالشَّتِيَّهُ of date that mould ripen in the season called (meaning autumn) that is cut in the summer and eaten in the winter-season]. (TA.) __ عُنِيةً مِعْيةً A she-camel that brings forth [in the season called ربعية __ (TA.) __ ويعة [used as a subst., or as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant, for ميرة ربعية,] signifies The ought for provision, or the bringing thereof,] in the beginning of winter: (S, K:) or the ميرة of the [season called] زبيع; which is the first مورة; next after which is the ; and next after this, the ميفية; and next after this, the رمضية. (TA.) [See art. مير.] ___ Also, the same, [used in like manner, for June ريعية,] Camels that bring provision of corn in the [season called] ربيع; or, which means the same, in the beginning of the year: pl. رباعي. (TA.)

And [used in the same manner, for غُرُوةً ربعية]

A warring, or warring and plundering, expedition in the [season called] ربعي. (TA.) __ ربعي also signifies! The first, or beginning, or former part, of anything; for instance, of youthfulness, or the prime of manhood; and of glory: and likewise, the beginning of breeding, and of summer. (TA.) __ ربعي الطعان __ + The sharpest kind of thrusting, or piercing. (Th, TA.)

ربعية fem. of ربعية: [and also used as a subst., or as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates: see the latter word, in several places.]

فَرْ عَلَى رَبَاعِهُمْ see an ex. in the phrase رَبَاعِهُمْ (Ş, K) ثَمَانِ S, Msb, K,) like رَبَاعٍ = . رَبُعَةُ شَنَاجِ and [ثَمَانِ and ثَمَانُ in the CK] يَمَانِ and and [pls. like] , which are the only words of this form, (K,) and (Kr, K,) accus. of the former (,), (S, Msb, K,) and fem. (S, K,) Shedding its tooth called the , q. v.; applied to the sheep or goat in the fourth year, and to the bull and cow and the solid-hoofed animal in the fifth year, and to the camel in the seventh year: (S, Msb, K:) [see 4:] pl. [of pauc.] رُبُغ (Az, Ķ) and [of mult.] رُبُغ (Az, Ş, Msb, K) and ربع, (Th, Az, K,) but the former is the more common, (Az,) and ربع (IAar, K) and (K.) رَبَاعِيَاتُ and رِبَاعُ (Ş, Mşb, K) and رِبَاعُ You say, رُكِبْتُ بِرْزُوْنًا رَبَاعِيًا I rode a hackney shedding his رَبَاعِية, or in his fifth year]. (Ş, Msb, K.) _ Hence, حرب رباعية + Vehement and youthful war. (TA.)

A she-camel that yields four رَبُوعِ [pl. of] أَقْدَاحِ of milk. (IAar.) = See also الأَرْبِعَاءُ of milk.

زبيغ: see ربيغ, in two places. = It has also a twofold application; to months and to seasons: and it has a twofold application to months; denoting Two months, (Ş, Mṣb, K,) [next] after; (Ṣ, K;) and they say, (Mṣb,) one should only say, in speaking of them, مَشْرُ ربيعِ الأُوّل; (Ṣ, Mṣb, K;) [but in the margin of the copy of the Ṣ which I have here followed, I find it stated that in the handwriting of the author the former is شهر ربيع الأول (with a single kesreh, and with no syll. sign to الأول); and in another copy of the Ṣ I find

but : شهر with the addition of ; شَهْرُ رَبِيعِ الآَحِر It is allowable to say also الأول and is necessarily added شهر the word شهر ربيع الأخر in order to discriminate between the months thus called and the season called ربيع: Az says, the Arabs mention all the months without the word except the two months of بيع and the month of رَمْضَان: and they say also وَمُضَان and and : رُمُضَان and : شُهُورُ رَبِيعٍ and أَشُهُرُ رَبِيعٍ months were thus called because, when they received this name, they occurred in the season when the earth produced herbage. (Meb in art. ارجید.) It has a twofold application also to seasons; الربيعُ الأول being The season in which the truffles and the blossoms come, (S, Msb, K,) and this is [also called] رَبِيعُ الكُلاُّ [the rabeea of the herbage, properly called the spring of Arabia]; (Ş;) and الرَّبيعُ الثَّانِي The season in which fruits ripen; (S, Msb, K;) [also called زربيع النمار;] but some people call this الرَّبِيعُ الأُوَّلُ; (Ṣ, TA;) and the season which follows the winter, and in which the truffles und the blossoms come, they call الربيع الثاني; but all of them agree that the (or autumn] is called الربيع: AḤn says, the two divisions of the winter [by which he means the half-year commencing at the autumnal equinox] are called ربيعان; the former being the rabeen of the water and رَبِيعُ الْهَا وَ وَالْأُمْطَارِ the rains, in which the rain called الوَسْمِيّ, which is termed the first of the rains, commences]; and the second being رَبِيعُ النَّبَاتِ [or أَبَيعُ اللَّهُ the rabeea of the herbage], because the herbage therein attains to its last stage: and he adds, that is applied by the Arabs to the whole winter, [meaning, again, the half-year commencing at the autumnal equinox,] because of the moisture, or rain: (TA:) or the year consists of six seasons; (so in the K; but in the S, "and I heard Abu-l-Ghowth say, the Arabs make the year to be six seasons;") two months thereof are called ضَيْف ; and two months ; الرّبيع الأوّل and two months, قَيْظٌ ; (Ṣ, Ķ ;) and two months, so in a copy of the S,) or ربيع الثاني, (so in a copy of the S,) in another copy of the S, [but in the margin of this latter, I find it stated that in the handwriting of the author it is ربيعُ الثانى, without tenween,]) or الربيعُ الثَّاني; (K;) and two months, and two months, شتاء (S, K.) Az relates, with respect to the seasons and divisions of the year, on the authority of Aboo-Yahya Ibn-Kibáseh, who possessed very great knowledge thereof, that the year consists of four seasons; namely, الرّبيعُ الأوّل, which the vulgar call [The autumn]; then [the winter]; then i. e. the الثَّانِي or الرَّبِيعُ الآخِرُ which is الصَّيْفُ spring]; then القيظ [the summer, or hot season]: all this is what the Arabs in the desert say: the ربيع which is with the Persians the خريف, he says, commences on the third of أيلُول [September O. S.]; and the , on the third of كَانُون الأُوَّل [December O. S.]; and the