

ing the aperture of the tank or the like] carries off thereof what it can, and the hole by which it runs out (صُبُورُهُ, meaning the مَعْب of the water, TA.) is too narrow to admit it freely on account of its abundance, whirls round, and becomes like the spout of a vessel. (T, K.) AM says, I know not whether it be an Arabic word or arabicized; but the people of El-'Irāk are fond of using it. (TA.) [It appears to be from the Persian لوله, as Golius thinks; and is used in modern Arabic in several other senses; namely, A tube through which water flows: the spout of a ewer, of an alembic, and the like: a cock, or tap: a turning pin, or peg; a screw: and the like. Its more appropriate place, I think, would be in an art. composed of the letters لب (accord. to what is said of مَلُونَب in the S, K); or rather, (accord. to its derivation from the Pers.,) لولب.] Pl. لَوَالِب. (TA.)

لَبُوبٌ [and also, accord. to Golius, لَبُوبٌ] The kernel of the stone of the نَبَق [or fruit of the lote-tree]. (K.) It is sometimes eaten: (TA:) and is also called صَلَام. (TA in art. صلم.)

مَلَبٌ: see next paragraph.

مَلَبٌ and مَلَبٌ (K: the former on the authority of ISk; but Ibn-Keysān says that it is wrong; and that the latter is the right: S:) and مَلَبُوبٌ (IAar, K) A beast of carriage furnished with a مَلَب, or breast-leather. (S, K.)

مَلَبُوبٌ: Characterized by understanding, or intelligence. (K.) — See preceding paragraph.

تَلْبِيبٌ The portion of the clothes that is at the part called تَلَب: a subst., like تَمْتِيبٌ (K:) pl. تَلَابِيبٌ. (TA.) — أَخَذَ بِتَلْبِيبِهِ He drew together his clothes at the bosom, and seized him, dragging him along: (T:) he took him by the تَلَب: you also say أَخَذَ بِتَلَابِيبِهِ. (TA.) See also 2 and 5.

لَبَا

1. لَبَا, (S, K,) aor. ʿ, inf. n. لَبَا; (S;) and لَبَا, (TA;) He milked her; (K;) i.e., a ewe: (TA:) or he milked the biestings from her. (S, L.) — لَبَا, inf. n. لَبَا, He milked the biestings. (TA.) — لَبَاتٌ (in some copies of the K, erroneously, لَبَات, TA,) and لَبَاتٌ, She (a ewe, S,) suckled her young one with her biestings: (S, K:) or she (a ewe) stood up to suckle her young one with her biestings. (AHat.) — لَبَا, (S, K,) inf. n. لَبَا; and لَبَا (TA) and لَبَا; (K;) He fed people &c. with biestings. (S, K.) — The first verb is used by Dhu-r-Rummeh in a similar sense, tropically, with reference to

the first of truffles. (TA.) — Also, لَبَا, He prepared biestings for them. (TA.) — لَبَا, (K,) inf. n. لَبَا; (TA;) and لَبَا; (K;) He prepared (TA) and cooked (K) biestings. (K, TA.) — لَبَا, (TA,) inf. n. لَبَا; (K,) † He watered (K) a young palm-tree (TA) for the first time (K) after planting it. (TA.) It is said to be lawful to finish doing this even if the Resurrection take place at the time. (TA.)

2. لَبَات, (K,) inf. n. تَلْبِي, (TA,) She (a camel, TA) had biestings in her udder. (K.) — See 1. — تَلْبِي, inf. n. لَبَا, لَبَا, لَبَا, Such a one took much of this food. (ISH.) — تَلْبِي, (S, K,) inf. n. تَلْبِي, (S,) i.e. q. لَبِي. (S, K.) The latter is the original word: (S:) the former thought to be used, agreeably with several cases, as more elegant. (Fr, S.)

4. لَبَات She (a ewe, or goat, M, TA,) exerted, or yielded, or emitted [either into, or from, her udder] her biestings. (M, K.) — لَبَاتُ Their biestings became abundant. (S.) — See 1, in two places. — لَبَا He supplied a person with biestings as a travelling-provision. (K.) — لَبَا, inf. n. لَبَا, He bound, (K,) or directed, (S,) a kid, (AZ, S,) or a young camel, (K,) to the extremity of the mother's teat, that it might suck the biestings. (AZ, S, K.) — لَبَا (in a trad. respecting the birth of El-Hasan the son of 'Alee) † He poured his saliva into his mouth, as the first milk is poured into the mouth of an infant. (TA.)

8. اسْتَلْبَا and اسْتَلْبَا It (a young one) sucked its mother. (S, K.) The latter is said of a kid when it sucks of its own accord. (S.) — لَبَا He drank biestings. (TA.) — بَنُو فَلَانٍ لَا يَلْبِثُونَ فَتَاهُمْ وَلَا يَتَغَبَّرُونَ شَيْخَهُمْ (or tribe) of such a one do not marry their youth when young, nor their sheykh when old, from desire of offspring. (TA.) [See also art. غبر.]

لَبَا Biestings; or the first milk (S, K) at the time of bringing forth young; (Lth, S;) before it becomes thin: (IHsh:) what issues after this being called فِضْح: (TA:) it is at most three milkings, and at least one milking. (AZ.) [See also انْفَحَة.]

لَبَا and لَبَا and other forms, see لَبَا.

لَبَا A lion: (L:) but almost obsolete, or rarely used. (L, TA.)

لَبَا (Th, S, K, the most approved form, Yoo,) and لَبَا and لَبَا and لَبَا (K) and لَبَا (ISk, S, K, in the dial. of El-Hijaz, TA,) and لَبَا (K) A lioness. (K.) Accord. to Fei., it has no masc. of the same root; but this is at variance with the authority of the

L. (TA.) Pl. (of لَبَا, TA,) لَبَا [or this is a quasi-pl. n., or a coll. gen. n.] and (of لَبَا and لَبَا, TA,) لَبَات [or, app., accord. to the L, (a passage from which, quoted in the TA, seems to have been there corrupted by the copyist,) if لَبَا be a word of a particular dial., not formed by alleviation of hemzeh from لَبَا, its pl. is لَبَات,] and (of لَبَا, TA,) لَبَا and (of لَبَا, TA,) لَبَات (K, accord. to the TA, but accord. to MF لَبَات). [These plurals, with their corresponding singulars, are thus given in the TA &c. In the CK, the pls. are given as follows: لَبَات and لَبَا and لَبَا.] Each of the singulars may have a perfect, or sound, pl., ending with ات. (MF.)

نَاقَةٌ مَلْبِي A camel (TA) having biestings in her udder. (K.)

عِشَارٌ مَلَابِي (in the CK مَلَابِي) Camels near to bringing forth. (S, K.) [See عُشْرَاء.]

بَيْنَهُمُ الْمَلَبِيَّةُ There is fellowship and confidence between them; one not concealing from another. (El-Ahmar.)

لَبِث

1. لَبِثَ يَدَهُ, (aor. ʿ, inf. n. لَبِثَ, TK,) He twisted, or wrung, his hand, or arm. (L, K.) — لَبِثَ فُلَانًا He struck, or beat, such a one on his chest and belly and flanks, with a staff or stick. (K, TA.)

لَبَا dial. of Himyer for لَبَا. (Sh, T.)

لَبِث

1. لَبِثَ, aor. ʿ, inf. n. لَبِثَ (which is contr. to analogy, because the inf. n. of an intrans. v. of the measure فَعَلَ is, accord. to rule, of the measure فَعَلَ, S,) and لَبِثَ (agreeably with analogy, occurring in a verse of Jereer, S,) and لَبِثَ (S, K) and لَبِثَ (which is the first form given by ISd) TA, [and the most common,] and لَبَا and لَبَا, (K,) which are all contr. to analogy, (TA,) and لَبَانٌ, (ISd,) [this last, which is also contr. to analogy, is said in the TA, to be like سَحَاب, but this I suppose to be a mistake for سَحَاب,] or لَبِثَ and لَبَا are substs., (Msb,) He tarried; paused; tarried and waited or expected; was patient, and tarried and waited or expected: (S, K:) he tarried; remained; stayed; stopped; paused; (ISd, Msb;) as also لَبِثَ; (Msb;) in a place: (ISd, Msb:) or لَبِثَ signifies he waited; or paused; syn. تَوَقَّفَ (K) — مَابِثٌ أَنْ فَعَلَ كَذَا وَكَذَا He delayed not, or was not slow, to do, or in doing, such and such things. (TA, and the other lexicons passim.) — إِبِثْ عَنْ فُلَانٍ Wait for such a one, and leave him, until thy doing so shall manifest the error of his judgement, or opinion. (A.)

2: see 4.