ضُرْبُهُ (IAar, L, TA.) _ One says also, ضُرْبُهُ , (A,) meaning, أَخَذُ مِائَةً فَصَبًّا TA,) or أَخَذُ مِائَةً فَصَبًّا I [He smote him with a hundred blows, or he took a hundred,] and less than that, i. e. فُدُونَ ذِلك (TA,) contr. of افضاعدا ; (A;) or and more [than that], or above [that], i. e. like أفَاعدًا, (A, TA,) رُصُبُّ ♦ عَلَيْهِ البَلَامَ And مَلْ فَوْقَ وَلِكَ ، مَا فَوْقَ وَلِكَ ، اللهِ i. e. مِنْ صَبّ, meaning \$ [Trial, or affliction, was poured upon him] from above. (A, TA.) = Also, applied to a man, Affected with excessive love, or with attachment, or admiring love, (IAar, S, A, TA,) and desire: (S:) or with desire: (M, A, K:) or with tenderness of desire, (S, M, A, K,) and ardour thereof: (S: [see :]) or with tenderness of love. (M, K.) One says, المُوْصَبُ بِهَا (and إِلْمَا) He is affected with excessive love of her; &c.: (A:) fem. مُبَّة: (M, K:) dual masc. مُبَّتَانِ, pl. masc. مُبَّتَانِ, dual. fem. مُبَّتَانِ pl. fem. عُمَّات: thus accord. to those who hold مُذِرُ مُلُ مُبِلُ فَهِمْ to be similar to مَجُلُ مُبِهُ and مَجُلُ مُبِهُ, originally : صَبِبُ (TA:) [hence it appears that some hold to be originally an inf. n., and therefore use it as an epithet in its original form, without regard to gender or number: but] accord. to Sb, مُعَلِّ is [originally] of the measure فَعَلْ because you say مُبَاتَ صَبَابَةً فَنْعُتُ قُنَاعَةً. (M.) See also 1, last sentence.

: see . _ Accord. to AO, it may also be pl. of * صُبُوبْ or of * عُالِثُ: but Az says that, accord. to others, it is not pl. of either of these two words; their pl. being : (L, TA:) it is said in a trad., (S, L, TA,) respecting conflicts and factions, or seditions, (L, TA,) المُعُودُنُّ فِيهَا أُسَاوِدُ نُصُرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضِ : (Ṣ, L, TA :) here by are meant "[great and noxious] serpents :" (L, TA :) and مباً, accord. to Ez-Zuhree, is from الصُّّ ["the act of pouring out or forth"]; for the serpent, he says, when it desires to bite, raises itself, and then darts down (lit. pours down) upon him that is bitten: (S, L, TA:) [as though the meaning were, Ye will be, therein, like great and noxious serpents, one portion of you smiting the necks of another portion:] Ez-Zuhree says that أَضُبَا is pl. of \$, صَبُوبٌ , and originally وَمُبُونٌ ; like as رَجُلٌ صَبُّ is originally مَبِثٍ ; and so says IAmb: but IAar is related to have said that صبًا means companies, pl. of أَسَاوِد ; and أَسَاوِد pouring, one upon another, with slaughter: and some say that it is رُضِّي, in measure like خبلكي; and it is said to be from (صُبَا إِلَى الدُّنْيَا for (صَبَا إِلَى الدُّنْيَا) aor. يَصْبُو, meaning "he inclined to the things of the present world;" and thus to be like غزّى, pl. of غَازِ: [see صَابِ, in art. عَازِ:] IAar used also to say that it is originally , with ., [pl. of he came, or came forth, upon him unexpectedly." (L, TA.)

A quantity of wheat or food, &c., that is

poured out or forth (M, K) together, or collectedly; (M;) also (M, K) sometimes (M) termed V. . (M, K.) See also 1, near the beginning. _ And A mad a med [or piece of skin in which the traveller puts his food; or the thing upon which one eats]; (M, K;) so called because the food is poured into it, or upon it: (M:) or a thing like the سُفْرة (M, K:) and مُنتَّة, with ن, signifies the same. (M.) _ See also مُنْابَةُ , with which it is syn. _ Also A company of men: (M, Msb, K:) [app. tropical; but it is said that] this is the primary meaning, and it is used in relation to camels, and sheep or goats, and the like, tropically. (TA.) _ ‡ A detached number of horses, (S, M, A, Msb, K,) and of camels, (A, K,) and of sheep or goats, (A, Msb, K,) and of dirhems, or pieces of money: (A:) or from ten to forty: (A, K:) or from twenty to thirty and forty of camels and of sheep or goats: or less than a hundred (M, A, K) of camels: (M, K:) or of camels i. q. عرمة : (S:) and from ten to forty of goats: (AZ, S:) or a flock of sheep or a herd of goats, as being likened to a company of men: (TA:) or from twenty to forty of sheep and of goats; or peculiarly of goats: or about fifty: or from sixty to seventy: and of camels about five or six: (IAth, TA:) and a collection of dirhems, or pieces of money, and of wheat, or food, &c.: and a piece of a thing: (Msb:) [or] a small quantity or portion of wealth or property. (M, K.) _ And + A part, or portion, of the night: so in the saying, مُضَتُّ صُبَّةً مِنَ اللَّيْلِ [A part, or portion, of the night passed]. (S.)

تُصُوب The descent, (مَصُوب , M, L, TA, in the K erroneously written بتَصُبُّ , TA,) of a river, or rivulet, or channel of water, or of a road, down a declivity. (M, L, K, TA.) _ And A declivity, declivous place, or ground sloping down; (M, A, K, TA;) and (TA) so رضيب, of which the pl. is بُوبُ ; (Ṣ, TA;) so too * مُبُوبُ and * بُوبُوبُ , with fet-h and with damm ; (TA;) [i. e.] signifies that down which you descend, or have descended, (مَا ٱنْصَبِتُ فِيهِ) and its pl. is صُبِبُ [like عُمُودُ pl. of عُمُودُ]; (M, TA;) [and so أ الصُبُوبُ * or, as some say, الصُبُوبُ , with fet-h, is a name for the water, &c., that is poured out upon a man, like مُبُوبٌ and غُسُولٌ and with damm, is pl. of -: but AZ mentions his having heard the Arabs apply to a declivity, or declivous place; and says that its pl. is الصَّبُ مِنَ الرَّمْلِ signifies what has poured out or forth or down, of sand: (M, K.) and the pl. of مُبَابُ is صُبَابُ (M, K.)

. صُبَابَةً see عُبَابً.

أَصُوبُ [app. syn. with أَتُ as part. n. of the intrans. verb بُّنَ, signifying Pouring out or forth or down; or like the latter but having an intensive meaning]: see بُنْ , in two places. _____ See also بُنْبُ , in four places.

• عَبُوبُ : sec مُبُوبُ, in three places.

[Poured out or forth: (see also 40,

first sentence:) or, as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates,] water poured out or forth; syn. (M, K.) — And (M, K) some say (M) Blood: (S, M, K:) and sweat; (K;) as in the saying,

هُوَاجِرُ تُحْتَلَبُ الصَّبِيبَا

[Vehement midday-heats that draw forth the sweat]: (TA:) [or what is poured forth of sweat and of blood; for] one says, جرى صبيب العرق and الدّم [What was poured forth, of the smeat and of the blood, ran, or flowed]. (A.) - And (M, K) some say (M) The expressed juice of sice [or dragon's blood]. (M, K.) _ And (M, K) some say (M) A certain red dye. (M, K.) -And (K) The juice of the leaves of sesame : (S, M, * K :) A'Obeyd (so in a copy of the S, or Aboo-'Obcydeh accord. to the TA,) says, it is the juice of the leaves of sesame, or of some other plant, which was described to me in Egypt, the colour of which juice is red tinged with blackness: and some say, it is the expressed juice of the leaves of the عَصْفُر [q. v.]. (Ṣ, TA.) _ And عَصْفُر [i. e. Safflower]: (Ķ:) or purified عُصْفُر. (Ṣ.) _ And A kind of tree [or plant] resembling - [or rue], (M, K,) with which the hair is dyed. (M.) And Senna, (M, K,) with which beards are dyed, as with (M.) _ And A certain thing [or plant] resembling the employ [or plant], q. v.], (M, K, TA,) with which beards are dyed. (TA.) _ Also Hoar-frost. (AA, K.) AA cites, as descriptive of the sky,

وَلَيْسَ بِهَا الَّهِ صَبًّا وَصَبِيبُهَا

[And there is not in it aught save east wind and its hoar-frost]. (TA.) — And Good, or excellent, honey. (K.) — Also, (K,) or صبيب سيف (TA,) The extremity of a sword: (K, TA:) or the extremity next the سيلان [q. v.] thereof: or, as some say, its سيلان absolutely. (TA.) — See also

[is an inf. n., mentioned as such in the latter part of the first paragraph, and, when used as a simple subst.,] signifies [Excessive love, or attachment, or admiring love: (see its verb:) or] desire: (M, A, K:) or tenderness of desire, (S, M, A, K,) and ardour thereof: (S:) or tenderness of love. (M, K.)

and المنبقة A portion, (Ṣ, M, Mṣb, Ḳ,) or a small quantity, (Fr, A, and A'Obeyd in explanation of the former,) of water, (Fr, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, Ḳ,) and of milk, (M, Ḳ,) or of wine, or beverage, (A'Obeyd,) remaining (A'Obeyd, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, Է) in a vessel. (A'Obeyd, Ṣ, M, Mṣb.)

My remaining portion of water in the vessel &c. satisfies thirst, though it is not water running [copiously] upon the surface of the earth, is a prov., applied to him who makes use of that which is bestowed though it be not much. (Meyd, TA.*) In the following verse, cited by IAar,