

his stallion to cover for hire. (§.) [See also 4.] — And عَسَبَ, aor. and inf. n. as above, He gave hire for a stallion's covering. (A, *K.) You say, عَسَبْتُ الرَّجُلَ, inf. n. as above, I gave the man hire for a stallion's covering. (Mṣb.)

4. اَعْبَهُ جَمَلَهُ He lent him his he-camel [app. for covering]. (Lh, TA.) [See also 1.] = عَسَبَ said of a wolf, He ran, and fled. (O, K.)

10. اسْتَعْبَهُ جَمَلَهُ He asked, or demanded, or desired, of him, the loan of his he-camel [app. for covering]. (TA.) — اسْتَعْبَتِ She (a mare) desired the stallion. (§.) And اسْتَعْبَتِ He (a dog) became excited by lust: you say, فَلَانَ يَسْتَعْبِبُ Such a one becomes excited by lust like as does the dog. (TA.) = And اسْتَعْبَتِ My soul disliked, or hated, him, or it. (O, K.)

عَسَبَ A stallion's covering, or compressing: (§, A, Mgh, O, K.) [in this sense an inf. n.: (see 1:)] also used, metaphorically, as relating to a man: (TA:) or (so in the A and K; but in the §, "and, it is said,") his sperma; (§, A, K, TA:) that of a horse or of a camel; in which sense it has no verb: (TA:) or his progeny: and offspring; syn. وَوَلَدٌ; (A, O, K;) [app. of human beings; for it is added by SM that,] in this sense, it is, accord. to some, tropical. (TA.) One says, قَطَعَ اللَّهُ عَسْبَهُ, (A, TA,) meaning [God cut short, or may God cut short,] his progeny, (A,) or his sperma and his progeny. (TA.) And Kutheiyir says, describing mares that had cast abortively their offspring,

يُغَادِرْنَ عَسَبَ الْوَالِقِيِّ وَنَاصِحَ

تَخُصُّ بِهِ أُمَّ الطَّرِيقِيِّ عِيَالَهَا

[They leave behind them the offspring of El-Walīkīes and Nāsiḥ: the hyena appropriates them to her dependants for maintenance]: (O, TA:) والقي and ناصح were two horses; (O;) two stallions; and أم الطريق is the hyena. (TA.) — Also The hire of covering, for كِرَاءَ عَسَبٍ; (Mgh, Mṣb, TA;) the hire that is taken for a stallion's covering: (§, O, TA:) so in a trad. in which it is said that عَسَبُ الْفَحْلِ is forbidden. (§, Mgh, O, Mṣb, TA.)

رَأْسُ عَسَبٍ A head that has remained long without being combed and anointed. (O, *K, *TA.)

عَسْبَةٌ: see عَسِبَ, last sentence.

عَسُوبٌ: see يَعُوبُ.

عَسِيبٌ A palm-branch from which the leaves have been removed: (T, Mṣb, TA:) or a straight and slender palm-branch from which the leaves have been stripped off: and one upon which leaves have not grown: (K:) or the part, of a palm-branch, a little above the كَرْبِ [or lower, thick, and broad, portions,] upon which no leaves have grown; that [or those parts] upon which leaves have grown being termed سَعْفٌ (§, O:) pl. [of mult.] عُسَبٌ, (O, Mṣb, TA,) with two ḍammehs,

(TA,) and عُسْبَانٌ (Mṣb, TA) and عُسْبَانٌ and عُسُوبٌ and [of pauc.] أُعْسِبَةٌ. (TA.) It is said of the Prophet, in a trad., قُبُضَ وَالْقُرْآنَ فِي الْعُسْبِ [He was taken, i. e. he died, while the Qur-an was written only upon leafless palm-branches, and skins, or white skins, and stumps of palm-branches]. (O, TA.) — Also The bone of the tail; and so عَسِيبَةٌ: (K:) or the slender part thereof: (TA:) or the part where grows the hair thereof, (K, TA,) i. e. of the tail: (TA:) or عَسِيبُ الذَّنْبِ signifies the part, of the skin and bone of the tail, where the hair grows. (§, O, TA.) — And The outer [here meaning upper] part of the human foot: and likewise [i. e. the shorter side, or app., accord. to some, the shaft (see ظَهْرٌ as used in relation to a feather),] of a feather, lengthwise. (K.) — And A cleft, or fissure, in a mountain; as also عَسْبَةٌ. (K.)

عَسِيبَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

يَعُوبُ The king of the bees: (§, O, K:*) the male bee. (A, O, *K.) — And hence, (§, O,) † The lord, or chief, of his people: (§, A, O:) or a great chief; as also عَسُوبٌ; (K;) or this signifies [simply] a lord, or chief, like يَعُوبُ: (O:) pl. يَعَايِبُ. (TA.) It is said in a trad. of 'Alee, When such and such things shall happen (mentioning factions, or seditions), ضَرَبَ يَعُوبُ, (A, O, TA;) in which, accord. to Aṣ, الضَّرْبُ بِذَنبِهِ means the chief of men in respect of religion at that time; (TA;) or it means the leader of the religion: (T and TA in art. ضَرَبَ:) and it is said that ضَرَبَ بِذَنبِهِ here means shall quit the faction, or sedition, and its party, with his partisans in religion; by ذنبه being meant his followers; and by ضَرَبَ, shall go away through the land, journeying, or warring in the cause of the religion: or, as Z says, ضَرَبَ بِذَنبِهِ means † shall remain, and be firm, together with his religious followers; and accord. to Aboo-Sa'eed, the same is said of the locust, when it lays its eggs, thrusting its tail into the ground; and the meaning here is, † shall remain firm until the people shall return to him, and the religion become manifest, and spread abroad. (TA. [See also ضَرَبَ and ذَنْبٌ.]) — Also † Gold; so called because it is that by means of which an affair is managed, or ordered: and [in a larger sense] a thing to which one has recourse for protection or the like; as in a saying of 'Alee, in which wealth is termed the يعسوب of the unbelievers or of the hypocrites. (TA.) — And A certain flying thing, smaller than the locust; (Aṣ, A'Obeyd, K;) or larger; (K;) and having a long tail: (TA:) or a certain flying thing, longer than the locust, that does not contract its wings when it alights; to which a horse is likened for the slenderness of its body: (§, O:) or a kind of moth, or the like, (فَرَأْسَةٌ) of a greenish colour, that flies in the [season called] رُبِيعٌ. (IAth, TA.) [Golius explains it as "Insectum oblongum, quaternis pennis volucre, mordella Gazæ, seu orso-dacna Aristot." — And A species of حَجَلٍ [or partridge]. (O, K, TA.) — And A blaze, or

white mark, on a horse's face, (K, TA,) of a long shape, terminating before it extends as far as the upper parts of the nostrils; or extending upwards along the bone of the nose, wide and straight, until it reaches the lower part of the even portion of the forehead, whether it be little or much, if it do not reach as far as the eyes: (TA:) or a white line, or stripe, of the blaze, extending downwards until it touches the fore part of the nose and mouth. (En-Nadr, A'Obeyd, Az, O.) — And (accord. to Lth, O) A دَائِرَةٌ [or what we term a feather] in the part of the flank of a horse where the rider strikes it with his foot: (O, K, TA:) but Az says that this is a mistake, and that the correct meaning is that given above on the authority of A'Obeyd. (TA.) — The ي in يَعُوبُ is augmentative; because there is no Arabic word of the measure فَعُولٌ except صَعْفُوقٌ. (§, O.)

عَسَج

1. عَسَجَ, (K,) aor. ٢, (L, TA,) inf. n. عَسَجٌ (L, TA, and so in some copies of the §, in other copies of the § and in the O عَسَجٌ [which is wrong],) and عَسَجَانٌ and عَسَجَانٌ, (O, L, TA,) He [a camel] stretched out his neck in going along [quickly: or went a pace quicker than that termed الوَسَجُ, but not so quick as that termed الوَسَجُ: see وَسَجٌ. (§, O, L, K, TA.) — And عَسَجَ, aor. ٢, inf. n. عَسَجَانٌ, He (a beast) limped, halted, or was slightly lame: so in the M. (TA.) = An Arab of the desert said, when the lion was desiring to devour him, and he [the lion] therefore betook himself to a tree [or shrub] of the species termed عَوْسَجٌ,

يَعْسَجُنِي بِالْعَوْسَجَةِ لَا أَبْصُرُهُ [He conceals himself, to seize me, by means of the 'owsajeh: thinking that I shall not see him: the transpositions in the verse being app. meant to be understood as occasioned by the terror of the man; for the words of the explanation may be read so as to have the same metre as those of the verse]. (TA.) = عَسَجَ الْمَالُ, [aor. ٢,] The camels became diseased from pasturing upon the [shrubs called] عَوْسَجٌ. (O, K, TA.)

9. اعْسَجَ, inf. n. اعْسَجَانٌ, He (an old man) went away bent by reason of age. (O, K.)

عَسَجٌ A certain pace, or manner of going, of camels. (TA.) [See 1, first sentence.]

عَسَجَةٌ A portion of the night. (O.)

عَسِجٌ [part. n. of عَسَجَ]. Dhu-r-Rummeh says, describing his she-camel,

وَالْعَيْسُ مِنْ عَسِجٍ أَوْ وَاسِجٍ خَبِيًّا
يُنْحَرْنَ مِنْ جَانِبَيْهَا وَفِي تَسْلِبِ

[And the reddish, or yellowish, or dingy, white camels, of a sort that goes the pace termed عَسَجٌ, or