

'Irāk **القنّاء الشاميّ** *dry, or tough, and black:* (Az, TA in art. **خرب**;) a certain plant, (S, Mgh,) well known: (S:) said by some to be the kind of tree [or plant] called **خَشَاش** [i. e. poppy]: (Mgh:) certain trees, of which there are two kinds, wild (**بَرِّي**), and Syrian (**شاميّ**): (AHn, K:) the former kind is also called **يَنْبُوتَة**; (AHn;) and this is thorny, (AHn, K,) used as fuel, rising to the height of a cubit, having branches, (AHn,) with a fruit (AHn, K) black (**أَحْمَر**) and light, like bubbles, (AHn, TA,) in the copies of the **كَالْتَفَاج**, but correctly **كَالْتَفَاج**, (TA,) disagreeable in taste, (AHn, K,) not eaten except in cases of difficulty, or distress; having grains (**حَب**) which are hard and lubricous: (AHn:) the Syrian kind [is that to which the name of **خَرُوب** is now commonly applied, the carob, or locust-tree; *ceratonia siliqua*; the fruit of which] is sweet, and is eaten; having grains (**حَب**) like those of the **يَنْبُوتَة**, but larger; (AHn;) the fruit of this kind is like the **خِيَار** **شَبِير** [or *cassia fistula*], but wide; and from it are prepared an inspissated juice and [a kind of] **سَوِيْق** [or parched meal]. (AHn, K.) [Its grain is used as a weight: see **قَبْرَاط** and **دِرْهَم** and **دِينَار**.]

**خَرَابَة**: see **خُرْبَة**, in two places.

**خَرَابَة**: see **خُرْبَة**, in four places.

**خَرُوب** and **خَرُونُوب**: see **خَرُوب**.

**خَارِب** A stealer of camels: (As, S, A:) and (by extension of its original meaning, TA) any thief, or robber: (JK, S:) dim. **خَوْبِرِب**: (TA:) and pl. **خَرَاب**, (S, A, TA,) or **أَخْرَاب**. (JK.) [See also **خُرْبَة**.]

**خَوْبِرِب**: see what next precedes.

**أَخْرَب** Slit: or having a round hole or perforation: (S:) [fem. **خَرَبَة**; as in] **أُذُنٌ خَرَبَة** An ear having the lobe slit. (K.) — A man, (S,) or a ram, (Msb,) having his ear slit; (S, Msb, K;) as also **مُخْرَب** and **مُخْرَم**; (TA;) from **خَرِب** signifying slit: (S:) and (so in the S and TA, but in the Msb "or") having his ear pierced, or bored: when it is slit (after the piercing, S, TA), he is said to be **أَخْرَم**: (S, Msb, TA: [but see this last in art. **خوم**:]) and **أَخْرَب** **الأذنين** having the ears pierced, or bored: (AM, TA in art. **خرب**;) and **خَرَبَة** a female slave having the lobe of her ear slit [or pierced, or bored]: and **مُخْرَبَة** a female slave having her ear [slit or] pierced, or bored: (TA:) and **خَرَبَة** a she-goat having her ear slit, but so that the slit is not long nor wide. (K.) = **أَخْرَب**: see **خُرْبَة**.

**خَلِيَة مُخْرَبَة** An empty bee-hive, (K,) in which honey has not been collected. (TA.)

**أَخْرَب**, and its fem. (with **ة**): see **أَخْرَب**.

**مُخْرُوب**: see **أَخْرَب**.

**نُخْرُوب** sing. of **نَخَارِب**, (TA,) which latter

signifies *Holes like those of hornets' nests: and the holes, or cells, (prepared with wax, K in art. **نخرب**), in which the bees deposit their honey.* (K, TA. [In the CK, erroneously, **نَخَارِب**].) Accord. to some, the **ن** is a radical letter. (TA.)

### خرب

1. **خَرَت**, (K,) aor. **خَرْتُ**, inf. n. **خَرْتُ**, (TK,) *He perforated, bored, or pierced, (K,) the ear, (TK,) or a thing. (TA.)* And **خَرَتِ أَنْفَ الْجَمَلِ** [It perforated, or slit, (see the pass. part. n., below,) the nose of the camel]: said of the **خَشَاش** [or wooden thing that is inserted in the bone of the camel's nose]. (A.) = **خَرْتَنَا الْأَرْضَ** We knew the land and its roads. (Ks, S.) [Golius omits this; but mentions, as on the authority of Ibn-Maaroof, **خَرَت**, signifying *He was skilful, or expert, in showing the way.* What Ibn-Maaroof says, however, is that the inf. n. **خَرْتُ** signifies the being acquainted with a road; and, with a place. See **خَرِبْت**.]

**خَرَت**: see what next follows, in two places.

**خَرْتُ** The perforation, bore, or hole, (S, A, K,) of a needle; [i. e. its eye;] (S, A; [see also **خُرْبَة**]; and of the ear, (S,) or in the ear, [but see **خُرْبَة**], &c.; (A, K;) and of the **فَأْس**, [i. e. hoe, or adz, or axe,] (S, A, TA,) meaning, of the handle thereof; (A, TA;) as also **خُرَة**; (Fr, TA in art. **خرو**;) [see again **خُرْبَة**]; and **خَرْتُ** signifies the same: (A, K:) pl. [of pauc.] **أَخْرَات** (S, A) and [of mult.] **خُرُوت**. (S.) You say **أَضِيقُ مِنْ خُرْتِ الْإِبْرَةِ** [Narrower than the eye of the needle]. (A.) And **مَضَائِقُ كَأَخْرَاتِ الْإِبْرِ** [Narrow passes like the eyes of needles]. (A.) The **خُرْتُ** of a sandal is The hole, or perforation, of the **ذَوَابَة** [q. v.], into which the thong [called the **شِرَاك**] enters. (An anon. Arabic MS. in my possession.) — Also The rings at the heads [or extremities] of [camels' plaited fore-girths of the kind called] **نُسُوع**; and so [the pls.] **خُرْتُ** (K) and **أَخْرَات**: (S, K;) and **خُرْبَة** signifies one of these; (K;) i. e. the ring in which is [inserted the end of] the **نَسْعَة**. (TA.) [Hence the phrase,] **فَلَقَى خُرْتُ فَلَانٍ** [lit. The rings of the fore-girths of the camels of such a one became unsteady; meaning] † the state of such a one became disordered, or perverted. (A, TA.) And similar to this are the phrases, **رَادَ خُرْتُ الْقَوْمِ** and **رَادَتْ وَأَخْرَاتُهُم**, [in the TA **زاد** and **زادت**, but the comparison evidently shows that the verbs should be **راد** and **رادت**,] said of a people when they do not receive or entertain hospitably him who alights at their place of abode: so says IAar on the authority of Es-Saloolee. (TA.) — See also **خُرْبَة**. — Also A small rib, at, or near, the breast; and so **خَرْتُ**: (K:) pl. **أَخْرَات**, which Lth explains as meaning the ribs at, or near, the breast, collectively. (TA.) — And [the pl.] **أَخْرَات** signifies The obscure roads or ways, and the narrow passes, of a desert. (TA.)

**خُرْبَة**: see **خَرْتُ**. — Its pl. **أَخْرَات**, [also pl. of

**خَرْتُ**, (see **خَبْن**)] in the formation of which the **ة** of the sing. seems to have been considered as elided, also signifies The loops of a [leathern water-bag such as is called] **مَزَادَة**: it is said in the T that in the **مَزَادَة** are its **أَخْرَات**, the loops between which is the **قَصَبَة** [commonly signifying cane, or reed, but here app. meaning the mouth, which has the form of a short cylinder, and is in the middle of the upper part of the **مَزَادَة**, between the two loops, these being at the two upper corners], whereby [app. referring to the **أَخْرَات**] it is carried [and suspended on the side of a camel, counterpoised by another **مَزَادَة** on the other side of the camel]: and AM adds that one says [also] **أَخْرَابُ الْمَزَادَة**, sing. **خُرْبَة** [q. v.]; and in like manner, **خُرْبَة الْأُذُنِ** ["the bore of the ear"]; with **ب**: and **غُلَامٌ أَخْرَبَ الْأُذُنَيْنِ** ["a boy having his ears pierced, or bored"]: he says, also, that the **خُرْبَة**, with **ت**, is [the hole] in the iron of the **فَأْس**, and [the eye] of the needle; and the **خُرْبَة**, with **ب**, is in the skin: and AA says that **خُرْبَة** signifies the eye of the [kind of needle called] **شَغِيْرَة**, i. e. the **مَسَلَة**: (TA:) and Lth says that it signifies a round hole. (TA in art. **حرت**.)

**الخَرَاتَانِ** Two stars, (K,) of the stars of the Lion, two whips' lengths apart, [(see **سَوَط**), in] the two shoulder-blades of the Lion, (TA,) also called **زُبْرَة الْأَسَد**, (K,) [composing the Eleventh Mansion of the Moon: (see **زُبْرَة**: and see also **مَنَازِلِ الْقَمَرِ**, in art. **نزل**);] the word is mentioned here in the K, as though it were of the measure **فَعْلَان**; but accord. to Kr and others, it is dual of **خَرَاة**, belonging to art. **خرو**, in which it is again mentioned in the K: (TA:) accord. to ISd, however, only the dual form is known, and the radical **ت** and the augmentative **ت** [by which latter is meant **ة**] are in the dual alike: (TA in art. **خرو**;) Zj asked Th respecting the **خَرَاتَانِ**, and he answered, IAar says that they are two stars, of those of the Lion; and Aboo-Naṣr, the companion of As, says that they are two stars in the **زُبْرَة** of the Lion, i. e. in the middle thereof; but in my opinion they are two stars after [i. e. to the eastward of] the **جَبَة** and the **قَلْب**: Zj disapproved of this, and replied, I say that they are two stars in that part of the breast which is the **stabbing-place**, derived from the **إِبْرَة**, "the eye of the needle:" but Th rejoined, that this was an error, because the word is the dual of **خَرَاة**; and he cited some verses in which a poet speaks of certain stars in the Lion, and, among them, of the **الخَرَاة**. (MF, TA.)

**خَرِبْت** (S, A, K) and **خَرِبْت** (Sh) A skilful, or an expert, guide of the way; (Sh, S, K;) one who pursues the right course to the **أَخْرَات**, i. e. the obscure roads or ways, and the narrow passes, of the deserts; or who pursues the right course in a way that may be likened to the **خُرْتُ** [or eye] of the needle: (TA:) or skilful; applied to a man, and [particularly] to a guide: (A:) pl. **خَرَابِت**, occurring in a verse [perhaps used by poetic licence for the regular pl. **خَرَابِيت**]. (S.)