

in each case I think that the ت is a mistake for ة.] = See also حَالِبٌ. — [Hence,] هَاجِرَةٌ حَلُوبٌ [A summer-midday] that draws forth the sweat. (K.)

حَلِيبٌ: see حَلَبٌ, in two places. — Also † A beverage [of the kind termed نَبِيذٌ], prepared from dates. (K, TA.) — And † Fresh blood. (K.)

حَلَابَةٌ [or perhaps حَلَابَةٌ, like عَصَاةٌ &c., † An exuding fluid]. (AHn, TA voce نَفْطٌ, q. v.)

حَلُوبَةٌ: see حَلُوبٌ.

حَلِيْبَةٌ: see حَلَبَةٌ: — and see what next follows.

حَلَابُ used as a pl. of حَلَبَةٌ [q. v.], because the latter has the meaning of حَلِيْبَةٌ. (Msb.) — Also Companies, assemblies, or troops. (K.) — And The sons of the paternal uncle: (K:) or a man's assistants, or auxiliaries, consisting of the sons of the paternal uncle in particular. (TA.)

حَلَبٌ A certain plant, (S, K,) that grows in the hot season, in the plains and on the sides of valleys, cleaving to the ground so as almost to be buried in it, not eaten by the camels, but only by the sheep or goats, (TA,) and by the gazelles: (S, TA:) it increases the milk, and fattens; and gazelles are snared [while pasturing] upon it (تحتل عليها): (TA:) hence the expressions تَيْسٌ الْحَلَبِ and تَيْسٌ ذُو حَلَبٍ [a buck-gazelle that feeds upon the حَلَبِ]: (S:) it is a curling herb, of a dusty colour inclining to green, that spreads upon the ground; when a piece of it is cut off, a milky fluid flows from it: (Aḡ, S:) AHn says, it is a plant that spreads upon the ground, evergreen, having small leaves, with which they tan: Aboo-Ziyád says, it is included among what are termed الخَلْفَةُ, and is a tree that expands over the ground, cleaving thereto, intensely green, growing most when the heat becomes great: and he adds, on the authority of Arabs of the desert, that it lies upon the ground, having small and bitter leaves, and a root penetrating deep into the earth, and small twigs: it is of the kind of plants termed رِيْحَةٌ. (TA.)

حَلْبِيٌّ A skin for water or milk tanned with [the leaves of] the حَلَبِ; (S, K;) as also حَلُوبٌ, (K.)

يَوْمٌ حَلَابٌ † A dewy day. (Sh, K.)

حَالِبٌ A milker; (S, K;) as also حَلُوبٌ; (K;) but the latter has an intensive signification: (TA:) pl. حَلَبَةٌ. (S, A.) You say, هُمْ حَلَبَةُ الْإِبِلِ [They are the milkers of the camels]. (A.) And شَتَّى تَوُوبٌ الْحَلَبَةِ [Separately the milkers return]: (S, A:) for when they assemble to milk their camels, each occupies himself with milking his own, and then they return, one after another; (S, TA:) or they water them together, and return separately to their abodes, where each one milks: (TA:) a prov., (S, A, TA,) relating to the manners of men in assembling and separating: (TA:) you should not say الْحَلَبَةُ. (S.) IKḡ† gives it differently, thus: حَتَّى تَوُوبُوا الْحَلَبَةَ [Until the milkers return]: but the former reading

is that commonly known. (IB, TA.) لَيْسَ لَهَا رَاعٍ وَلَكِنَّ حَلَبَةَ [They (i. e. camels) have not a pastor, but milkers] is another prov., applied to a man who asks thine aid, and whom thou aidest, but on whose part there is no aid. (TA. [That is, You ask aid of one to whom you render no aid. See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 427.] — [Hence,] الْحَالِبَانِ † [The two spermatic ducts;] two veins, or ducts, which supply the penis with [the spermatic] fluid; whence the phrase, ذَرَّ حَالِبَاهُ, meaning † his penis became erect: (A, TA:) † two veins, or ducts, in the kidneys: (Zj) in his "Khalḡ el-Insán:") or † two veins, or ducts, (S, TA,) of a green colour, (TA,) on either side of the navel: (S, TA:) accord. to some, † two veins, or ducts, within the two horns. (TA. [But I think that, in this instance, القرنين is a mistranscription for العَرْنَيْنِ, meaning the nose: see what follows.]) حَوَالِبٌ [is the pl., and] signifies † The sources [whence flows the milk] of the udder: (A, TA:) and † the sources whence flow the tears of the eye: (A, K:) and † the sources of a spring, (A,) or of a well: (K:) and حَوَالِبُ الْأَسْهَرَيْنِ † the veins, or ducts, that excern the mucus from the nose, and the spermatic fluid from the penis. (AA, T. [But see art. سَهْرُ.])

إِحْلَابٌ: see what next follows.

إِحْلَابَةٌ Milk which a man draws for his family, while he is in the place of pasturing, and then sends to them: (A, K:) or milk that remains over and above what fills the skin: (K:) or what remains over and above the contents of the skin when the pastor brings the skin on the occasion of his conducting his camels to water and it contains milk; this being the إحْلَابَةُ of the tribe: or milk which people collect, to the quantity of a camel-load, while their camels are in the place of pasturing, and convey to the tribe; as also إِحْلَابٌ, pl. أَحَالِبٌ; whence the phrases, قَدْ جَاءَ بِإِحْلَابَيْنِ, and بَثَلَاةِ أَحَالِبٍ He has come with two camel-loads of milk collected while the camels were in the pasture, and with three such loads: when, in the case of milking ewes or goats or cows, people do thus, one says of them, جَاؤُوا بِإِمْحَاضَيْنِ, and بَثَلَاةِ أَمَاحِيضٍ. (TA. [See also 4.]

تَحْلِبَةٌ and تَحْلَبَةٌ and تَحْلَبَةٌ and تَحْلِبَةٌ and تَحْلِبَةٌ and تَحْلِبَةٌ (K) and تَحْلِبَةٌ (K) (AḤei, TA) and تَحْلَابَةٌ (K) A ewe, or she-goat, from whose udder somewhat [of milk] has issued before her being mounted by the ram: (K:) and a she-camel that emits, or yields, milk before conception: (Seer, TA:) or you say, accord. to Ks, عَنَزُ تَحْلِبَةٍ, or تَحْلِبَةٍ, [accord. to different copies of the S.] meaning a she-goat from whose udder some milk has issued before she has been mounted by the ram: and accord. to AZ, عَنَاقُ تَحْلِبَةٍ, or تَحْلِبَةٍ, [accord. to different copies of the S.] and تَحْلِبَةٌ, and تَحْلِبَةٌ, a young she-goat that is milked before she conceives. (S.)

مَحَلْبٌ A place of milking. (Msb.) = [Also

The prunus mahaleb of Linn.; a small kernel of the stone of a wild cherry, much esteemed by the Egyptians, (and by the Arabs in general, E. W. L.,) and employed by them in many diseases, as a bechic and carminative; brought from Europe: (Rouyer, in the "Descr. de l'Égypte," xi. 452 of the 8vo. ed. :) a kind of odoriferous tree: (A:) a certain tree having a grain (حَبٌ [which may mean a kernel]) that is put into perfumes and aromatics; (Msb,\* TA;) the perfume in which it is incorporated being termed مَحْلَبِيَّةٌ: so say IDrst and others: AHn says that he had not heard of its growing anywhere in the country of the Arabs: accord. to Aboo-Bekr Ibn-Talḡah, a tree having a grain (حَبٌ) like that of the رِيْحَانِ [which is likewise used in medicine, called بِزْرُ الرَّيْحَانِ, i. e. the seed of the ocimum basilicum, or common sweet basil]: accord. to Aboo-'Obeyd El-Bekree, the [tree called] أَرَاكُ: (TA:) [J says,] حَبُّ الْمَحَلْبِ is an aromatic medicine, the place whereof is الْمَحْلَبِيَّةُ, (S,) which is a town (بَلَدٌ) near El-Mósiil: (K, TA:) IKh calls it a kind of perfume: some say it is the grain of the خِرْوَعِ [or castor-oil-plant]: others, that the محلب is the fruit, or produce, of the kind of tree termed الْأَثْوَرُ, which the Arabs call شَجَرُ الْيَسْرِ: IDrd says that it is the grain with which one perfumes; calling the grain by the name of محلب: (TA:) the best is the white, pearly, and clear. (Ibn-Seenà, book ii. p. 210.) Accord. to IDrst, this word is originally an inf. n., and حَبُّ الْمَحَلْبِ and شَجَرَةُ الْمَحَلْبِ mean حَبُّ الْحَلَبِ and شَجَرَةُ الْحَلَبِ. (TA. [IbrD informs me that it is a custom of some of the Arabs, previously to their milking, to chew some محلب, and to anoint with it the teat of the animal.]) = Honey. (K.)

مُحَلْبٌ [One who assists in milking. — And hence, in a general sense,] † An aider, or assistant: (S, K:) or an aider, or assistant, not belonging to the party, or people, whom he aids: if of that party, or people, the aider is not so called, accord. to the T. (TA. [But see 4.]

مَحَلْبٌ (S, A, Msb, K) and حَلَابٌ (A, Msb, K) A milking-vessel; a vessel into which one milks; (S, A, Msb, K;) made of the skin of a camel's side, or of other skin: (MF:) a vessel into which ewes are milked. (Az, TA.)

مَحْلَبِيَّةٌ: see مَحَلْبٌ.

مَحْلُوبٌ Milk drawn from the udder. (S,\* K, &c.) = See also حَلْبِيٌّ.

حلت

حَلَيْتٌ: see what follows.

حَلَيْتٌ; (S, K;) for which you should not say حَلَيْتٌ, with ث; sometimes written حَلَيْتٌ; (S; as in one copy; but in another, and in that from which SM quotes, حَلَيْتٌ;) and حَلَيْتٌ; (K;) [Assa, or asa: of which there are two kinds; حَلَيْتٌ طَيِّبٌ, or assa foetida; and حَلَيْتٌ مُنِينٌ, or assa dulcis:] the gum of the أَنْجَدَانِ: (S, K:)