the lescription (مُكَاعَى or مُكَاعَى), of the description termed (نَكَاعَى : (TA:) or a certain thorny tree, (K,) of the kind called عضاه , having [what is termed] خُلْبَتَانِ جراه ; (TA;) as also * خُلْبَتَانِ (K.) جراه The implement with which the blacksmith takes hold of hot iron; [his forceps]. (S, K.) — مَدِيدُتَّانِ [An iron with two curved ends, forming a forceps]. You also say حَدِيدُتَانِ (TA.)

The shop of a vintner. (AHn, K.) = The hairs that grow upon each side of the fore part of the nose and mouth of a dog or cat: (Z, K:) wrongly explained as signifying the nails of a dog. (Z.) = A thong, or a strand (طُاقَة) of the fibres of the palm-tree (ليف), with which skins and the like are served: (K, TA:) [see افتقاً:] or a thong, or [so in the O and in the TA, art. is; but here, in the latter, instead of "or," " behind," which is evidently a mistake ;] a strand (طاقة) of the fibres of the palm-tree, used in the same manner as the shoe-maker's and that has, at its head, a perforation عُثُثُ [so in the O, in the TA -- a strange mistranscription: what is meant is doubtless an eye, like that of a needle, and it is by means of an implement with an eye at the end that the operation here described is commonly performed in the present day:] the thong, or the thread, or string, is inserted into the ڪلية, which is doubled: thus it enters the place [or hole] of the sewing, and the sewer introduces his hand into the إَدَاوَة [q.v., i.e., the vessel upon which he is employed in working], and stretches the thong of leather, or the thread, or string, (O, L, TA,) in the ڪلبة (L, TA.) [See ــكُلُبُ

الْمُنْ كُلْبَةُ للسَّمِةِ Land which has not sufficient watering, and of which the plants, in consequence, become dry: (§:) or rugged land, and such as is termed أَفُ in which there are neither trees nor herbage, and which is not a mountain. (Aboo-Kheyreh.) الرُّف كُلْبَةُ السَّمِرِ Land upon which the rain called الرُّف كُلْبَةُ السَّمِرِ does not fall: (TA:) or rugged, dry, land, upon which that rain does not fall, and which does not become soft. (ADk.) — See عُلْبَةً الشَّمِرِ اللهِ اللهِ

بُكُ [perhaps inf. n. of بُكُ] The departure of reason by the kind of madness termed بُكُ. (K.)

. خَلَتْ see عُلَاث

خَلَّ: see خُلْبُ. __ Respecting this word in the following verse of Taäbbaṭa-Sharran,

إِذَا الحَرْبُ أُوْتَتُكَ الْكَلِيبُ فَوَّلِهَا •
كَلِيبُكَ وَٱعْلَمُ أَنَّهَا سَوْفَ تَنْجُلِي • •

[When war sets over thee &c.] there are two opinions: one, that by خگالب is meant حُگالب (see 2): the other, that it is an inf. n. of خلبت الحرب ["The war became vehement, severe, or fierce"]: the former is the more valid. (IM.)

مُكَلَّبُ and كُلُّبُ see كُلُّبُ and مُكَلَّبُ.

. كُلَّابُ see : كَتُوبُ and كُتُوبُ : see كُتُوبُ

جُلْبَانُ A pimp: from چَلْبَ, q. v., (Aş, IAar, K) Sb, however, does not mention the measure خُلْبَانُ. ISd thinks it most probable that خُلْبَانُ is a triliteral-radical, and خاتبان a quadriliteral-radical [or rather a quasi-quadriliteral-radical], like زَرِمَ and وَرُمِبَانُ &c. (L.) See also وَرُطَبَانُ and عَدُرُابَانُ.

مُكَلِّبُ see حُلْبُ, and حُلْبُ.

عَدَّبَة A clamourous, very noisy, very garrulous, woman, of evil disposition. (TA, voce

(L.) See the verb. = A captive, or prisoner, (Ṣ.) having the feet shackled, or bound; (Ṣ. Ķ.;) i.q. مُكَبُّرُ, from which it is formed by transposition, (Ṣ.) accord. to some. (TA.)

as also اَكُلُّب: and sometimes signifying one who trains the مُكُلُب, and birds of prey, to take game: see Kur v. 6: one who possesses dogs trained to hunt, and hunts with them; (L;) as also اَكُلُّب , pl. اَكُلُّب: (R:) or عَالَبْ and اَكُلُّب (S, L, K) signify an owner, or a possessor, of dogs; (L, K;) the former being similar to the sales. (S.)

an appellation given by the people of El-Yemen to † A deputy, or an agent; because of his acting injuriously, or contentiously, towards them over whom he is appointed as such. (TA.)

ڪلبث

عُلْبَتْ and عُلْبِتْ A hard and strong man. (IDrd, L.) — Also, and عُلْبَتْ and عُلْبَتْ, Niggardly, or stingy, and contracted [in disposition]. (K.) [See also

ڪلت

1. مُكَنَّةُ, aor. -, inf. n. كُلُتُّةً, IF,) He collected it together: (IF, K:) like كُلَتُهُ فِي الْإِنَاءِ (IF.) كُلُتُهُ فِي الْإِنَاءِ إِلَيْهِ مِنَاءُ وَي الْإِنَاءِ إِلَيْهِ مِنَاءً مُكَنَّةً فِي الْإِنَاءِ وَي (Az, K.) كُلُتَ ثَيْنًا (or عَلَّتُ مُنَا بِهِ (K.) عَلَتَ بِهِ (Az, K.) كُلُتَ ثَيْنًا (aor. -,] He urged a horse to run, by striking him with his feet; syn. رُكُفُ (Aboo-Mihjen, K.)

7. انكلت It (beverage, TA) poured out, or forth; or was, or became, poured out, or forth. (K.) = He (a man, TA) shrunk; or became contracted. (K.)

8. اكتلته He drank it. (Fr, K, TA.)

A lot, portion, or set portion, of food (K) &c. (TA.) — A little; a small portion; somenhat; syn. نُبُذُة (K;) of a thing. (TA.)

مَرَسْ فُلْتَةٌ كُلَتَةٌ كُلَتَةً مُ A horse that leaps, springs, or bounds, with his whole body and limbs. (K, TA.)

(probably a mistake for خُلْبَة, TA,) Vehemence; severity; pressure; affliction. (TS.)

(TA.) .جَمُوعُ i.q. إِمْرَأَةٌ كُلُوتْ

and خلیت An oblong stone (resembling a برطیل, TA) with which the hole of a hyena is stopped up: (K:) so (یَسْدُ به) accord. to IDrd.: or, as in some copies برسْرُ به probed: or, as in the TS, بسترُ به is covered: after this is applied, the earth is dug away to find the hyena: mentioned by IAar. (TA.)

مُلَتُ كُلُتُ كُلَتُ , and فَرَسْ فُلَّتُ كُلُتُ horse. (K.)

. كَلِيتْ see كِلِيتْ.

ڪلتب

Q. 1. كَاتَبُ , inf. n. كَاتَبُ , He acted as a pimp. (IAar.) See كَاتَبُن . [Freytag assigns to this verb the signification Dissimulatione, astutia, usus est in rebus; as from the K,