milk: or a she-camel from the time when the hump of her young one becomes fat, until the expiration of seven months, when she weans her young one, and this she does at the [auroral] rising of Canopus: (TA:) [which rising, in central Arabia, about the commencement of the era of the Flight was between the 30th of July and the 12th of August:] also and a she-camel that has lately brought forth : (L:) pl. of يُقَائِحُ (Ṣ, Mạb, Ķ) and إِنْقَائِحُ ; (ISh;) and pl. of المُعَدِّة (and of المُعَدِّة), K, TA,) بَقَاحُ (Ş, Mşb, K) and القَاحُ (ISh, Th, Msb.) _ The Arabs also said القاحان أسودان [Two black herds of milch camels], like as they said لِقَاحُ وَاحِدَةُ for they said ; قطيعَانِ in like manner as they said وَاحِدُهُ and عَطِيعُ وَاحِدُ (\$.) _ أُدِرُوا لِقُحَةُ * الْمُسْلِمِينَ _ (\$) Milk ye the milch camel of the Muslims: occurring in a trad., alluding to the tribute (خَوَاج and خَرَاج) whence were derived the stipends and fixed appointments of the persons addressed, and to the collecting it with equity. (TA.)

A fecundator of palm-trees. (Az, TA in art. (.جنى)

(K) and كُفُوحُ (K) (K) and الك ♦ مُلْقُومَةُ (Mab) A she-camel having just conceived, or become pregnant; (IAar, K;) as also : afterwards, when her pregnancy has become manifestly apparent, she is termed :: (IAar:) pl. of the former پُوَاقِے (Ķ) and ; (TA;) and of the second, نُقْحُ. (L, K, TA: in the CK رِيَاحُ نَوَاقِتُ ... (. نُقْتُ (Ş, K, &c.,) 1 Pregnant winds; so called because they bear the water and the clouds, and turn the latter over and about, and then cause them to send down rain; (TA;) or because they become pregnant, and then impregnate the clouds: (IJ:) the sing. is ریخ لاقنے, the contr. of which is termed ريح [or "a barren wind"]: (ISd:) or signifies كَاتُ لَقَلَاجِ possessing that which impregnates]; like as دِرْهُمْ وَازِنْ signifies زُدُو وَزْنِ ریاح لواقح (AHeyth:) or ذُو رَمْج ,رَجُل رَامِحْ signifies impregnating, or fecundating, winds; (Ş, K;) as also أُمُلْقِحَةُ [pl. of مُلَاقِحُ (K:) or it is not allowable to say مَلَاقِعُ ; (Ş;) but this is the regular form of the word; because the wind impregnates the clouds; (IJ;) and thus is extr.: or, as some say, the proper original word is a but the winds do not impregnate unless they are themselves pregnant : as though they were pregnant with good, and, when they raised the clouds, transmitted to them that good. (8.) __ خَرْبُ لَاقِحْ (K) : War pregnant [with great events.] (TA.)

مُلْقِعْ A stallion camel: pl. مُلْقِعْ (Ş, K.) _ See كُنْ __ ; A man to whom offspring is born. Occurring in a trad. (TA.)

A female camel that has her young one in her belly : pl. مُلَاقِتُ : (Ṣ, Ķ :) a pass. part. n. from الْغَر (Msb.)

(IAar,), مَلْقُوحٌ IAar, S, K, &c.) and مَلْقُوحَةُ which latter is also used in a pl. sense, (As,) What is in the belly of a she-camel: (A'Obeyd, T, S, K, &c.:) or what is in the back of the stallion camel; [meaning his progeny in the elemental state;] (Aboo-Sa'eed, K;) but the former, says Az, is the correct signification: (L:) مَلْقُوحَ بِهِ is for مَلْقُوحَ بِهِ, converted into a subst., (Msb,) from مُحَمُّومُ like مُحَمُّومُ from مُحَمُّونُ and مَحْنُونُ from مُحِنُونُ (A'Obeyd, S, K, &c.) The Muslims are forbidden to sell مَضَامِين and مَلَاقِيح. (L.) [See the latter of these words.] __ المَلاقيح is also used (sometimes, TA) to signify The mothers: and its sing. is مُلْقُوصَةُ (K.) _ See الله عليه الله الله عليه الله على الله ع

1. مَنْسُتُ نَفْسَهُ , (Ṣ, A, Ķ,) aor. -, (Ṣ, Ķ,) inf. n. رُفَسُ, (Ş, TA,) His soul [or stomach] heaved; or became agitated by a tendency to vomit; or became heavy; syn. عُثَتْ, [q. v.,] (Ş, A, K,) and مَنْ الشَّى (S, K;) مِنَ الشَّى in consequence of the thing. (S, K.) Mohammad desired his followers to use this expression instead of , which he disliked. (K, TA.) _ With following it, His soul strove with him to incline him to the thing, (K,) and became greedy for it. (TA.) [But Az seems to disapprove of this explanation.]

is the رُنَفُس as an epithet applied to لَقَسَةٌ part. n. of نَعْسَتْ in the [first and] second of the senses explained above. (TA.)

1. مُعْطَهُ, (Ṣ, Mgh, Msb, K,) aor. 1, inf. n. (Msb, TA,) He picked it up, took it up, raised it, (Mgh,) or took it, (S, K,) from the ground, (S, Mgh, K,) without trouble or fatigue; as also التقطه (S:) or both signify he took it from a place where it was not thought to be; this being the primary signification: and hence, he took it. (Msb.) It is said of a man and you say also, يُقطُ الطَّائرُ الصُّ [The bird picmed up from the ground the grains]. (Msb.) The Arabs say to a calumniator, أنَّ عنْدُكَ دِيكًا يَلْتَقَطُ * Arabs say to a calumniator [Verily thou hast a cock that picks up pebbles]. (TA.) And it is said in a proverb,

the hedgehog or the picking up thereof from the ground?] applied to a poor man who becomes rich suddenly. (TA.) [In Freytag's Arab. Prov. (i. 726,) أُصَيْدُ القُنْفُذِ أَمْ لُقَطَةً (and there asserted to be said of him who finds a thing which he had not sought: or, accord to Sharafed-Deen, of a thing of the nature of which we may be uncertain.] You say also, لَقَطْتُ العَلْمَ †[I picked up science, or knowledge, from books;] I acquired science, or knowledge, from this and that book. (Mgb.) And Lide + I took off his fingers, by cutting, without [the main part of] the hand. (Msb.)

3. مُلاقطة A horse's lifting the legs all together in the pace called : تَقْريب : (AO, K : e) or, in the pace called , of a horse, it is similar to مَنَاقَلَةُ (JK.) = Also, (K,) and الله (TA,) The being over against, or facing. (K. TA.) You say, دَارُهُ بِلقَاطِ دَارِي His house is over against, or faces, my house. (Lh, K.) And I met him face to face. (IAar.) لَقَيْتُهُ لَقَاطاً

5. التُّهَر or التُّهَر, (Ş, accord. to different copies, and K,) Such a one, [picked up, or] took up from the ground, from this and that place, the dates, or the fruits. (S, K...)

8. التقطة: see 1, in two places. __ Also, He collected it. (Msb.) - And I He stumbled upon it, or lighted on it, (K, TA,) unexpectedly, (TA,) without seeking; (K, TA;) such a thing, for instance, as a well, and herbage. (TA.) You say also, الشَّىءُ ٱلْتِقَاطُ I came upon the thing unexpectedly, or unawares; (S, TA:) and (TA:) I met him unexpectedly: in this sense being one of those inf. ns. which are used as denotatives of state. (Sb, TA.)

What is picked up, or taken from the ground, (S, Msb, K,) of a thing; (S, Msb;) as also القَاطَةُ and القَطَةُ and القَطَةُ (K:) or * this last signifies what one picks up, of lost property; as also الْقَاطُ with the s elided; and signifies لُقَاطَةٌ ♦ like : رُطَبَة signifies also what falls, or drops, of a thing that is worthless, (K, TA,) or paltry, and is taken by any one who chooses to take it: (TA:) and the same, what is picked up from the stumps of the branches of palm-trees, [app. meaning dates picked up thence,] after the cutting off of the dates : (TA :) IAth says, that القُطَة , with damm to the J and fet-h to the 5, is often mentioned in trads., and signifies property which is found : (TA :) Az says, that عَلَمَ with fet-h to the 3, signifies a thing which one finds dropped, or thrown down, and takes; (Mgh, Msb;) and that all the lexicologists and skil-Is it by the hunting of ful grammarians say so ; (Msb;) and in like