

(K) [and in the TA said to be so in the T: but this is probably a mistake for لَصَاصُ: for ISd says,] the word has no pl. of pauc.: (M:) and مَلَصَّة is a quasi-pl. n.: (IJ, M:) the pl. of لَصَّة (M,) or لَصَّة (K,) is لَصَات (M,) and لَصَات (K,) and لَصَائِص (M, K,) which last is extr. [with respect to rule]: (M:) and the pl. of لَصَتْ is لَصُوت (M.)

لَصَّ and لَصَّ: see لَصَّ.

لَصَّصُ Nearness together of the أَضْرَاس [or teeth, or molar teeth, or all the teeth except the central incisors,] (S, M, A, K,) so that no interstice is seen between them; (M;) as also رَصَّصُ (M, art. رَصَصَ) — And Nearness together of two legs of a quadruped, and of the two thighs: and nearness together of the upper parts of the two knees: (M:) or nearness together of the two shoulder-joints, (K,) or of the upper parts thereof, so that they nearly touch the ears: (M:) or nearness together of the two shoulder-blades: (M:) and a contraction of the elbows of the horse towards his [breast, or that part of it which is called the] زَوْر (K;) and their cleaving to that part; which is a quality approved in a horse. (TA.) — Also, Nearness of the forehead to the eyebrow. (IKtt, TA.) — See also لَصُوصِيَّة.

لَصَاصُ :
لَصُوصُ :
لَصُوصِيَّةُ :
see what next follows.

لَصُوصِيَّةُ (S, M, K [in the CK without tesh-deed]) and لَصُوصِيَّةُ (Ks, S, M, and in a copy of the K,) the latter of which is the more chaste, though the other is the regular form, (TA,) and لَصُوصِيَّةُ (M, A, and so in the CK in the place of the form next preceding,) or لَصُوصِيَّةُ (as in some copies of the K and in the TA) or لَصُوصُ and لَصُوصُ (as in a copy of the Ms.) and لَصَاصُ and لَصَصُ (K,) Thieving; or thievishness. (S, M, A, Msb, K.)

لَصَّصُ (S, M, K,) or أَلَصَّصُ الأَضْرَاس (A,) A man (M, A) whose [teeth called] أَضْرَاس are near together (S, M, A, K) so that no interstice is seen between them: (M:) as also أَرَصَّصُ (M, A, K, art. رَصَصَ): fem. لَصَّصَا (M.) — Also, the masc. (Aq, TA) and fem., (K,) or أَلَصَّصُ الفَخَذَيْنِ (A,) One whose thighs cleave together, there being no space between them. (Aq, A, K.) [See also أَرَصَّصُ.] Hence, (TA,) the Zenjee is said to be أَلَصَّصُ الأَلْتَمَيْنِ (K,) i.e. Having the buttocks cleaving together. (TA.) And أَلَصَّصُ (S,) or أَلَصَّصُ المَنْكَبَيْنِ (A,) Having the two shoulder-joints near together, almost touching the ears. (S, A.) — Also the fem., applied to a woman, Impervia coeunti; (M;) as also رَصَّصَا (M,

art. رَصَصَ) — And, applied to a forehead (جَبْهَة), Narrow. (K.) — And, applied to a sheep or goat, Having one of her horns extending forwards and the other backwards. (Z, Sgh, K.)

أَرَصَّصُ quasi-pl. n. of لَصَّصُ. (IJ, M.) — أَرَصَّصَا A land in which are thieves, or robbers: (S, M:) or in which are many thieves or robbers. (K.)

غَلَقَ مَلْصُوصُ [A closed lock]. (TA.)

لَصَب

1. لَصَبُ السِّيفِ فِي الْغِمْدِ, aor. لَصَبَ, (inf. n. لَصَبٌ, as in a copy of the S, perhaps a mistake for لَصَبُ,) The sword stuck in the scabbard, (S, K,) and would not come forth. (S.) See also لَصِبَ and لَزَبَ. — لَصَبُ الْجِلْدِ بِاللَّحْمِ (K) or simply لَصَبُ الْجِلْدِ (S,) The skin stuck to the flesh, by reason of emaciation. (S, K.) — لَصَبُ الْخَاتَمِ The ring stuck fast upon the finger contr. of قَلَبَ. (S, K.)

8. لَصَبُ التَّصَبِ It became narrow. (TA.)

لَصَبٌ A small ravine, or gap, (شِعْبٌ صَغِيرٌ,) in a mountain, (S, K,) narrower than a لَهَبٌ, and wider than a شِعْبٌ (K:) or a cleft (شَقٌّ) in a mountain, narrower than a لَهَبٌ, and wider than a شِعْبٌ: (Es-Sukkaree:) or the narrow part of a valley: (K:) and any narrow place in a mountain: (S:) pl. لَصَابٌ and لَصُوبٌ. (K.) [In two copies of the S, these two pls., app. by the careless omission of the word الْجَمْعُ, are made syn. with لَصَبٌ in the last of the senses explained above.]

لَصَبٌ Skin sticking to the flesh, by reason of emaciation. (TA.) — A species of [the kind of barley called] سُلْتٌ (K,) difficult to clear [from the husks]: some of it is trodden, and the rest requires [machines, such as are called] مَنَاجِينُ [pl. of مَنَجْنُونٌ]. (TA.) — Avaricious, tenacious, or niggardly, and of difficult disposition. (K.) — فَلَانٌ لَعَزَّ لَصَبٌ Such a one [is a niggard, who] hardly gives anything. (S)

لَوَاصِبٌ [pl.], (in the poetry of Kutheiyir, S,) Narrow and deep wells. (S, K.)

مَلْصَابٌ A sword that sticks much in the scabbard; (K;) scarcely coming out from it. (TA.)

مُلْتَصِبٌ A narrow road. (K)

لَصَتْ

لَصَتْ (S, K) and لَصَتْ and لَصَتْ (K) i.q. لَصَّصَ, A thief; a robber: (S, K:) in the dial. of the

tribe of Teiyi, (Fr, S,) who say, for طَصَّتْ طَصَّصَتْ: (S:) pl. لَصُوت. (S, K.) See art. لَصَ.

لَصَف

لَصَق

لَط

See Supplement.]

لَطَأ

1. لَطَأُ بِالْأَرْضِ, aor. لَطَأَ, inf. n. لَطَأٌ; and لَطِئَ, aor. لَطَأَ, inf. n. لَطِئُ; He clave to the ground. (S, K.) Also, the former, without : لَطَأَ occurs in a trad. for لَطِئَ [imper. of لَطِئَ] Cleave to the ground. (TA.) — لَطِئَ لِسَانِي My tongue became stiff, so that I could not move it to speak. From a trad. (TA.) — لَطَأَ (K,) inf. n. لَطَأٌ, (TA,) He beat a person with a staff or stick: or he beat on the back only. (K.)

لَطَأُ The wolf: [because it crouches, or crawls, upon the ground]. (TA.) — A hunter, or sportsman: [for the same reason]. (TA.)

رَأَيْتُ الذِّئْبَ لَاطِئًا لِلشَّرِيقَةِ [I saw the wolf crouching to steal]. (TA.)

لَاطِئَةٌ A wound on the head, such as is termed مَلْطَأَةٌ and مَلْطَأَةٌ (K:) also termed مَلْطَأَةٌ [q.v. infra]. (TA.) — Also, A pustule (K) that comes forth upon a man, scarcely curable; (TA;) said to be from the sting, or bite, of the نُطَاطَةُ. So in the L; but in the K, incorrectly, or it is from the sting, or bite, of the نُطَاطَةُ. (TA.) — Also, A small kind of قَلَنْسُوَّة, that cleaves to the head. (A, TA.)

لَاطِئَةٌ and مَلْطَأَةٌ: see لَاطِئَةٌ, and also arts. لَط and لَطِئَ. — The former is also explained as signifying The pericranium itself; a thin cuticle, or membrane, between the bone of the skull and its flesh: accord. to IATH and the L. (TA.)

لَطَتْ

1. لَطَتْهُ (aor. لَطَتْ, inf. n. لَطَتْ, L,) He struck him with the flat of the hand; or, with a broad piece of wood: (IAq, K:) he slapped him with his open hand; syn. صَدَّه (K;) like لَطَتْهُ. (TA.) [See also لَطَتْهُ.] — لَطَتْهُ بِحَجَرٍ He threw a stone at him; (K;) as also لَطَتْهُ. (TA.) — لَطَتْهُ He collected it together. (K.) — لَطَتْهُ الأَمْرُ (aor. لَطَتْ, inf. n. لَطَتْ,) The affair was difficult, or troublesome, to him. (K.) — لَطَتْهُ, aor. لَطَتْ, inf. n. لَطَتْ, It (a load, or an affair,) was heavy or burdensome, and hard, or grievous to him. (L.) — لَطَتْهُ [aor. لَطَتْ,] inf. n. لَطَتْ, It became corrupt. (IAq, K.)

6. تَلَاطَتْ الْمَوْجُ The waves dashed together, or against each other. (K.) — تَلَاطَتِ الْقَوْمُ The people struck each other with their hands: (K:) or, with swords. (TA.)