

a certain thing of an intensely red colour, resembling powdered saffron, brought from El-Yemen, and said to be scraped or rubbed off, or to fall off, from its trees: (Mgh:) or, as some say, a species of *كُرْكُم*, q. v.: or, as some say, resembling *كُرْكُم*: (Mgh:) or a certain thing, yellow, like the [garments of the kind called *مَلَا*, that comes forth upon the [trees called] *رُمث*, between the last part of summer and the first part of winter, (M, TA,) which, when it touches a garment, soils it: (TA:) or it also, sometimes, [accord. to certain persons who seems to misapply the word, is a substance which] pertains to the [trees called] *عُرْعَر* and *رُمث*, and to other trees, above all in Abyssinia; but this is inferior to that first mentioned (K, TA) in virtue and properties: as to that of the *عُرْعَر*, it is found between its rind and the main substance, when it dries up; and when it is rubbed, it rubs off; and there is no good in it; but *ورس* [properly so called] is adulterated with it: and as to that of the *رُمث*, when it is the end of summer, and it has attained its utmost state, it becomes intensely yellow, so that what envelops it becomes yellow, and with this also one adulterates: so says AHn: (TA:) *ورس* is called in Persian *اسپرک* [اسپرک]; and in Turkish, *الاجهره*. (TK.) [Freytag adds to what he has given on this word from the K, S, TK, as follows: "Memecylon tinctorium. Sprengel. hist. med., t. ii., p. 444, ed. tert. (ubi *ورس* scriptum est). Spreng. hist. rei herb., t. i., p. 258. Avicenn. p. 160."]

ورس: see *وريس*.

ورسي A yellow bowl: (A:) or a bowl made of *نُضَار*, (M,) which is a yellow wood: (TA:) or of the best kind of those made of *نُضَار*. (Lth, K.) — A pigeon that is red inclining to yellowness: (M:) or a pigeon inclining to redness and yellowness. (K.) — See also *وريس*.

ورس A garment dyed with *ورس*; as also *ورس* and *وارس* (M) and *مورس*. (M, A.) You say, *مُلْحَقَةٌ وَرِسَةٌ*, (so in some copies of the S and K) or *وَرِسَةٌ*, (as in other copies of the S and K, and thus in a copy of the Mgh,) [An outer wrapping garment] dyed with *ورس*; (S, Mgh, K;) i. q. *مورسة*; (K;) which latter epithet is sometimes used. (Mgh.) — See also *وارس*.

وارس applied to a place [Producing the plant called *ورس*]. (TA.) — Applied to a tree of the kind called *رُمث*, Producing *ورس*, a thing yellow like the [garments termed] *مَلَا*: (M:) or becoming yellow in the leaves, (S, K,) after attaining to maturity, (S,) and having upon it what is like yellow *مَلَا*: (S, K:) or becoming yellow in its fruit: (A:) or, app., having *ورس*, like as

تَامَر signifies "possessing dates;" (AHn;) and *وريس* likewise has the last of these significations: (TA:) *مورس* also signifies the same as *وارس*, applied to a tree of the kind above-mentioned; (A, K;) but is very rare, though agreeable with analogy: (K:) it is said (M) one should not say *مورس*; (S, M;) but it occurs in a poem of Ibn-Harmeh. (M.) — Applied to a tree [of any other kind], Putting forth leaves. (TA.) — Applied to a plant, Becoming green. (M.) You say also, *صُخْرَةٌ وَارِسَةٌ بِالطَّحْلِبِ*, A rock overspread with the green substance called *طحلب*, so that it is green and smooth: see 1]. (A.) — It also denotes intenseness of colour, in the phrase *أَصْفَرُ وَارِسٌ* Yellow intensely bright. (M.) And [in like manner] you say, *جَمَلٌ وَارِسٌ* A camel intensely red. (Sgh.) And *زَعْفَرَانٌ وَارِسٌ* [app., Bright-coloured saffron]. (A.) See also *وريس*.

ورس: see *وارس*.

مورس: see *وريس*, in two places.

ورث

1. *ورث*, (S, A, K,) aor. *يَرِثُ*, inf. n. *وَرُوثٌ* (K) and *وَرِثٌ*, (TA,) He took, or reached, or took or reached with the hand, or with the extended hand, (S, A, K,) food, (A, K,) or somewhat thereof, (S,) or a little thereof. (AZ.) — Also, (K,) inf. n. *وَرِثٌ* and *وَرُوثٌ*, (TA,) He ate vehemently and greedily: (Ibn-'Abbād, A, K;) but accord. to IAar, *وَرِثٌ*, with the *rā* first, signifies the "eating much;" and *وَرِثٌ*, with the *wāw* first, the eating little. (TA.) — Also, (K,) inf. n. *وَرِثٌ*, (TA,) He coveted; longed; yearned; eagerly desired; strove to acquire, obtain, or attain. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) You say, *وَرِثَ إِلَيْهِ* He coveted it; &c. (TK.) — *وَرِثَ إِلَيْهِمْ*, (A, K,) inf. n. *وَرِثٌ*, (TA,) He came in to them uninvited when they were eating, (A, K, TA,) to get some of their food: and when one has gone in to others while they were drinking, you say, *وَعَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ*: but see *وارث*. (TA.) — *وَرِثَ فُلَانًا بِغُلَانٍ* He incited such a one against such a one: (Ibn-'Abbād, TA:) in the K, erroneously, *وَرِثَ فُلَانًا بِغُلَانٍ*. (TA.) See also 2.

2. *وَرِثَ بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ*, (S,) inf. n. *تَوَرِثٌ*, (S, K,) He excited discord, dissension, disorder, strife, quarrelling, or animosity, between, or among, the people; syn. *حَرَشَ*; (S, K;) as also *أَرَشَ* (S) [and *هَرَشَ*]. See also 1, last signification.

ورشان A certain bird, (S, Mgh, K,) of the pigeon-kind, (AHát, Mgh, Mgh,) or resembling the pigeon, (TA,) also called *حَرْجَر*, (S, Mgh,

K,) which is the male of the *قَمَارِي* [or kind of collared turtle-doves of which a single female is called *قَمَرِيَّة* (see *قَمَرِي*), (Mgh,) of the birds of the desert, (TA,) the flesh of which is lighter than that of the [common] pigeon: (K:) fem. with *ة*: (K:) pl. *وَرَشَانٍ* (S, Mgh, Mgh, K) and *وَرِشَانٍ* (S, Mgh, K,) like as *كَرَوَانٌ* is a pl. of *كَرَوَانٌ*, contr. to rule. (S.) It is said in a proverb, *يَعْلَةُ الْوَرِشَانِ تَأْكُلُ رَطَبَ الْمَشَانِ* [With the pretext of the warashán, thou eatest the fresh ripe dates of the excellent kind called *مشان*]: (S, A, K:) said to him who pretends one thing and means another: (A, K:) originating from the fact that some people employed a slave belonging to them to guard the fresh ripe dates of their palm-trees, and he used to eat them, and, when reproved for his evil conduct, laid the blame upon the warashán; wherefore this was said to him. (Sgh.)

وارث One who comes in to a people uninvited, when they are eating; like *وَإِغْلٌ* in the case of heverage: (S:) and, accord. to some, i. q. *وَإِغْلٌ* but others say, that *وارث* has the first signification only, relating to food: and that of a sponger desiring food. (TA.) See *راشِنٌ* and *طَفِيلِي*.

ورط

1. *ورطها* He veiled, concealed, hid, or covered, her, or it, or them; [to what the pronoun relates is not said; but I incline to think that the right reading is *وَرِطَهَا*, and that the pronoun relates to camels; (see 2;) as also *اورطها*: (L, TA:) from IAar. (TA.)

2. *ورطه*, (S, Mgh, K,) inf. n. *تَوَرِيطٌ*, (S, Mgh,) He made him to fall into what is termed *وَرِطَةٌ* [properly and also tropically, or in its primary sense and also in any of its subordinate senses]; as also *اورطه*, (S, Mgh, K,) inf. n. *اِبْرَاطٌ*: (Mgh:) both signify + he made him to fall into that from which he could not extricate himself: (TA:) or into that from which he could not easily extricate himself. (Mgh.) — *ورط إبله* He hid, or concealed, his camels among other camels [in order that they might escape the notice of the collector of the poor-rates]; as also *اورط*. (K.) [See also 1, and 3.]

3. *وراط*, (S, Mgh, TA) and *مَوَارِطَةٌ* (TA) [The act of mutually making to fall into what is termed *وَرِطَةٌ*. = And hence,] + The act of mutually deceiving, beguiling, or circumventing; or endeavouring to deceive, beguile, or circumvent: (TA;) or the act of deceiving, beguiling, or circumventing; (S, Mgh;) and the acting, or advising, or counselling, dishonestly, or insincerely; (S, Mgh, TA;) and *ورط* and *وراطة*, the latter on the authority of J, [accord. to some