

Zemán:) [by some applied in the present day to the *Hyades*:] or the قَلَص are the stars around الدبران. (Kzw.) — Also, †A young, or youthful, female of the ostrich-kind; like the قُلُوص of the camel-kind; (M, TA;) the female of رتال [or young ostriches, or young ostriches a year old]; i. e. a رتلة; (TA;) a female of the ostrich-kind, of such as are termed رتال: (S;) or a female of the ostrich-kind: (A, O, K:) and of such as are termed رتال: (K:) or قُلُوص النعام signifies the رتال of the ostrich: (IDrd, TA:) or قُلُوص [so in the TA, app. a mistake for قُلُوص] signifies the offspring of the ostrich; its حَقَان and its رتال: so says IKh, on the authority of El-Azdee. (IB, TA.) — Also, †The young of the [species of bustard called] حَبَارَى: (K:) or the female of the حَبَارَى: or a little female حَبَارَى. (M.) — قُلُوص is also metonymically applied to signify †Young women; (K:) as also قَلَايُص: (TA:) and the latter, to signify women [in a general sense]. (TA.) = بئر قُلُوص A well having abundance of water: pl. قَلَايُص. (M.)

قُلُوص: see 1, (of which it is an inf. n.,) throughout: — and see قُلُوص.

قَلِيص: }
قَالِص: } see قَالِص.

قَالِص ظل قَالِص Shade [contracting, or shrinking, from one: (see 1:) or] decreasing: (S, TA:) [or going away.] شَفَّة قَالِصَة A contracting lip: (S:) and رَجُل قَالِص الشِّفَة a man having a contracting lip. (Msb.) ثَوْب قَالِص A garment contracted and short: (Sh, TA:) and قميص مَقْلَص a short shirt: (A:) or a shirt contracted, or raised, or tucked up: and دِرْع مَقْلَصَة [a coat of mail contracted]: most frequently meaning upwards. (TA.) — قَلَاص and قَلِيص and مَاء قَالِص Water collecting and becoming abundant in a well: (TA:) or rising, or high, (S, M, K,) in a well: (S:) the pl. of قَلِيص is قُلُوص. (TA.) See also 1.

مَقْلَص: see قَالِص, in two places. — Also, applied to a horse, Long in the legs, and contracted in the belly: (M, TA:) or light, or active, and quick, (مُسَيَّر,) tall, and long in the legs: (S, K:) or tall. (A.)

مَقْلَاص A she-camel fat in the hump; and in like manner, a he-camel: (M:) or a she-camel that becomes fat in the [season called] صَيْف: (S, M:) and also, a she-camel that becomes fat and lean in the winter. (Ks, TA.)

قَلَع

قَلَف

قَلَق

See Supplement.]

قَلَس

قَلَقَس [The colocasia; or arum colocasia of Linnæus: or its root:] the root of a certain plant, which is eaten cooked, (AHn, K,) and used medicinally: (AHn:) the decoction thereof increases the venereal faculty, and fattens; but the taking it constantly engenders black bile. (AHn, K.) [See De Sacy's "Relation de l'Egypte par Abd-allatif," pp. 94—98.]

قَلَم

قَلَو

قَلَى

قَمَر

See Supplement.]

قِمَا

1. قِمَات الماشية, aor. -; (AZ, S, O, K;) and قِمَوْتُ, (O, K,) aor. -; (K;) inf. n. قِمُوْهُ and قِمُوْهُ, (AZ, S, O, K) both of the former verb, (AZ, S, O,) and قِمَر (K) and قِمَاة, (O, K,) which is of the latter verb, (O, TA,) and قِمَا, (K,) also of the latter verb; (TA;) The cattle became fat, or plump; (AZ, S, O, K;) as also اقِمَات: (K:) the first is expl. in the T as meaning the cattle became full with fatness: and the epithet applied to them is there said to be قَامِيَّة. (TA.) — And قِمَات الإبل بالمكان (K, TA,) and قِمَوْتُ, (K,) The camels abode in the place, (K, TA,) and were pleased with it, (TA,) because of its abundant pasture, and became fat, or plump, (K, TA,) in it. (TA.) And قِمَات الماشية مكان كَذَا حَتَّى قِمَات [The cattle abode in such a place until they became fat, or plump]. (TA.) See also 5. — And قِمَات بالمكان, (O, TA,) inf. n. قِمَز, (TA,) I abode in the place: (O:) or I entered the place and abode in it. (TA.) And قِمَا إِلَى مَنْزِلٍ He went into an abode. (TA.) = قِمَا is also syn. with قَمَع [q. v.]: (K:) the latter is affirmed to be the original word: (MF:) you say قِمَات الرَّجُل, meaning قَمَعُهُ. (O.) = قَمُوْ, (S, O, K,) aor. -; and قِمَا, aor. -; (K;) inf. n. قِمَاة (S, O, K) and قِمَا, both of the former verb, (S, O,) and قِمَز and قِمَر, (so in copies of the K,) or قِمَاة and قِمَا, (so in the TK,) and قِمَاة, (K,) which last is not an inf. n. un., (L, TA,) said of a man, (S, O, TA,) and of other than a man, (TA,) He was, or became, little and despicable (S, O, K, TA) in the eyes [of others]: (TA:) the former verb is the better known in this sense. (MF, TA.)

3. قِمَاة It (a thing, TA) did not suit him: (K, TA:) and so قَانَاهُ. (TA.)

4. اقِمَات الماشية: see 1, first sentence. — اقِمَا القَوْم The people, or party, had their camels in a fat, or plump, state. (S, O, K.) — اقِمَا المرعى The pasture, or place of pasture, suited the

camels, (K, TA,) and rendered them fat, or plump. (TA, as from the K.) And اقِمَاهُ It (a thing, S, O, or a place, or pasture or a place of pasture, TA) pleased him. (S, O, K, TA.) = And اقِمَاهُ He rendered him little and despicable. (S, O, K.)

5. قِمَا الْمَكَان (in the CK المكان) [He found that] the place suited him, and consequently he abode in it. (O, K.) — اقِمَا الشَّيْء He took the best of the thing. (Th, K.) — And He collected the thing little by little: (S, O:) and accord. to Z, اقِمَا الشَّيْء signifies He collected the thing. (TA.)

8: see what immediately precedes.

قِمَر A place in which a she-camel, and a he-camel, and a woman, and a man, abides until she, or he, becomes fat, or plump. (TA.)

قِمَاة Abundance of herbage, or of the goods, conveniences, and comforts, of life; and ease, repose, or freedom from trouble or inconvenience or from toil or fatigue; as also قِمَاة. (K.) — Also, and قِمَاة and قِمَاة, (like مقَنَا [a mistranscription for مقَنَا] and مقَنَا, TA,) A place on which the sun does not come: (O, K:) pl. of the first word قِمَاة. (TA.)

قِمَاة: see the next preceding paragraph.

قِمِي Little and despicable (S, O, K, TA) in the eyes [of others]; fem. قِمِيَّة: (TA:) pl. قِمَاة and قِمَا; (K;) the latter of a [very] rare form. (TA.)

قَامِيَّة, fem. of قَامِي: see 1, first sentence.

قِمَاة and قِمُوْهُ: see قِمَاة.

قَمَح

1. قَمَحُهُ, (S, A, L, K,) aor. -; (K,) inf. n. قَمَح; (S;) and اقَمَحَهُ; (S, A, L, K;) He ate it, or took it into his mouth, (S, K,) namely, meal of parched barley or wheat, &c., (S, A, L,) not bread nor dates nor the like, but only what is eaten in the manner termed سَف, (L,) without moistening it, or kneading it with water &c.; syn. اسْتَقَمَهُ; (S, K;) he took it in the palm of his hand (A, L) [and conveyed it] to his mouth (A) or licked it up. (L.) And اقْتَبَحْتُ قَمَحَهُ مِنْهُ [I so ate a mouthful thereof, i. e. of what is eaten in the manner described above]. (A.) — And قَمَحُهُ likewise signifies, (L, K,) as also قَمَحُهُ, (L,) He drank it, namely, what is called بَيْد, (L, K,) and شَرَاب [app. as meaning wine], and water, and milk. (L.) = And, from قَمَحُهُ signifying as expl. above, you say, قَمَحَ عَنِ الْمَاءِ, (A,) or [simply] قَمَحَ, (S, L, K,) with fet-h, (S,) aor. -; (L,) inf. n. قَمُوْح; (S, L, K;) as also قَمَهُ, aor. -; inf. n. قَمُوْهُ; (L;) and قَامَحَ, (A, L,) inf. n. قَمَامَحَة and قَمَاح; (A;) and قَمَحَ, and