

of a word not an inf. n., denotes a thing that envelops, or that surrounds, another thing; as in the instances of قِلَادَةٌ and عِمَامَةٌ and قِلَادَةٌ: (TA:) pl. قِلَادَاتٌ: (Mṣb:) قِلَادٌ also occurs, either as a pl. of قِلَادَةٌ, in which case the kesreh and 1 in the pl. are different from the kesreh and 1 in the sing., [being the proper characteristics of the pl.] or as a coll. gen. n., of which قِلَادَةٌ is the n. un. (ISd, L.) — حَسْبِكَ مِنَ الْقِلَادَةِ مَا أَحَاطَ بِالْعُنُقِ † [Sufficient for thee is the necklace that surrounds the neck]. A proverb. (TA.) Said by 'Oḳeiy Ibn-'Ullufeh, on his being asked why he did not censure his enemies in a longer satire. (Z.) — ثِيَابِي لَا يَفُكُّهَا الْمَلَوَانِ † [Thy beneficence is a permanent badge upon my neck which day and night will not loose]. (A.) — لِي فِي أَيِّ نَعْمَةٍ أَعْنَابُهُمْ قِلَادَاتٌ نَعْمٍ رَاهِنَةٌ † [To me are owing acknowledgments required by permanent badges of favours firmly fastened upon their necks: see 2]. (A.) [This use of قِلَادَةٌ in a good sense is more common than the meaning: A disgrace attaching constantly or a permanent badge of infamy: see Ham. p. 127.] — قِلَادَاتُ الشَّعْرِ † (K, K) and مُقَدِّدَاتُهُ † (L, K, K) † Verses, or poems, that last throughout time. (L, K, K.) See 2. — الْقِلَادَةُ A certain asterism. (See الْبَلْدَةُ.)

قِلَادٌ: see مُقَدِّدٌ.

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أَقْلِيدُ: see أَقْلِيدُ = أَقْلِيدُ, or أَقْلِيدُ, [as in different copies of the A: perhaps mistakes for قَلِيدِي] I irrigated my land with my قَلِيدٌ [or portion of water]. (A, TA.)

أَقْلِيدُ, (S, L, K, K) or أَقْلِيدُ, with fet-ḥ to the ʾ, (A,) said to be of the dial. of El-Yemen, and said to be arabicized, (Mṣb, TA,) originally كَلِيدٌ [i. e., كَلِيدٌ or كَلِيدٌ, which is Persian,] (TA) or originally أَقْلِيدُسٌ, (Mṣb, MF,) which is Greek, [i. e., κλειδος, gen. of κλεις,] (MF,) A key; (S, A, L, Mṣb, K, K;) as also مُقَدِّدٌ (L, K) and مُقَدِّدٌ (K) and أَقْلِيدٌ (AHeyth, L) and أَقْلِيدٌ: (L:) pl. أَقْلِيدَاتٌ (L, Mṣb, El-Baṣā'ir) and مَقَالِيدٌ, (Mṣb, El-Baṣā'ir,) the latter a pl. similar to مَلَامِيحٌ and مَحَابِينٌ and مَشَابِهٌ and مَذَاكِيرٌ, (El-Baṣā'ir,) or [rather] a [reg.] pl. of مَقَالِيدٌ or مَقَالِيدٌ or مَقَالِيدٌ, (Esh-Shiháb, in the 'Ináych,) or it has no [proper] sing.; (Aḡ;) [and pl. of مَقَالِيدٌ, of which see an ex. below]. [You say] فَتَحَ الْبَابَ بِالْأَقْلِيدِ † [or بِالْأَقْلِيدِ,] He opened the door with the key. (A.) — كُرُ خَلِيقِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ † [Kur xxxix. 63, and xlii. 10,] may signify † To Him belong the keys of the heavens and of the earth: (L, Mṣb:) Zj says, that the meaning is, God is the Creator, and the Opener of the door, of everything in the heavens and in the earth: (L:) some say that it may signify to Him belong the treasures of the heavens and of the earth. (Es-Suddee, L, Mṣb.) — أَلْقَيْتُ إِلَيْهِ مَقَالِيدَ الْأُمُورِ † [lit., I threw to him

the keys of the affairs; meaning, I committed to him the disposal, or management, of the affairs]. (A.) — ضَاقَتْ مَقَالِيدُهُ †, and مَقَالِيدُهُ †, (K, K) and ضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِ مَقَالِيدُهُ †, (A,) † [His means, likened to keys, became straitened: or] his affairs became straitened, or difficult, to him: (A, K:) accord. to Esh-Shiháb, from مَقَالِيدٌ, signifying a twisted rope: this he says considering مَقَالِيدٌ as syn. with قِلَادَاتٌ; but its use in this sense is not established. (TA.)

مَقَالِيدٌ A kind of key, like a reaping-hook, (S, L, K, K) with which, sometimes, herbage is twisted, (i. e., يُقْتَلُ, i. e., يُقْتَلُ,) like as [the kind of trefoil, or clover, called] قَتٌ is twisted when it is made into ropes; pl. مَقَالِيدٌ: (S:) a stick with a crooked head, (L, K, K) which is used for that purpose: (L:) also, a reaping-hook with which قَتٌ is cut. (L.) See also أَقْلِيدٌ.

مَقَالِيدٌ A repository, magazine, store-room, or treasury; (L, K, K;) as also قَلِيدٌ: (K, K) pl. مَقَالِيدٌ. (L.) = And see أَقْلِيدٌ.

مَقَالِيدٌ: see قَلِيدٌ. — A bracelet formed of two bracelets of the kind called قَلْبٌ twisted together: (L:) a twisted bracelet; as also قَلْدٌ: (L, K [the latter said in the K to be with fet-ḥ, but in the L written قَلْدٌ:]) and the latter, [in the S written قَلْدٌ,] a bracelet made of twisted silver. (S, L.)

مَقَالِيدٌ The place of the قِلَادَةُ [or necklace, or collar, upon the neck]; (K, K;) [the neck of a woman, and of a horse, &c.]. — The place of the suspensory belt or cord of the sword, upon the shoulders. (S, K, K.) — [Having a قِلَادَةٌ or the like put upon his neck]. — A horse which outstrips others, (S, L, K, K,) which has something put upon his neck in order that it may be known that he has outstripped. (S, L.) — A chief upon whom are imposed the affairs of his people. (Ham p. 127.)

### قلس

1. قَلَسَ, aor. -, inf. n. قَلَسَ, He belched up, (S, \* A, \* Mṣb, K, K) from his throat, (S, A, K, K) or from his belly, to his mouth, (Mṣb,) as much as filled his mouth, or less, (S, A, Mṣb, K, K) of [acid and undigested] food or drink, whether he cast it forth or returned it to his belly: when it overcomes [or is repeated (accord. to an explanation of قَلَسَ or قَلَسَ below,)] it [the action] is termed قَلَسَ: (Mṣb:) or he vomited (قَالَ) as much as filled his mouth: (Mgh:) or he, or it, vomited, or cast forth; syn. قَذَفَ. (S.) The act termed قَلَسَ is an impurity which necessitates the performance of the ablution termed وَضُوءٌ. (A, Mgh:) so in a trad. (A.) — قَلَسَتْ نَفْسُهُ †, (A, K, K) aor. and inf. n. as above, (K, K) His soul, or stomach, heaved; or became agitated by a tendency to vomit: (A, K, K) [like لَقَسَتْ] — [Hence,] قَلَسَتْ بِالطَّعْنَةِ بِالذَّمِّ † [The wound made with a spear or

the like belched forth blood]. (A.) — And قَلَسَتْ السَّحَابَةُ بِالنَّدَى †; The cloud cast forth moisture, or fine rain; not vehement rain. (A, \* TA.) — And قَلَسَتْ الْكَأْسُ †, (S, K, K, \*) aor. and inf. n. as above, (K, K) † The cup of wine cast forth [or overflowed with] the beverage, in consequence of its being very full. (S, K, K, \*) — And قَلَسَ الْبَحْرُ †, aor. and inf. n. as above, † The sea, or great river, cast forth [or overflowed with] water, in consequence of its being very full. (K, \* TA.)

2: see Q. Q. 1.

5: see Q. Q. 2.

Q. Q. 1. قَلَسَهُ (S, K) and قَلَسَهُ (K) He attired him with a قَلَسَةٌ †; (S, K;) as also قَلَسَهُ †, (A,) inf. n. تَقْلِيسٌ. (TA.)

Q. Q. 2. تَقْلَسَ and تَقْلَسَ He attired himself with, or wore, a قَلَسَةٌ †; (S, K, K;) as also تَقْلَسَ. (S, A.) [The last of these verbs is used by El-Imedhance transitively, as meaning, He attired himself with a cap of the kind called رَتِيَّةٌ as a قَلَسَةٌ: (see De Sacy's Chrest. Arabe, sec. ed., T. iii., p. 90 of the Arabic text:) but perhaps this usage is only post-classical.]

قَلَسَ, (A, K, K) and so in a copy of the S, or قَلَسَ, (A, Mgh, Mṣb, TA, and so in a copy of the S,) the former being the inf. n., (Mgh, Mṣb,) and قَلَسَانٌ †, (TA,) [but this last is more like an inf. n.,] What comes forth, (Kh [accord. to the S], or Lth, AZ [accord. to the TA], S, A, Mṣb, K, K) from the throat, (Kh or Lth, S, A, K, K) or from the belly, to the mouth, (AZ, Mṣb,) as much as fills the mouth, or less, (Kh or Lth, S, A, Mṣb, K, K) of [undigested] food or drink, (AZ, Mṣb,) peculiarly, with acidity, and that acid humour itself, (Meyd, as cited by Golius,) whether the person cast it forth or return it to his belly: (AZ, Mṣb:) when it is repeated, (Kh, S, A, K, K) or overcomes, (Lth, TA,) it is termed قَلَسَ: (Kh or Lth, S, A, K, K) or what comes forth, of vomit, being as much as fills the mouth: (Mgh:) pl. أَقْلَسَانٌ. (TA.)

قَلَسَ: see قَلَسَ.

قَلَسَةٌ: }  
قَلَسَةٌ: } see قَلَسَةٌ.

قَلَسَانٌ: see قَلَسَ.

قَلَسَةٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K, K) and قَلَسَةٌ (S, K) and قَلَسَةٌ and قَلَسَةٌ (TA) A certain thing that is worn upon the head, (K, TA,) well known; (TA;) [a cap, generally high and pointed, but sometimes close-fitting, which was worn by the Arabs, sometimes alone, and sometimes beneath the turban: there was also one kind which was round, like a melon: (see أَرُصُوعَةٌ:) and a cowl, or hood, of a pointed form: see طُرُطُورٌ, and بُرُنْسٌ, and عَرَقِيَّةٌ: 'Abd-El-Laṭeef applies the term قَلَسَةٌ نَحَاسٌ to the cap of copper which covered the head of the