

(TA.) — **أَرْضُ بَقَعَاءَ** Land containing [or diversified with] small pebbles. (TA.) — **سَنَةٌ بَقَعَاءٌ** † A barren, or an unfruitful, year: (S, K:) or a year in which is fruitfulness and barrenness. (S, Mṣb, K.) And **عَامٌ أَبَقَعُ** † A year in which the rain falls in places of the land, not universally. (TA.) And **عَامٌ أَبَقِعُ** (K,) the dim. form being used to denote terribleness, (TA,) † A year of little rain. (K, TA.)

أَبَقِعُ, dim. of **أَبَقَعُ**, which see, last sentence.

هُوَ مَبَقَعُ الرَّجْلَيْنِ He has his legs wetted by water in some places, so that their [general] colour is different from the colour of those places. (TA.)

بقل

1. **بَقْلٌ**: see 4, in two places. — [Hence,] said of a boy's face, (S, Mgh, K,) aor. **بَقِلَ**, inf. n. **بُقُولٌ**, (S,) † It put forth its beard, (S, TA,) or hair; (K;) as also **بَقِلَ** and **بَقِلَ**; (K;) or this last is not allowable: (S:) similar to **أَخْضَرَ** said of a boy's mustache. (Mgh.) — And said of a camel's tush, † It cut, or came forth. (ISK, S, TA.) — † It (a thing, TA) appeared: (K, TA:) derived from **بَقْلٌ**, q. v. (TA.) — **هِيَ بَقِلَتْ** [plants, or herbs, of the kind termed] **بَقْلٌ** for his camel. (Fr, K.) — **بَقِلَ بَقْلٌ** He cut the **بقل**: so in the "Mufradát." (TA.)

2. **بَقِلَ**, inf. n. **تَبَقِيلٌ**, He (a pastor) left camels to pasture upon **بَقْلٌ**. (TA.) — And, [hence, app.] inf. n. as above, i. q. **سَاسَ**. (Sgh, K.) You say, **بَقِلَ الدَّابَّةَ**, i. e. **سَاسَهَا**, meaning He tended, or took care of, the beast well. (TK.) — See also 1.

4. **أَبَقَلَتِ الْأَرْضُ** The land produced [plants, or herbs, of the kind termed] **بَقْلٌ**: (Mṣb:) or produced its **بقل**: (S:) or produced plants, or herbage: (K:) or became green with plants, or herbage: (Mgh:) and **بَقِلَتْ** signifies the same: (IDrd, K:) both are chaste words. (IDrd, TA.) In like manner one says also of a place, **أَبَقِلَ**, (JK, Mṣb,) from **بَقْلٌ**. (Mṣb.) — **أَبَقِلَ الرَّيْمُ** The [tree, or shrub, called] **رَيْمٌ** became green; as also **بَقِلَ**: (K:) or it put forth what resembled young wingless locusts, and the greenness of its leaves became apparent. (S. [See also **حَسَطَ**].) And **أَبَقِلَ الشَّجَرُ** The trees put forth their **باقل** [q. v., app. buds,] in the days of the **رَبِيع** [or spring], before their leaves became apparent: (JK:) or they put forth, in the time of the **رَبِيع**, in their sides, what resembled the necks of locusts. (TA.) — See also 1. — **أَبَقِلَ الْقَوْمُ** The people, or company of men, found [plants, or herbs, such as are termed] **بَقْلٌ**. (Mṣb.) — See also 8. — **أَبَقِلَ وَجْهَهُ** † He (God) made his (a boy's) face to put forth its hair, (K, TA,) meaning, its beard. (TA.)

5. **تَبَقِلَ** He went forth seeking [plants, or herbs, of the kind called] **بَقْلٌ**. (K.) — See also 8, in three places.

8. **أَبَقِلَ الْحِمَارُ**, and **تَبَقِلَ**; (S;) or **أَبَقِلَتْ**

الْمَاشِيَةَ, (K,) or **الإِبِلَ**, (JK,) and **تَبَقِلَتْ**; (JK, K;) The ass, or the beasts, or camels, pastured upon [plants, or herbs, of the kind called] **بَقْلٌ**: (S, K:) or became fat from pasturing upon **بقل**. (JK.) — And **أَبَقِلَ الْقَوْمُ** The people, or company of men, had their cattle pasturing upon **بَقْلٌ**; as also **تَبَقِلُوا** and **أَبَقِلُوا**: (K:) or they pastured their cattle upon **بقل**. (JK.)

بَقْلٌ a word of which the meaning is well known; (S;) [Leguminous, or tender, plants; such as we term herbs; i. e. plants, or vegetables, that may be gathered with the hand, or depastured down to the ground, and that are only annuals;] plants which are neither shrubs nor trees; (Lth, JK, * Mgh;) such as, when depastured, have no stem remaining; thus differing from trees and shrubs, which have stems remaining [when they have been depastured]: (Lth, Mgh:) or the herbs, or herbage, produced by [the rain, or the season, called] the **رَبِيع**: (Mgh:) or whatever herbs, or plants, grow from seed, (AHn, Mgh, K, *) not upon a permanent **أُزُومَةٌ** [i. e. root-stock, or root]: (AHn, K:) and accord. to this definition may be explained the saying that the cucumber is of the things termed **بُقُولٌ** [pl. of **بَقْلٌ**, meaning sorts, or species, of **بَقْلٌ**], not of those termed **فَوَاحِيَةٌ**: (Mgh:) or the kind of which the root and branch do not last in the winter: (Er-Rághib, TA:) or, it is said, (S, Mgh,) any plants, or herbs, whereby the earth becomes green: (S, IF, Mgh, Mṣb:) [pl. of pauc. **أَبَقَالٌ**: the pl. of mult. has been mentioned above:] the n. un. is with **ة**, i. e. **بَقْلَةٌ**. (S, K.) Hence the prov., **لَا تُنْبِتُ الْبَقْلَةَ إِلَّا الْحَقْلَةُ** [Nothing produces the leguminous, or tender, plant, or herb, but the clear and open piece of good land]: (TA:) [i. e., only a good parent produces good offspring: (see Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 516:)] it is said to be applied to the case of a vile saying proceeding from a vile man. (TA in art. **حَقَل**.) The saying **بَاعَ النَّوْعَ وَهُوَ بَقْلٌ** means [He sold the seed-produce] when it was green, not yet ripe. (Mgh.) — **الْبَقْلَةُ**, also, and **الْبَقْلَةُ الْحَمِيَاءُ**, (S,) or **بَقْلَةٌ**, (K,) or all these, (TA,) signify the same as **الرَّجُلَةُ** [i. e. Purslane; called by these names in the present day]; (S, K;) and so **الْبَقْلَةُ اللَّيْنَةُ** and **الْبَقْلَةُ الْمَبَارَكَةُ**: or this last, i. q. **الْبَدْبَابَةُ** [i. e. wild and garden succory, or endive]. (K.) — **الْبَقْلَةُ الْأَنْصَارُ** i. q. **الْكُرْنُبُ** [or **الْكُرْنُبُ**, q. v., the name now given to Cabbage: in the CK **الْكُرْنُبُ**]. (K.) — **الْبَقْلَةُ الْخَطَاطِيفُ** [Chelidonium, or celandine; thus called in the present day;] i. q. **العُرُوقُ** [i. e. wild and garden succory, or endive]. (K.) — **الْبَقْلَةُ الشَّاهِرَةُ** [Fumaria officinalis, or common fumitory]. (K.) — **الْبَقْلَةُ الْبَارِدَةُ** i. q. **الْبَلْبَابُ** [now commonly applied to the Dolichos lablab of Linnæus; but Golius explains the former appellation by hederia, i. e. ivy, though only as on the authority of the K]. (K.) — **الْبَقْلَةُ الدَّهَبِيَّةُ** i. q. **الْقَطْفُ** [or **الْقَطْفُ**, a name now given to Atriplex, or orache: Golius explains the former appellation by spinachium seu atriplex; and the latter, in its proper art., by atriplex herba, and androsænum]. (K.) — **الْبَقْلَةُ الْيَهُودِيَّةُ** [Sonchus, or son-thistle; thus called

in the present day]. (TA voce **خَبَّازٌ**, q. v.) — **الْبَقْلَةُ الْبَيِّنَاتِيَّةُ** [Blitum, or blite; and particularly the species called strawberry blite;] a certain herb. (K.) — **الْبَقْلَةُ الْأَتْرَجِيَّةُ** [Citrago, or balm-gentle;] a certain herb. (K.) — **بَقْلَةُ الصَّبِّ** and **بَقْلَةُ الرَّمْلِ** and **بَقْلَةُ الرَّمْلِ** and [in the CK "or"] **بَقْلَةُ الْبَرَارِيِّ** and **بَقْلَةُ الْحَمِيَاءِ**, (K, TA,) or **الْبَقْلَةُ الْحَامِضَةُ**, (CK,) are also Certain herbs. (K.) — **بَقُولُ الْأَوْجَاعِ** A certain plant proved by experience to remove pains from the belly. (K, TA.)

بَقْلٌ and **مَبَقِلٌ** [A country, or region, or district, producing plants, or herbs, of the kind termed **بَقْلٌ**]. (JK.) And **أَرْضٌ بَقْلَةٌ**, (Mṣb, K,) [in the CK **بَقْلَةٌ**, but it is] like **فَرِحَةٌ**, (TA,) and **بَقِيلَةٌ** and **مَبَقِيلَةٌ**, (JK, Mṣb, K,) Land producing **بَقْلٌ**: (Mṣb:) or producing plants, or herbage: (K:) and the first and † second of these, (K,) and **بَقَالَةٌ**, erroneously written in the copies of the K **بَقَالَةٌ**, without teshdeed, (TA,) and **بَقِيلَةٌ** and **مَبَقِيلَةٌ**, (K,) land having, or containing, **بَقْلٌ** (K, * TA) of [the rain, or season, called] the **رَبِيع**: (K:) or **مَبَقِيلَةٌ** [used alone, as a subst.,] signifies a land having, or containing, **بَقْلٌ**; (JK;) or a place of **بَقْلٌ**: (S:) and **بَقِلٌ** [app. as meaning producing **بَقْلٌ**] is applied as an epithet to a place; (JK, Mṣb;) but not **مَبَقِلٌ**; (JK;) or this last sometimes occurs, thus applied. (IJ, IB.)

بَقْلَةُ The [plants, or herbs, termed] **بَقْلٌ** of [the rain, or season, called] the **رَبِيع**. (JK, K, TA.)

أَرْضٌ بَقِيلَةٌ: see **بَقِلٌ**, in two places.

بَقُولِيٌّ Of, or relating to, the plants, or herbs, termed **بَقْلٌ**: from the pl. **بُقُولٌ**.

بَقَالٌ [properly A green-grocer; i. e.] a seller of **تَرَةٌ** [Persian for **بَقْلٌ**]: and [by extension of its application] a shop-keeper: (KL:) or a seller of dry fruits: (Ibn-Es-Sem'áne, TA:) vulgarly, a seller of eatables [of various kinds, and particularly of dried and salted provisions, cheese, &c.; a grocer]; correctly, **بَدَالٌ**. (AHeyth, T in art. **بَدَل**, K.) — **أَرْضٌ بَقَالَةٌ**: see **بَقِلٌ**.

بَقِلٌ: see **بَقِلٌ**. — Also, as an epithet applied to the [tree, or shrub, called] **رَيْمٌ**, (S, K,) **بَقِلٌ** Becoming green: (K:) or putting forth what resemble young wingless locusts, and showing the greenness of its leaves: they did not say **مَبَقِلٌ** [in this sense], in like manner as [it is commonly asserted that] they did not say **مُورِسٌ**, from **أُورِسٌ**, but **وَارِسٌ**. (S.) — Also **بَقِلٌ** What comes forth, or come forth, in the sides of trees, in the days of the **رَبِيع** [or spring], before their leaves become apparent. (JK.) [See 4.]

بَقَالِيٌّ and **بَقَالَةٌ**, (JK, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) the former with teshdeed and the latter without teshdeed, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) and **بَقَالِيٌّ**, (K,) [every one with tenween when it has not the article ال,