

the disease called كَلْب. (TA.) — كَلْبٌ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, † He was light-witted; weak and stupid, or foolish; ignorant; deficient in intellect: syn. سَهْ: (K:) and thus resembled one afflicted with the disease called كَلْب. (TA.) — كَلْبٌ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, † He thirsted. (K.) From كَلَبٌ signifying “he was seized with the disease of dogs, and died of thirst;” for the person afflicted with this disease thirsts, and when he sees water, is frightened at it. (TA.) — كَلَبَ عَلَى شَيْءٍ; (TA,) inf. n. كَلَبٌ, † He was eager for, or desired with avidity, a thing. (K, TA.) — In like manner, تَكَالَبَ † النَّاسُ عَلَى الْأُمْرِ; The people were eager for the thing, as though they were dogs. — كَلَبَ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, † He ate voraciously, without becoming satiated. (K.) — كَلَبَ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, He (a person bitten by a mad dog) cried out, [or barked]. (K.) — كَلَبَ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ; (so accord. to the TA; but accord. to some copies of the K, كَلَبَ;) and † اسْتَكَلَبَ; He (a dog) had the habit of eating men. (TA.) — كَلَبَ, aor. 2; (K: but in some copies, كَلَبَ, aor. 2; [which is evidently the right reading;]) and † اسْتَكَلَبَ; He (a man in a desert place, TA,) barked, in order that dogs might hear him and bark, and that one might be guided thereby to him [to receive or direct him]. (K.) — كَلَبَ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ and مَكَلَبَةٌ, † He performed the office of a pimp. (Aṣ, IAar, K.) [This office seems to be thus compared with that which a dog performs, in inviting travellers, by his bark, to enjoy his master's hospitality.] — كَلَبَ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, † It (a tree), not having sufficient watering, had rough leaves, without losing their moisture, so that they caught to the garments of those who passed by, thus annoying them like a dog. (ADḲ, K.) — كَلَبَ † It (a tree) became stripped of its leaves, and rugged, or scabrous, so that it caught to men's garments, and annoyed the persons passing by, like a dog. (TA.) = كَلَبَ الْمَزَادَةَ, aor. 2, (inf. n. كَلَبٌ, TA,) He inserted a strap, thong, or strip of leather, (كَلَبَ,) between the two edges of the مزادة, in sewing them: (S:) or الكَلْبُ is the action of a woman who sews a skin, when, finding the thong too short, she inserts into the hole a doubled thong, and puts through it [i.e. through the loop thus formed] the end of the deficient thong, and then makes it to come out [on the other side of the skin, by pulling the loop through]. (IDrd.) See كَلَبَتِ السَّيْرَ. كَلَبَتِ السَّيْرَ aor. 2, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, She (a female sewer of skins or the like), finding the thong [with which she was sewing] too short, doubled a thong, through which she put the end of the deficient thong [in order to draw it through]: (TA:) or كَلَبَتِ السَّيْرَ, aor. and inf. n. as above, signifies

he sewed the thong, or strip of leather, between two other thongs, or strips. (IAar.) = كَلَبَ عَلَيْهِ الْقَدْرُ † The strap or thong of untanned hide pressed painfully upon him, by his being exposed with it to the sun or air, and its drying. (TA.) كَلَبَ عَلَيْهِ الدَّهْرُ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, † Fortune pressed severely upon him. (TA, from a trad.) See also كَلَبَ, and 6. — كَلَبَ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, † It (winter, S, K, cold, &c., S,) became severe, or intense: (S, K:) he (an enemy) pressed hard, or vehemently, upon him. (TA.) = كَلَبَ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, It (a rope) fell between the cheek and wheel of the pulley. (K.) = كَلَبَهُ, aor. 2, He struck him with a كَلَب, or spur. (S, K.)

2. كَلَبَ, inf. n. تَكَلَبَ, He trained a dog to hunt: and sometimes, he trained a فَهْد, or a bird of prey, to take game. (L.) See the act. part. n.

3. كَلَبَ, inf. n. مَكَلَبَةٌ (S, K, TA) and كَلَابٌ (TA,) † He acted in an evil manner, or injuriously, towards him; or contended against him: (S, K:) he straitened, or distressed, him, (K,) as dogs do, one to another, when set upon each other: (TA:) he acted with open enmity, or hostility, to him: (Mṣb:) and † تَكَالَبَ (inf. n. of 6) is syn. with مَكَلَبَةٌ. (S.) = كَابَتِ الْإِبِلَ, (inf. n. مَكَلَبَةٌ, TA,) The camels fed upon كَلَابِيب, i.e., the thorns of trees. (K.) — Also sometimes signifying The camels pastured upon dry, or tough, حش [app. a mistake for حَشَّ “what is very rough”]. (TA.)

4. كَلَبَ, His camels became affected with the disease called كَلْب; (S, K;) i.e., with a madness like that which arises from the dog. (TA.)

6. See 3 and 1. — هُمْ يَتَكَالَبُونَ عَلَى كَذَا They leap, or rush, together upon such a thing [in an evil, or injurious, or contentious, manner]. (S.) اتَكَالَبُ is syn. with اتَوَاتَبُ: (S, K:) [and so also, accord. to the CK, is اتَكَلَبُ, which I suppose to be an intensive inf. n. of كَلَب].

8. اِكْتَلَبَ He made use of a كَلْبَةٌ, i.e., a thong of leather, &c. in sewing a skin &c. [See كَلْبَةٌ.] (Lh.)

10: see 1 = and see 10 in art. سَعَل.

كَلْبٌ a word of well-known signification, [The dog:] (S:) or any rousing animal of prey: (L, K, &c.) but whether birds [of prey] are comprised in this term is a point that requires consideration: (Esh-Shiháb El-Khafájee:) and especially applied to the barking animal [or dog]: (K:) or rather, this is its proper signification; and it admits no other: (MF:) sometimes used as an epithet; as in the ex.

كَلْبَةٌ [A woman like a bitch; a woman who is a bitch]: (S:) pl. [of pauc.] أَكَلَبٌ and (of mult., TA,) كِلَابٌ (S, K) and كَلِيبٌ, which is a rare [form of] pl., like عَمِيدٌ, pl. of عَمِيدٌ, [or rather a quasi-pl. n.,] (S,) and (pl. of أَكَلَبٌ, S,) كِلَابَاتٌ (S, K) and (pl. of كِلَابٌ, TA,) أَكَالِبٌ (K) and (also pl. of كِلَابٌ) أَكَالِيبٌ (Mṣb:) كِلَابٌ is also used as a pl. of pauc.; ثَلَاثَةٌ كِلَابٌ being said for ثَلَاثَةٌ مِنَ الْكِلَابِ; or كِلَابٌ being used in this case for أَكَلَبٌ: (Sb:) كَلِيبٌ and † كَالِبٌ signify a pack, or collected number, of dogs: (K:) [both are quasi-pl. ns. in my opinion, though the former is called a pl. in the S:] accord. to some, the former, if masc., is a quasi-pl. n.; and if fem., a pl.: (MF:) the latter is like جَامِلٌ and بَاقِرٌ [which are both quasi-pl. ns.]. (L.) The pl. of كَلْبَةٌ [the fem.] is كِلَابٌ and كَلِبَاتٌ. (Mṣb.) — † فُلَانٌ يُوَادِي الْكَلْبَ: [Such a one is in the valley of the dog:] said of one whom no one cares for, and who has no place of abode or resort, but is like a dog, which one sees ever going forth into the desert. — كَفَّ عَنْهُ كَلَابَةٌ † He left reviling him, and injuring or annoying him: [lit., restrained from him his dogs]. (A.) See also كَلَبَ عَلَى الْبَقْرِ. (S, K,) الْكِلَابُ عَلَى الْبَقْرِ, the first word being in the nom. case as an inchoative, (TA,) and الْكِلَابُ (S, K,) put in the acc. case as governed by a verb understood, (TA,) or الْكِرَابُ and الْكِرَابُ; (Kh, S, art. كَرَب, K;) of which readings, that of الْكِلَابُ is the one generally adopted; (TA;) or they are two distinct proverbs, each having its proper meaning; (Meyd;) the former signifying, [if we read الْكِلَابُ,] Send the dogs against the wild oxen: i.e., leave a man and his art: (S, K:) [but accord. to MF, this is the meaning if we read كِرَاب; but if we read كِلَاب, the signification is, as explained above, “Send the dogs &c.” and the proverb is applied on the occasion of instigating one set of people against another set, without caring for what may happen to them:] or it alludes to a man's having little care or solicitude for the state, or case, or affair, of his companion. (A'Obeyd.) If we read الْكِلَابُ, the meaning is The dogs are upon, or against, the wild oxen: and in like manner, if we read الْكِرَابُ, the meaning is “The turning over of the soil is the work of the oxen:” if الْكِرَابُ, “Leave the turning over of the soil to the oxen.” (MF, from expositions of the Fṣ.) — [كَلْبٌ] كَلْبٌ seems also to signify A fierce, or furious, dog. See عَقْبَانَةُ الْبَرِّ — كَلْبُ الْبَرِّ The dog of the desert; i.e. the wolf. (K, voce ذئب.) — كَلْبٌ is also especially applied to A lion. (K, TA.) — The first increase of water in a valley. (Nh, K.) — A piece of iron at the head of the