

† The hollow, or depression, that is between the collar-bone and the neck. (A,* TA.) And قَلَتْ العَيْنُ † The cavity of the eye. (S, A, O.) And قَلَتْ الصدغُ † [The depression of the temple.]. (S, O, TA.) And قَلَتْ الإبهامُ † The hollow that is in the lower part of the thumb. (S, O, TA.) And قَلَتْ الكفَّ [app. signifies the same;] † The part that is between the tendon of the thumb [i. e. of the flexor longus pollicis] and the fore finger; which is the middle part between these two [or between the thumb and the fore finger]. (TA.) And قَلَتْ الخاصرةُ † The depressed part of the flank: (AZ, TA:) or what is termed حُقُّ الوركِ [app. meaning the socket, or turning-place, of the head of the thigh-bone]. (A, TA.) And قَلَتْ الركبةُ † The عَيْنُ of the knee. (A, TA. [This, I should have thought, might mean the popliteal space, which is slightly depressed between the two hamstrings: but see عَيْنُ.]) And the قَلَتْ (JK, TA) of the mouth (JK) of the horse (TA) is † What is between the لَهَوَاتِ [app. meaning the furthest, or innermost, parts of the mouth], extending to the مَحْنَكِ [or place where the palate, or soft palate, is rubbed, or pierced, to make it bleed]. (JK, TA.) = Also A man having little flesh: and so قَلَتْ. (Lh, O, K.) — And قَلَنْتُ (JK, K, TA, in the CK قَلَنْتُ, in the O قَلَنْتُ) A ewe or she-goat whose milk is not sweet. (JK, O, K.)

قَلَتْ [inf. n. of 1: used as a simple subst.,] Perdition; a state of destruction; or death. (S, O, K.) An Arab of the desert said, *إِنَّ الْمَسَافِرَ لِيُنْتَهَى إِلَهُ مَا وَقَى اللَّهُ* [Verily the traveller and his goods are in danger of destruction, except what God protects]. (S, O.) And one says, *قَلَتْ عَلَى قَلْتِ* i. e. [He became] on the brink of destruction: or in fear of a thing that beguiled him to venture upon an evil undertaking. (TA.) And *قَلَتْ عَلَى قَلْتِ* i. e. [He became] in a state of fear. (TA.) = Also The state, or condition, of such as is termed مَقْلَاتٌ. (O, TA.)

قَلَتْ: see قَلْتٌ, last sentence but one.

قَلَنْتُ The channel [or oblong depression] between the two mustaches, against the partition between the two nostrils: also called the خَنْعَبَةُ and نُوتَةٌ and وَهْدَةٌ and هَزْمَةٌ and ثُومَةٌ. (TA.)

قَلَيْتُهُ dim. of قَلْتٌ: see the latter, first sentence.

مَقْلَتْ: see مَقْلَتَةٌ.

مَقْلَاتٌ: see مَقْلَاتٌ.

مَقْلَانَةٌ A place of perdition or destruction or death; (S, O, Mgh, K;) as also مَقْلَتْ. (MF.) And hence, A desert, or waterless desert. (Mgh.) And A place that is feared. (TA.)

مَقْلَاتٌ (Lth, S, A, O, K) and مَقْلَتْ (TA) A she-camel that brings forth one only, and does not conceive after: (Lth, S, O, K:) or whose young one has died; as also تَكْدَاءُ: (L in art. نَكَد:) and a woman of whom no child lives: (S, A, O, K:) or, accord. to Lth, a woman who has only one child; but Az disallowed this explanation: (O:) or a woman who brings forth one child, and does not bring forth any after that: (TA:) or any female to which there has remained no offspring: (Lh, TA:) pl. of the former مَقَالِيَتٌ. (S, A, O.) [See an ex. in a verse cited in the first paragraph or art. شَحْب.] Bishr Ibn-Abee-Kházim says, (S,* O,) mentioning the slaughter of Makhzoom Ibn-Dabbā El-Asadee, (O,)

• تَطَّلُ مَقَالِيَتُ النِّسَاءِ يَطَّأُهُ
• يَقْلُنَ أَلَا يُقْلَى عَلَى الْمَرْءِ مِثْرُورٌ

[The women of whom no offspring lived, &c., passing the day treading upon him, saying, Shall not a waist-crupper be thrown upon the man? for it seems that his body was indecently exposed]: in explanation of which it is said, the Arabs used to assert that when the مَقْلَاتُ trod upon a noble, or generous, man, who had been slain perfidiously, her child lived. (S, O.)

قلح

1. قَلِحَتْ أَسْنَانُهُ, (A, Mgh, K,* aor. ٤, (Mgh, K,) inf. n. قَلِحٌ, (A,* Mgh, K,* His (a man's, or other creature's, TA) teeth became yellow: (A, K:) or became altered by yellowness or خَضْرَةٌ [here meaning a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour; and in like manner are to be rendered similar words (primarily denoting "greenness") in this art.]: (Mgh:) or became discoloured by much yellowness, which thickened, and then became black, or of a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour: (L:) signifying yellowness in the teeth; and when this becomes much in quantity, and thick, and black, and of a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour, it is termed قَلِحٌ: (Sh:) or his teeth became yellow, and incrustated with dirt, from long disuse of the tooth-stick which is employed for cleaning them: (A'Obeyd:) or, as some say, his (a man's) teeth became yellow; and his (a camel's) teeth became of a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour. (MF. [But this is said in the TA to be strange.])—And قَلِحَ الرَّجُلُ The man had yellowness [&c.] in his teeth. (S.)

2. قَلِحْتُ أَسْنَانَهُ I removed the قَلِحُ, i. e. yellowness [&c.] of his teeth. (A.) — And قَلِحَهُ قَلِحٌ [or yellowness &c.] his (a man's, and a camel's,) teeth: (TA:) a verb of the same class as قَرَدْتُ in the phrase قَرَدْتُ البَعِيرَ (S, K,) meaning "I plucked off the ticks from the camel." (S.) عَوْدٌ يُقْلِحُ An aged camel whose teeth are cleansed (S, K)

and cured of their yellowness [&c.] (S, A, K) is a prov.; (S, A;) applied to the aged that is disciplined and trained; (Meyd, A;*) or to one advanced in age with whom is done what is done with youths, or who does what do young men. (IHam p. 820.)

4. قَلِحَ أَسْنَانَهُ, said of time, It rendered his teeth yellow [&c.: see 1]. (A.)

5. الْمَرْأَةُ إِذَا غَابَ زَوْجُهَا تَقَلَّحَتْ i. e. † [The woman when her husband is absent] becomes dirty in her clothes; does not pay frequent attention to the cleansing of her person and her clothes: a saying in a trad., which some relate otherwise, saying تَقَلَّحَتْ, with ف: (TA in this art.:) but El-Khattābee holds the former to be the right, and to be from the yellowness that comes upon the teeth. (TA in art. قَلِح.) = And قَلِحَ الْبِلَادُ He applied himself to the earning, or gaining, of sustenance, or wealth, in the towns, or districts, in the case of drought, or barrenness of the earth. (K.)

قَلِحَ An ass [app. a wild ass] advanced in age: (K:) and so قَلِحَ. (Lth and K in art. قَلِح.) [See art. قَلِح for two other significations mentioned in this art. (one of them inexactly) by Golius and Freytag.]

قَلِحَ A dirty garment. (K.)

قَلِحٌ (S, A, Mgh, Mgh, K) and قَلِحٌ (Mgh, K,) the former being the inf. n. of قَلِحَ, and the latter a simple subst., (Mgh,) Yellowness in, or of, the teeth: (S, A, K:) or alteration of the teeth by yellowness or خَضْرَةٌ [here meaning, as expl. before, a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour]. (Mgh,* Mgh.) [See also 1.]

قَلِحٌ: see أَقْلِحُ. — Also Clad with, or wearing, a dirty garment, which is termed قَلِحٌ. (Sh, TA.)

قَلِحٌ: see قَلِحٌ.

أَقْلِحُ (S, A, Mgh, L, Mgh) and قَلِحٌ (A,) applied to a man, (S, A, L, Mgh,) and to other than man, (L,) Having, in his teeth, what is termed قَلِحٌ [expl. above as a yellowness, &c.]: (S, A, Mgh, L, Mgh:) fem. of the former قَلِحَاءٌ: and pl. قَلِحٌ. (Mgh.) — And الاقْلِحُ signifies The جَعَلٌ [or species of black beetle called cantharus]; (A, K, TA;) because of the filthiness of its mouth: (A, TA:) an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant. (TA.)

مَقْلِحٌ † Experienced, or expert, in affairs; whose qualities have been tried, or proved; (A, TA;) and rendered tractable, or submissive: applied to a man. (TA.)